UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2024** Commission File Number: **1-8481**

BCE INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

4813
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

98-0134477
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if applicable))

1, carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell, Building A, 7th Floor,
Verdun, Québec, Canada H3E 3B3, (514) 870-8777
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

CT Corporation System, 28 Liberty St., New York, New York 10005, (212) 894-8940
(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)

Copies of all correspondence should be sent to:

Melanie Schweizer
Senior Vice-President, Corporate Services and
Corporate Secretary
BCE Inc.
1, carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell
Building A, 7th Floor
Verdun, Québec H3E 3B3
Canada
Tel: (514) 786-8424

Mario Schollmeyer
Sullivan & Cromwell LLP
125 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004-2498
Tel: (212) 558-4000

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

Title of each class	Trading symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common shares	**BCE**	**New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:**None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:

☒ Annual Information Form ☒ Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

Common Shares	912,283,103
First Preferred Shares	
Series R	7,610,500
Series S	2,001,167
Series T	5,175,533
Series Y	5,958,652
Series Z	2,658,031
Series AA	11,171,231
Series AB	6,399,439
Series AC	6,312,874
Series AD	11,722,138
Series AE	5,827,613
Series AF	8,820,587
Series AG	8,316,930
Series AH	4,655,070
Series AI	8,972,840
Series AJ	3,827,260
Series AK	21,391,312
Series AL	1,724,288
Series AM	9,951,978
Series AN	1,004,422
Series AQ	8,102,214
Total First Preferred Shares	141,604,079

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 (the "Exchange Act") 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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes: ☒ No: ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging Growth Company ☐

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

† The term “new or revised financial accounting standard” refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b). ☐

PRIOR FILINGS MODIFIED AND SUPERSEDED

The annual report on Form 40-F of BCE Inc. ("BCE") for the year ended December 31, 2024, at the time of filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC" or "Commission"), modifies and supersedes all prior documents filed pursuant to Sections 13, 14 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act for purposes of any offers or sales of any securities after the date of such filing pursuant to any registration statement or prospectus filed pursuant to the *Securities Act of 1933* which incorporates by reference such annual report on Form 40-F.

ANNUAL AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

A. Annual Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

The BCE annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "BCE 2024 Financial Statements") are contained in Exhibit 99.3 and are incorporated herein by reference.

B. Management's Discussion and Analysis

BCE management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "BCE 2024 MD&A") is contained in Exhibit 99.2 and is incorporated herein by reference.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under Canadian or U.S. securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under those laws, and include controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that the information is accumulated and communicated to management, including BCE's President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As at December 31, 2024, management evaluated, under the supervision of and with the participation of the CEO and the CFO, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act, and under National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*.

Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2024.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A. Management's report on internal control over financial reporting

The report of BCE's management entitled "Management's report on internal control over financial reporting" is contained in Exhibit 99.4 and is incorporated herein by reference.

B. Auditors' report on internal control over financial reporting

The report of independent registered public accounting firm concerning the effectiveness of BCE's internal control over financial reporting is contained in Exhibit 99.4 and is incorporated herein by reference.

C. Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There have been no changes during the year ended December 31, 2024 in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

STATEMENT REGARDING CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

There can be no assurance that our disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures to disclose all material information otherwise required to be set forth in our disclosure. Furthermore, a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. Accordingly, BCE does not expect that BCE's internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. BCE will continue to periodically review its disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary or desirable.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

In respect of the current members of BCE's Audit Committee ("Audit Committee"), the board of directors of BCE determined that the current Chair of the Audit Committee, Mr. L.P. Pagnutti, as well as Ms. K. Lee and Ms. M.F. Leroux are qualified as "audit committee financial experts", and that all members of the Audit Committee are independent under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange.

CODE OF ETHICS

All employees, directors and officers must follow Bell Canada's Code of Business Conduct (the "Code of Conduct"), which provides guidelines for ethical behaviour. The Code of Conduct includes additional guidelines for executive officers and management, including the CEO, CFO, Controller and Treasurer. The Code of Conduct is available in the governance section of BCE's website at BCE.ca and will be provided in print at no charge to any person who sends a written request by mail to BCE Inc. addressed to the Corporate Secretary, at 1, carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell, Building A, 7th Floor, Verdun, Québec, Canada H3E 3B3.

In 2024, amendments were made to the Code of Conduct in order to:

- update the section entitled *Protecting Confidential Information* to clarify and update its language;
- create a new section entitled *Supplier Relations – Foreign Jurisdictions* to clarify that Bell Canada must abide by applicable sanctions and export controls laws, and address the establishment of supplier relationships in foreign jurisdictions;
- update the sections entitled *Safeguarding Bell Assets*, *Workplace* and *Environmental Leadership* to reorganize and update the information contained in these sections; and
- create a new section entitled *Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies* to reflect the adoption of Bell Canada's Responsible Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy.

In addition to these changes, certain other technical, administrative and non-substantive amendments were made to the Code of Conduct.

A copy of the Code of Conduct, as amended, has been posted on BCE's website at BCE.ca.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

A brief description of our pre-approval policies and procedures and information about fees and services billed to us by our principal accountant, Deloitte LLP (PCAOB ID No. 1208) can be found under the sections entitled "Pre-approval policies and procedures" and "External auditors' fees" on pages 52 and 53 of our Annual Information Form contained in Exhibit 99.1, which sections are incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F.

In 2024 and 2023, no audit-related, tax or other services were submitted to BCE's Audit Committee for approval pursuant to the pre-approval requirement waiver provision set out in paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Please see the sections entitled "Contractual obligations" and "Indemnifications and guarantees" on page 76 of the BCE 2024 MD&A contained in Exhibit 99.2 (which sections are incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 40-F) for a discussion of certain off-balance sheet arrangements and contractual obligations.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

BCE has a separately designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. BCE's Audit Committee is comprised of six independent members: Mr. L.P. Pagnutti (Chair), Ms. K. Lee, Ms. M.F. Leroux, Ms. J. Tory, Mr. J. Wibergh and Mr. C. Wright.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

UNDERTAKING

BCE undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities in relation to which the obligation to file this annual report on Form 40-F arises or transactions in said securities.

WEBSITE INFORMATION

Notwithstanding any reference to BCE's website or other websites on the World Wide Web in this annual report on Form 40-F or in the documents attached as Exhibits hereto, the information contained in BCE's website or any other site on the World Wide Web referred to in this annual report on Form 40-F or in the documents attached as Exhibits hereto, or referred to in BCE's website, is not a part of this annual report on Form 40-F and, therefore, is not filed with the Commission.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES FROM NYSE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RULES

A summary of significant differences between corporate governance practices followed by BCE and corporate governance practices required to be followed by U.S. domestic companies under the New York Stock Exchange's Listing Standards (disclosure required by section 303A.11 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual) is available in the governance section of BCE's website at BCE.ca.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

BCE Inc.

By: *(signed) Curtis Millen*
Curtis Millen
Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 7, 2025

LIST OF EXHIBITS TO FORM 40-F

BCE Inc. Policy for the recovery of erroneously awarded incentive-based compensation from executive officers	Exhibit 97
Annual Information Form of BCE Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2024	Exhibit 99.1
Management's Discussion and Analysis of BCE Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2024	Exhibit 99.2
Annual audited consolidated financial statements of BCE Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2024	Exhibit 99.3
Management’s report on internal control over financial reporting and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon	Exhibit 99.4
Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Exhibit 99.5
Bell Canada Unaudited Selected Summary Financial Information	Exhibit 99.6
Earnings Coverage	Exhibit 99.7
Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Exhibit 99.31
Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Exhibit 99.32
Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL)	Exhibit 101
Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)	Exhibit 104

Exhibit 97

BCE INC. POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED INCENTIVE-BASED COMPENSATION FROM EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

I. BACKGROUND

BCE Inc. (the "Company") has adopted this policy (this "Policy") to provide for the recovery or "clawback" of certain incentive compensation in the event of a Restatement (as defined below). This Policy is intended to comply with, and will be interpreted to be consistent with, the requirements of Section 303A.14 of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") Listed Company Manual (the "Listing Standard").

II. STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Company shall recover reasonably promptly the amount of erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation in the event that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under applicable securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (a "Restatement").

The Company shall recover erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation in compliance with this Policy except to the extent provided under the section entitled "V. Exceptions" herein.

III. SCOPE OF POLICY

A. ***Covered Persons and Recovery Period.*** This Policy applies to all Incentive-Based Compensation received by a person:

- after beginning service as an Executive Officer,
- who served as an Executive Officer at any time during the performance period for that Incentive-Based Compensation,
- while the Company has a class of securities listed on NYSE, and
- during the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date that the Company is required to prepare a Restatement (the "Recovery Period").

Notwithstanding this look-back requirement, the Company is only required to apply this Policy to Incentive-Based Compensation received on or after October 2, 2023.

For purposes of this Policy, Incentive-Based Compensation shall be deemed "received" in the Company's fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure (as defined herein) specified in the Incentive-Based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of the Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period.

B. ***Transition Period.*** In addition to the Recovery Period, this Policy applies to any transition period (that results from a change in the Company's fiscal year) within or immediately following the Recovery Period (a "Transition Period"), provided that a

Transition Period between the last day of the Company's previous fiscal year end and the first day of the Company's new fiscal year that comprises a period of nine to 12 months will be deemed a completed fiscal year. For clarity, the Company's obligation to recover erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation under this Policy is not dependent on if or when a Restatement is filed.

C. *Determining Recovery Period.* For purposes of determining the relevant Recovery Period, the date that the Company is required to prepare the Restatement is the earlier to occur of:

- the date the board of directors of the Company (the "Board"), a committee of the Board, or the officer or officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare a Restatement, and
- the date a court, regulator, or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare a Restatement.

IV. AMOUNT SUBJECT TO RECOVERY

A. *Recoverable Amount.* The amount of Incentive-Based Compensation subject to recovery under this Policy is the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation received that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been received had it been determined based on the restated amounts, computed without regard to any taxes paid.

B. *Covered Compensation Based on the Company's Common Share Price or TSR.* For Incentive-Based Compensation based on the price of the Company's common shares or total shareholder return ("TSR"), where the amount of erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in a Restatement, the recoverable amount shall be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Restatement on the share price or TSR upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was received. In such event, the Company shall maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to the NYSE.

V. EXCEPTIONS

The Company shall recover erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation in compliance with this Policy except to the extent that the conditions set out below are met and the Management Resources and Compensation Committee (the "Committee") has made a determination that recovery would be impracticable:

A. *Direct Expense Exceeds Recoverable Amount.* The direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing this Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered; provided, however, that before concluding it would be impracticable to recover any amount of erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation based on the anticipated expense of enforcement, the Company shall make a reasonable attempt to recover such erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation, document such reasonable attempt(s) to recover, and provide that documentation to the NYSE.

B. *Violation of Home Country Law.* Recovery would violate applicable Canadian federal or provincial law ("Canadian law") where that law was adopted prior to November

28, 2022; provided, however, that before concluding it would be impracticable to recover any amount of erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation based on violation of Canadian law, the Company shall obtain an opinion of Canadian counsel, acceptable to the NYSE, that recovery would result in such a violation, and shall provide such opinion to NYSE.

C. *Recovery from Certain Tax-Qualified Retirement Plans*. Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of 26 U.S.C. 401(a)(13) or 26 U.S.C. 411(a) and regulations thereunder.

VI. PROHIBITION AGAINST INDEMNIFICATION

The Company shall not indemnify any Executive Officer or former Executive Officer against the loss of erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation.

VII. DISCLOSURE

The Company shall file all disclosures with respect to recoveries under this Policy in accordance with the requirements of all applicable Canadian and U.S. Federal securities laws, including the disclosure required to be included in applicable Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings.

VIII. DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply for purposes of this Policy:

"Executive Officer" means the Company's president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice-president of the Company in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function (such as sales, administration, or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar policymaking functions for the Company. Executive officers of the Company's subsidiaries are deemed Executive Officers of the Company if they perform such policy making functions for the Company. Policy-making function is not intended to include policymaking functions that are not significant. Identification of an Executive Officer for purposes of this Policy will include at a minimum executive officers identified pursuant to 17 CFR 229.401(b).

"Financial Reporting Measures" means any of the following: (i) measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures, (ii) stock price and (iii) TSR. A Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented within the Company's financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC.

"Incentive-Based Compensation" means any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure.

IX. ADMINISTRATION; AMENDMENT; TERMINATION.

All determinations under this Policy will be made by the Committee, including determinations regarding how any recovery under this Policy is effected. Any determinations of the Committee will be final, binding and conclusive and need not be uniform with respect to each individual covered by this Policy.

The Committee may amend this Policy from time to time and may terminate this Policy at any time, in each case in its sole discretion.

X. EFFECTIVENESS; OTHER RECOUPMENT RIGHTS

This Policy shall be effective as of December 1, 2023. Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates under applicable law or pursuant to the terms of any similar policy or similar provision in any employment agreement, equity award agreement or similar agreement.

Table of Contents



Table of Contents

In this Annual Information Form, we, us, our, BCE and the company mean, as the context may require, either BCE Inc. or, collectively, BCE Inc., Bell Canada, their subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates. Bell means, as the context may require, either Bell Canada or, collectively, Bell Canada, its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates.

Each section of BCE's 2022, 2023 and 2024 management's discussion and analysis (BCE 2022 MD&A, BCE 2023 MD&A and BCE 2024 MD&A, respectively) and each section of BCE's 2024 consolidated financial statements referred to in this Annual Information Form is incorporated by reference herein. No other document shall be considered to be incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form. The BCE 2022 MD&A, BCE 2023 MD&A, BCE 2024 MD&A and BCE 2024 consolidated financial statements have been filed with the Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities (available at **sedarplus.ca**) and with the United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as exhibits to BCE's annual reports on Form 40-F (available at **sec.gov**). They are also available on BCE's website at **BCE.ca**.

Unless otherwise indicated herein, documents and other information contained in BCE's website or in any other site referred to in BCE's website or in this Annual Information Form are not part of this Annual Information Form and are not incorporated by reference herein.

All dollar figures are in Canadian dollars, unless stated otherwise. The information in this Annual Information Form is as of March 6, 2025, unless stated otherwise, and except for information in documents incorporated by reference that have a different date.

Trademarks in this Annual Information Form which are owned or used under licence by BCE Inc., Bell Canada or their subsidiaries include, without limitation, BCE, BELL Design, BELL MOBILITY and BELL MEDIA. This Annual Information Form also includes trademarks of other parties. The trademarks referred to in this Annual Information Form may be listed without the ® and TM symbols.

© BCE Inc., 2025. All rights reserved.

Table of contents

	Annual information form	Parts of MD&A and financial statements incorporated by reference (references are to pages of the BCE 2024 Annual financial report, except where otherwise indicated)
1 Caution regarding forward-looking statements	4	30-31; 38; 59; 64; 88-99
2 Corporate structure	7	
2.1 Incorporation and registered office	7	
2.2 Subsidiaries	7	
3 Description of our business	8	
3.1 General summary	8	13-16; 45; 53; 58-59; 64; 81
3.2 Strategic imperatives	9	32-36
3.3 Our operational transformation	9	
3.4 Competitive strengths	10	34
3.5 Marketing and distribution channels	17	
3.6 Networks	19	
3.7 Employees	23	
3.8 Corporate responsibility	24	21-31
3.9 Competitive environment	25	39-40; 56-58; 59; 62-63; 65
3.10 Regulatory environment	26	82-87
3.11 Intangible properties	26	
4 General development of our business – three-year history	27	
4.1 Transactions	27	
4.2 Corporate developments	30	17-21; 32-36; 18-23(1); 35-38(1); 18-21(2); 33-36(2)
4.3 Regulatory environment	30	82-87; 83-87(1); 86-90(2)
5 Our capital structure	31	
5.1 BCE securities	31	158-159
5.2 Bell Canada debt securities	32	146-147
5.3 Credit ratings	34	
5.4 Trading of our securities	38	
6 Dividends and dividend payout policy	40	18-21; 104-108
7 Our directors and executive officers	43	
7.1 Directors	43	
7.2 Executive officers	45	
7.3 Directors' and executive officers' share ownership	45	
8 Legal proceedings	46	
9 Interest of management and others in material transactions	49	
10 Interest of experts	49	
11 Transfer agent and registrar	49	
12 For more information	50	
13 Schedule 1 – Audit Committee information	51	
14 Schedule 2 – Audit Committee charter	54	

(1) *References to parts of the BCE 2023 MD&A contained in BCE's annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2023 (**BCE 2023 Annual Financial Report**).*

(2) *References to parts of the BCE 2022 MD&A contained in BCE's annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2022 (**BCE 2022 Annual Financial Report**).*

Table of Contents

1 Caution regarding forward-looking statements

Certain statements made in this Annual Information Form are forward-looking statements. These statements include, without limitation, statements relating to the proposed acquisition by Bell Canada of Northwest Fiber Holdco, LLC (doing business as Ziply Fiber (Ziply Fiber)), the expected timing and completion thereof, the sources of liquidity we expect to use to fund the proposed acquisition, certain potential benefits expected to result from the proposed acquisition including the combined Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber target number of fibre locations to be reached by the end of 2028, Bell Canada's growth prospects and strategic positioning, the proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in Maple Leaf Sports and Entertainment Ltd. (MLSE), the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by BCE of the net proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years, the proposed disposition of Northwestel Inc. (Northwestel), the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by Bell Canada of the proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned continuation of a Bell Canada partnership with Northwestel beyond transaction close, BCE's common share dividend, expected dividend payout ratio level in 2025 and dividend payout policy target, the reduction of BCE's net debt leverage ratio, BCE's anticipated reductions in capital expenditures, BCE's network deployment plans, the status of the Shareholder Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRP) and the time period during which the discount thereunder will be maintained by BCE, our transformation initiatives, the successful development and implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions, either by us or pursuant to certain partnerships entered into by BCE, the intended use of the net proceeds of Bell Canada's offering of debt securities, BCE's business, outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities, and other statements that do not refer to historical facts. A statement we make is forward-looking when it uses what we know and expect today to make a statement about the future. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the words *assumption, goal, guidance, objective, outlook, project, strategy, target, commitment* and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as *aim, anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, seek, should, strive, will and would*. All such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbour provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws and of the U.S. *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995*.

Unless otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form describe our expectations as at March 6, 2025 and, accordingly, are subject to change after that date. Except as may be required by applicable securities laws, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Forward-looking statements, by their very nature, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties and are based on several assumptions, both general and specific, which give rise to the possibility that actual results or events could differ materially from our expectations expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements and that our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities may not be achieved. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or events, and we caution you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are presented in this Annual Information Form for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding our objectives, strategic priorities and business outlook, as well as our anticipated operating environment. Readers are cautioned, however, that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Subject to various factors, we believe that the assumptions on which the forward-looking statements made in this Annual Information Form are based were reasonable as at March 6, 2025. Refer in particular to the sub-sections of the BCE 2024 MD&A entitled Assumptions on pages 30 to 31, 38, 59, and 64 of BCE's annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2024 (**BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**) for a discussion of certain key economic, market, operational and other assumptions we have made in preparing forward-looking statements. If our assumptions turn out to be inaccurate, actual results or events could be materially different from what we expect.

Important risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the previously mentioned forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form include, but are not limited to: the negative effect of adverse economic conditions, including trade wars resulting from the imposition of U.S. tariffs on imports from Canada and retaliatory tariffs by the Canadian government on goods coming from the U.S., recessions, reductions in immigration levels, high housing support costs relative to income, and financial and capital market

volatility, and the resulting negative impact on customer spending and the demand for our products and services; the negative effect of adverse conditions associated with geopolitical events; the intensity of competitive activity and the failure to effectively respond to evolving competitive dynamics; the level of technological substitution and the presence of alternative service providers contributing to disruptions and disintermediation in each of our business segments; changing customer behaviour and the expansion of cloud-based, over-the-top (OTT) and other alternative solutions; advertising market pressures from economic conditions, fragmentation and non-traditional/global digital services; rising content costs and challenges in our ability to acquire or develop key content; high Canadian Internet and smartphone penetration; regulatory initiatives, proceedings and decisions, government consultations and government positions that negatively affect us and influence our business including, without limitation, concerning mandatory access to networks, spectrum auctions, the imposition of consumer-related codes of conduct, approval of acquisitions, broadcast and spectrum licensing, foreign ownership requirements, privacy and cybersecurity obligations and control of copyright piracy; the inability to implement enhanced compliance frameworks and to comply with legal and regulatory obligations; unfavourable resolution of legal proceedings; the failure to evolve and transform our networks, systems and operations using next-generation technologies while lowering our cost structure, including the failure to meet customer expectations of product and service experience; the inability to drive a positive customer experience; the inability to protect our physical and non-physical assets from events such as information security attacks, unauthorized access or entry, fire and natural disasters; the failure to implement an effective security and data governance framework; the risk that we may need to incur significant capital expenditures to provide additional capacity and reduce network congestion; service interruptions or outages due to network failures or slowdowns; events affecting the functionality of, and our ability to protect, test, maintain, replace and upgrade, our networks, information technology (IT) systems, equipment and other facilities; the failure by other telecommunications carriers on which we rely to provide services to complete planned and sufficient testing, maintenance, replacement or upgrade of their networks, equipment and other facilities, which could disrupt our operations including through network or other infrastructure failures; the complexity of our operations and IT systems and the failure to implement, maintain or manage highly effective processes and IT systems; in-orbit and other operational risks to which the satellites used to provide our satellite television (TV) services are subject; the failure to attract, develop and retain a talented team capable of furthering our strategic imperatives and high-tech transformation; the potential deterioration in employee morale and engagement resulting from staff reductions, cost reductions or reorganizations and the de-prioritization of transformation initiatives due to staff reductions, cost reductions or reorganizations; the failure to adequately manage health and safety concerns; labour disruptions and shortages; the inability to access adequate sources of capital and generate sufficient cash flows from operating activities to meet our cash requirements, fund capital expenditures and provide for planned growth; uncertainty as to whether our dividend payout policy will be maintained or achieved, or that the dividend on common shares will be maintained or dividends on any of BCE's outstanding shares will be declared by BCE's board of directors (BCE Board); the failure to reduce costs and adequately assess investment priorities, as well as unexpected increases in costs; the inability to manage various credit, liquidity and market risks; the failure to evolve practices to effectively monitor and control fraudulent activities; new or higher taxes due to new tax laws or changes thereto or in the interpretation thereof, and the inability to predict the outcome of government audits; the impact on our financial statements and estimates from a number of factors; pension obligation volatility and increased contributions to post-employment benefit plans; the expected timing and completion of the proposed disposition of Northwestel are subject to closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, the purchaser securing financing and the completion of confirmatory due diligence, which may affect its completion, terms or timing and, as such, there can be no assurance that the proposed disposition will occur, or that it will occur on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated, or that the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed disposition will be realized; the expected timing and completion of the proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in MLSE and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years through a long-term agreement with Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) are subject to closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, relevant sports league and other customary approvals, which may affect its completion, terms or timing, and the intended use of proceeds by BCE from the proposed disposition may vary based on timing of closing of the disposition and other factors and, as such, there can be no assurance that the proposed disposition, the anticipated use of proceeds and the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed disposition will occur or be realized, or that they will occur or be realized on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated; the expected timing and completion of the proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber are subject to customary closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, relevant regulatory approvals, such as approval by the Federal Communications Commission and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions, which may affect its completion, terms or timing and, as such, there can be no assurance that the proposed acquisition will occur, or that it will occur on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated, or that the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed

acquisition will be realized; reputational risks and the inability to meaningfully integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into our business strategy, operations and governance; the adverse impact of various internal and external factors on our ability to achieve our ESG targets, including, without limitation, those related to greenhouse gas emissions reduction; the failure to take appropriate actions to adapt to current and emerging environmental impacts, including climate change; the failure to develop and implement sufficient corporate governance practices; the inability to adequately manage social issues; health risks, including pandemics, epidemics and other health concerns, such as radio frequency emissions from wireless communications devices and equipment; our dependence on third-party suppliers, outsourcers and consultants to provide an uninterrupted supply of the products and services we need; the failure of our vendor selection, governance and oversight processes, including our management of supplier risk in the areas of security, data governance and responsible procurement; the quality of our products and services and the extent to which they may be subject to defects or fail to comply with applicable government regulations and standards.

These and other risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from our expectations expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements are discussed in this Annual Information Form and the BCE 2024 MD&A and, in particular, in section 9, Business risks of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 88 to 99, of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

Forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form for periods beyond 2025 involve longer-term assumptions and estimates than forward-looking statements for 2025 and are consequently subject to greater uncertainty. Forward-looking statements for periods beyond 2025 further assume, unless otherwise indicated, that the risks described above and in section 9, *Business risks* of the BCE 2024 MD&A will remain substantially unchanged during such periods.

We caution readers that the risks described above are not the only ones that could affect us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. We regularly consider potential acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, business combinations, investments, monetizations, joint ventures and other transactions, some of which may be significant. Except as otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any such transactions or of special items that may be announced or that may occur after March 6, 2025. The financial impact of these transactions and special items can be complex and depends on facts particular to each of them. We therefore cannot describe the expected impact in a meaningful way or in the same way we present known risks affecting our business.

Table of Contents

2 Corporate structure

2.1 Incorporation and registered office

BCE Inc. was incorporated in 1970 and was continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* in 1979. It is governed by a certificate and articles of amalgamation dated August 1, 2004, as amended by: (a) a certificate and articles of arrangement dated July 10, 2006 to implement a plan of arrangement providing for the distribution by BCE Inc. to its shareholders of units in the Bell Aliant Regional Communications Income Fund and to consolidate outstanding BCE Inc. common shares; (b) a certificate and articles of amendment dated January 25, 2007 to implement a plan of arrangement providing for the exchange of Bell Canada preferred shares for BCE Inc. preferred shares; (c) a certificate and articles of amendment dated June 29, 2011 to create two additional series of BCE Inc. Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares (first preferred shares); and (d) certificates and articles of amendment dated September 22, 2014 and November 11, 2014 to create six additional series of BCE Inc. first preferred shares. BCE Inc.'s head and registered offices are located at 1, Carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell, Building A, Verdun, Québec H3E 3B3.

2.2 Subsidiaries

The table below shows BCE Inc.'s main subsidiaries at December 31, 2024, which are all incorporated in Canada, and the percentage of voting securities that BCE Inc. directly or indirectly held in such subsidiaries on that date. BCE Inc. has other subsidiaries that have not been included in the table since each represented 10% or less of our total consolidated assets and 10% or less of our total consolidated operating revenues at December 31, 2024. These other subsidiaries together represented 20% or less of our total consolidated assets and 20% or less of our total consolidated operating revenues at December 31, 2024.

Subsidiary	Percentage of voting securities held by BCE Inc. at December 31, 2024[1]
Bell Canada	100%
Bell Mobility Inc.	100%
Bell Media Inc.	100%

(1) *At December 31, 2024, BCE Inc. directly held 94.1% of the voting securities of Bell Canada and indirectly held the remaining 5.9% through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bell MTS Inc. (Bell MTS). BCE Inc. indirectly held all the voting securities of: (i) Bell Mobility Inc. (Bell Mobility) through Bell Canada, which in turn indirectly held all the voting securities of Bell Mobility through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bell Mobility Holdings Inc.; and (ii) Bell Media Inc. (Bell Media) through Bell Canada.*

Table of Contents

3 Description of our business

This section contains forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements relating to our anticipated capital expenditures and network deployment plans, our transformation initiatives and the benefits expected to result therefrom, the successful development and implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions, either by us or pursuant to certain partnerships entered into by BCE, our proposed acquisitions and dispositions, and our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities. Refer to section 1, Caution regarding forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form.

3.1 General summary

BCE is Canada's largest communications company,[1] providing residential, business and wholesale customers with a wide range of solutions for all their communications needs.

Our results are reported in two segments: Bell Communication and Technology Services (Bell CTS) and Bell Media.

Bell CTS provides a wide range of communication products and services to consumer, business and government customers across Canada. Wireless products and services include mobile data and voice plans, streaming services, and devices and are available nationally. Wireline products and services comprise data (including Internet access, Internet protocol television (IPTV), cloud-based services and business solutions), voice, and other communication services and products, which are available to our residential, small and medium-sized business and large enterprise customers primarily in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, while satellite TV service and connectivity to business customers are available nationally across Canada. In addition, this segment includes our wholesale business, which buys and sells local telephone, long distance, data and other services from or to resellers and other carriers as well as the results of operations of our national consumer electronics retailer, The Source (Bell) Electronics Inc. (The Source). In 2024, Bell Canada announced a strategic partnership with Best Buy Canada to operate 167 The Source consumer electronics retail stores in Canada, which have been rebranded as Best Buy Express and offer the latest in consumer electronics from Best Buy along with exclusive telecommunications services from Bell.

Our Bell Media segment provides a portfolio of assets in premium video, audio, out-of-home (OOH) advertising, and digital media to customers nationally across Canada. Revenues are derived primarily from advertising and subscriber fees.

Additional information regarding our business operations and the products and services we provide can be found in section 1.2 *About BCE* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 13 to 16 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**. Additional information regarding the business outlook of our Bell CTS and Bell Media segments can be found in the sections entitled *Business outlook and assumptions* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 58 to 59, and 64 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

In addition to our operating segments, we also hold investments in a number of other assets, including:

- a 37.5% indirect equity interest in MLSE[2];
- a 50% indirect equity interest in Glentel Inc. (Glentel);
- a 20.2% indirect equity interest in entities that operate the Montréal Canadiens Hockey Club, evenko and the Bell Centre in Montréal, Québec, as well as Place Bell in Laval, Québec.

A discussion of the key transactions completed by BCE since 2022 can be found in section 4.1, **Transactions** of this Annual Information Form.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, we generated consolidated operating revenues of $24,409 million and $24,673 million, respectively, and consolidated net earnings of $375 million and $2,327 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2024, Bell CTS' operating revenues totaled $21,619 million ($21,592 million external revenues) and Bell Media's operating revenues totaled $3,151 million ($2,817 million external revenues). For the year ended December 31, 2023, Bell CTS' operating revenues totaled $21,926 million ($21,897 million external revenues) and Bell Media's operating revenues totaled $3,117 million ($2,776 million external revenues). A table showing the operating revenues that each segment contributed to total operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 can be found in section 4.3, *Operating revenues* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on page 45 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**. A table showing the operating revenues of our Bell CTS segment

[1] *Based on total revenue and total combined customer connections.*

[2] *On September 18, 2024, BCE announced that it has reached an agreement to sell its ownership stake in MLSE for $4.7 billion to Rogers, subject to relevant sports league and other customary approvals. The transaction is expected to close in mid-2025.*

by category of products and services can be found in section 5.1,*Bell CTS* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on page 53 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

Some of our segments' revenues vary slightly by season. For more information, refer to section 7.2,*Quarterly financial information – Seasonality considerations* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on page 81 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

3.2 Strategic imperatives

BCE's purpose is to advance how Canadians connect with each other and the world. Our strategy builds on our long-standing strengths in networks, service innovation and content creation, and positions the company for continued growth and innovation leadership. Our primary business objectives are to grow our subscriber base profitably and to maximize revenues, operating profit, free cash flow and return on invested capital by further enhancing our position as the foremost provider in Canada of comprehensive communications services to residential, business and wholesale customers, and as Canada's leading media and entertainment company. We seek to take advantage of opportunities to leverage our networks, infrastructure, sales channels, and brand and marketing resources across our various lines of business to create value for our customers and other stakeholders.

Our strategy is centred on our disciplined focus and execution of six strategic imperatives that position us to deliver continued success in a fast-changing communications marketplace. The six strategic imperatives that underlie BCE's business plan are:



Additional information regarding our strategic imperatives can be found in section 2,*Strategic imperatives* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 32 to 36 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

3.3 Our operational transformation (1)

We are continuing our journey to modernize our operations, increase productivity, build tech talent and materially right-size our cost base.

Innovation is driving customer expectations for enhanced user experiences, improved customer service, and faster market responses, all of which are improved by our operational transformation.

Our transformation reinforces a customer-first approach and specifically sets out to deliver incremental value to our customers as indicated in the following examples:

- Ability for customers to enjoy our products, services, and content on any device in any location;
- Enable customers to be served on their timeline through simple sales and support interactions across the channel of their choosing (e.g., online, call centre, store); and
- Access to new and better products, services and solutions on an accelerated basis tailored to meet customers' evolving needs and expectations.

(1) *Also referred to as our transformation from a traditional telecommunications company to a technology services and digital media company.*

3.4 Competitive strengths

Canada's largest communications company

We are Canada's largest communications company[1], providing residential, business and wholesale customers with a wide range of solutions for all their communications needs, as described below:

- We are the largest local exchange carrier in Canada. BCE operates an extensive local access network in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, as well as in Canada's Northern Territories[2]. We provide an expansive suite of wireless communications, wireline voice and data, including Internet access and TV, product and service offerings to residential, business and wholesale customers. We also own Bell Media, Canada's leading media and entertainment company with a portfolio of assets in premium video, audio, OOH advertising and digital media, monetized through traditional and digital platforms.
- We also offer competitive local exchange carrier services in Alberta and British Columbia.
- At December 31, 2024, BCE was one of the largest wireless operators in Canada based on number of subscribers, providing 10,288,574 mobile phone subscribers with nationwide mobile voice and data services. We also had 3,043,430 mobile connected device subscribers at December 31, 2024.
- BCE is the largest Internet service provider (ISP) in Canada based on number of subscribers, providing 4,490,896 retail customers at December 31, 2024 with high-speed Internet access through fibre-optic, wireless-to-the-premise (WTTP) and digital subscriber line (DSL) technology.
- BCE is one of the largest TV providers in Canada based on number of subscribers, nationally broadcasting a wide range of domestic and international programming to 2,132,953 IPTV retail subscribers at December 31, 2024 through its IPTV services, namely Fibe TV, the Fibe TV app and Virgin Plus TV, as well as its satellite TV service.
- BCE operated 1,834,191 retail residential network access service voice lines at December 31, 2024.
- Our business markets team maintains a leadership position, having established relationships with a majority of Canada's largest 100 corporations.

Our large customer base, our wireline and wireless network reach, and our ability to sell through a variety of distribution channels, as discussed in more detail in section 3.5, **Marketing and distribution channels** in this Annual Information Form, give us scale that supports the execution of our six strategic imperatives. With a wireless network service footprint that encompasses more than 99% of Canada's population, a coast-to-coast national fibre transport network and a local exchange carrier footprint from Manitoba to the Atlantic provinces, BCE is well positioned to take advantage of integrated wireless and wireline solutions in the future.

Technologically advanced wireless networks and services

Through our Bell CTS segment, we provide wireless services over technologically advanced wireless networks that are available to virtually all Canadians. We offer a broad range of wireless voice and data communication products and services to residential and business customers through our Bell brand, as well as our Virgin Plus and Lucky Mobile brands, which enhance our competitive market position by allowing us to compete more effectively with the Canadian industry's other discount brands, as well as regional facilities-based wireless service providers.

We are focused on maintaining our market share of national operators' postpaid mobile phone net customer activations, growing our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base, improving sales execution and customer retention, and introducing new devices and data services. We also believe our priorities for improved customer experience at all touch points, enhanced network quality and performance driven by effective spectrum deployment and carrier aggregation that support bandwidth and speeds, as well as a broad device offering, should continue to improve our ability to attract and retain wireless customers. With our fifth-generation (5G) and 5G+ wireless networks, fourth-generation (4G) long-term evolution (LTE) wireless network, LTE Advanced (LTE-A) network and

---

(1) *Based on total revenue and total combined customer connections.*

(2) *In June 2024, Bell Canada entered into an agreement for the sale of Northwestel to Sixty North Unity, a consortium of Indigenous communities from the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The transaction is expected to close in 2025 subject to certain closing conditions, including securing financing by Sixty North Unity and the completion of confirmatory due diligence and, as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The Competition Bureau's approval was received in the fourth quarter of 2024.*

our high-speed packet access plus (HSPA+) network, we are able to offer one of the broadest ranges of choice in wireless smartphones in Canada, along with extensive North American and international coverage. Bell also offers a LTE, Category M1 (LTE-M) network, which is a subset of our LTE network supporting low-power Internet of Things (IoT) applications with enhanced coverage, longer device battery life and enabling lower costs for IoT devices connecting to Bell's national network.

Through our 5G and 5G+ wireless service, Bell offers enhanced mobile data speeds and the latest 5G and 5G+-capable smartphones. Bell is working with multiple equipment suppliers for its 5G rollout, including Nokia Corporation (Nokia) and Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (Ericsson). In 2021, Bell acquired significant additional mid-band, flexible-use 3500 megahertz (MHz) wireless spectrum in the auction by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) and on May 19, 2023, Bell obtained the right to use, through subordination, certain of Xplore Inc.'s 3500 MHz spectrum licences in Québec after receiving approval from ISED. On November 30, 2023, Bell also announced having secured the right to acquire 939 wireless spectrum licences in the 3800 MHz spectrum auction, covering 1.77 billion MHz per population (MHz-Pop) for $518 million. On May 29, 2024, Bell acquired the 3800 MHz spectrum licences. Essential to Canada's ongoing transition to 5G communications, these high-capacity airwaves support Bell's delivery of enhanced 5G digital experiences to Canadian consumers and businesses in urban, rural and remote communities. Refer to section 4.1, **Transactions** in this Annual Information Form for more details.

Bell's 5G network covered 87% of Canada's population at December 31, 2024, a significant increase from the 26% of Canada's population covered at the end of 2020, attributable in part to our capital expenditure acceleration program, which provided for $1.7 billion in additional network funding in 2021 and 2022, in addition to the approximately $4 billion that Bell typically spent each year in network expansion and enhancement prior to 2020. This $1.7 billion in accelerated capital expenditures advanced the rollout of our broadband fibre, 5G wireless and rural networks and helped drive Canada's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, Bell launched its 5G+ network, a faster and more responsive service allowing for a superior mobile experience, and which covered 60% of Canada's population at December 31, 2024. Refer to section 3.6, **Networks – Wireless** in this Annual Information Form for more details concerning our wireless networks.

Bell's 5G and 5G+ networks were ranked the fastest and best 5G in Canada by Global Wireless Solutions (GWS) in its 2024 nationwide assessment of 5G networks(3). This marks the third consecutive year Bell has earned this recognition for its 5G network and the second consecutive year for its 5G+ network.

Advancing 5G and IoT solutions

Bell is working with a range of global and domestic 5G partners, including Ericsson and Nokia, to accelerate Canada's 5G innovation ecosystem. This includes continued investment in research and development (R&D) at Canadian institutions, such as a partnership between Western University and Bell creating an advanced centre for research into 5G applications across health (including mental health), transportation, education and other sectors. In 2022, Bell also launched a private mobile network at the Centre for Port Innovation, Engagement and Research (The PIER), an innovation hub in Halifax focused on developing innovative solutions for supply chain and logistics in the transportation industry, enabling IoT solutions that help support business-critical functions with real-time data monitoring and reporting, as well as supporting partners as they work to develop commercial opportunities seeking to benefit Canadian and global companies and their customers. On the international stage, Bell is involved in the setting of global 5G standards with our participation in the Next Generation Mobile Networks consortium and Third Generation Partnership Program.

The high capacity and near instant connections offered by 5G support new consumer and business applications, including augmented and virtual reality (AR/VR), AI and machine learning, immersive entertainment services, connected vehicles, smart cities and enhanced rural access, and IoT opportunities for business and government enterprises. In January 2023, we announced a partnership with Snap Inc. which introduced the first-ever 5G multi-user augmented reality (AR) basketball experience on Snapchat. Fans with a 5G device in attendance at four Toronto Raptors Welcome Toronto home games in early 2023 could join a shared AR experience where thousands could participate by teaming up and competing against each other, leveraging Snapchat's AR technology and the speed, latency and bandwidth capabilities of 5G. In time for the start of the 2023-2024 hockey season, the 5G multi-user AR experience was also introduced in Winnipeg at the Canada Life Centre with the Bell 5G Slapshot Challenge AR lens. Jets fans were able to test their slapshot skills against other fans in the stadium to see who could score the most goals.

On September 25, 2023, we announced that Bell, Verizon, Vodafone and independent software vendor Matsuko successfully conducted the first live transatlantic collaborative meeting connecting multiple holographic people in Canada, the U.S. and the United Kingdom using 5G and multi-access edge computing (MEC) technology and Matsuko's real-time software. Interacting with holograms of humans rather than avatars can provide a more personal experience for many applications such as remote

(3) *Independent testing by GWS from February to November 2024 ranked Bell's 5G and 5G+ networks highest among Canadian national wireless carriers. GWS OneScore℠ rankings for 5G+ performance and speeds are based on testing while actively using 3500 MHz spectrum.*

healthcare, collaborative working and education. The call was enabled by the speed of 5G combined with the quick response times of MEC, which moves the necessary computing closer to the edge of the network. Through its active participation in the 5G Future Forum industry body, Bell continues to support the developer community to access 5G MEC technologies and for their solutions to take advantage of Bell's 5G network in Canada, and to interoperate globally.

On February 25, 2025, Bell Canada and Nokia announced a significant expansion of their 5G network infrastructure partnership, marking a major step forward in deploying cloud radio access network (RAN) and paving the way for future open RAN advancements. This multi-year contract extension will see Bell deploy Nokia's commercial cloud RAN solution, built on a foundation of Red Hat OpenShift and supported by Dell Technologies infrastructure. Nokia will supply equipment from its industry-leading, energy-efficient 5G AirScale portfolio to support Bell's Ccoud RAN deployments, ensuring feature and performance consistency throughout the network evolution. This collaboration leverages the power of cloud RAN to deliver immediate benefits to Bell's network. The cloud-native architecture, powered by Red Hat OpenShift, provides enhanced scalability and agility, enabling Bell to rapidly adapt its network to meet fluctuating customer demands and swiftly introduce new services. This agility is further enhanced by the deployment of Dell PowerEdge servers at cell sites and data centres, providing the processing power and reliability needed for demanding 5G workloads.

Bell also provides a number of solutions in the IoT sector, which enable the interconnection of a range of devices and applications that send and receive data. Bell further offers global connectivity solutions for our IoT platforms and applications, which offer customers worldwide network access and the ability to manage all of their international devices remotely from a single web platform. Bell's lineup of innovative IoT applications includes connected telematics services, including security, safety, diagnostics and infotainment for vehicles; fuel tank monitoring and water management solutions; fleet management solutions connecting commercial vehicles to the Internet to provide web-based analytics to manage the fleet; connected laptop solutions, enabling LTE connectivity directly from select LTE-enabled laptops; managed IoT security services that offer businesses, smart cities and other organizations employing IoT solutions a fully managed solution to detect and protect organizations from evolving cyber threats; and new solutions made available in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as real-time occupancy monitoring, digital signage and sanitizer kiosks.

Next-generation high-speed Internet and TV services

Our strategic imperative to build the best networks has included the expansion of our fibre network to more homes and business locations. At December 31, 2024, our fibre-to-the-premise (FTTP) footprint covered approximately 7.8 million homes and businesses in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba. Our fibre network enables the delivery of Bell's next-generation fibre-optic high-speed Internet service marketed as Fibe Internet, offering symmetrical download and upload speeds of up to 3 gigabits per second (Gbps) with FTTP through our Gigabit Fibe 3.0 service, as well as download speeds of up to 100 megabits per second (Mbps) with fibre-to-the node (FTTN). Our network also enables the delivery of our Internet service marketed as Virgin Plus Internet, offering download speeds of up to 1 Gbps. Refer to section 3.6, **Networks – Wireline – High-speed fibre deployment** in this Annual Information Form for more details concerning the deployment of our fibre-optic high-speed Internet services.

For the fourth consecutive time, the Ookla Q3-Q4 2024 Speedtest Awards have named Bell Pure Fibre Canada's fastest Internet[4]. Bell was also recognized by BrandSpark as Canada's most trusted Internet provider for Wi-Fi performance/Wi-Fi connectivity for the sixth year in a row, and this year earned Most Trusted awards for TV, cellular and home phone[5].

On July 24, 2024, Bell announced the launch of its new Bell BusinessWi-Fi App, designed to empower small businesses in Ontario and Québec with an enhanced Wi-Fi experience that combines improved security, customizable guest Wi-Fi, employee and customer data insights, and simplified network management. The Bell Business Wi-Fi App is available for small business owners in Ontario and Québec with Bell pure fibre Internet.

As Bell extends its direct fibre links in urban and suburban centres, we are also delivering broadband speeds to smaller towns and rural locations with our Wireless Home Internet (WHI) fixed wireless service, which is based on 5G-capable WTTP technology. With the expansion of wireless cell site coverage, deep fibre backhaul and advancements in technology, the cost to provide a fixed wireless solution became viable in rural areas where it is uneconomical to deploy FTTP. In 2021, we completed the buildout of our WHI service in smaller towns and rural communities across Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, reaching our target of 1 million locations one year ahead of schedule. Bell delivers Wireless Home Internet service with download speeds of up to 50 Mbps and upload speeds of 10 Mbps (50/10) to a majority of customers. In August 2021, an agreement with Casa Systems, Inc.

---

[4] Based on analysis by Ookla of Speedtest Awards® data for Q3-Q4 2024 Ookla trademarks used under license and reprinted with permission.

[5] Voted and awarded Most Trusted High Speed Internet Provider for Wi-Fi Performance/Wi-Fi Connectivity, Home Phone Service Provider, TV Service Provider (in a tie), and Cellular Service Provider (in a tie) by Canadian shoppers based on the 2025 BrandSpark Canadian Trust Study.

was announced for the upgrade of a portion of Bell's WTTP network to 5G to further boost speed and capacity for WHI customers in rural regions, which was completed in June 2023.

Our fibre network also enables the delivery of Bell's IPTV services, namely Fibe TV, the Fibe TV app and Virgin Plus TV. Bell's Fibe TV service, built on an IPTV platform, offers a wide range of flexible programming options and innovative features to customers in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, such as: the Fibe TV wireless receiver, which enables customers to enjoy the Fibe experience on up to 10 additional TVs anywhere in the home (five in Manitoba) without the hassle of running cable through the house; the Restart and Look Back features, enabling customers to rewind and watch TV shows already in progress from the beginning and up to 30 hours after they started; and the Trending feature, which lists the five most-watched shows in both English and French among Fibe TV customers at any given time and allows customers to switch to watch live or restart from the beginning. Fibe TV further allows access to Crave, Netflix, Prime Video and YouTube directly from customer TV receivers, providing a seamless experience.

In 2024, the next generation of Fibe TV was launched in Ontario, Québec and the Atlantic region, leveraging Google Android TV technology with enhanced search capabilities and voice remote. This service offers customers a consistent viewing experience on all screens with the Fibe TV app, including access to more than 500 live TV channels, on-demand content and over 10,000 apps from the Google Play Store, including Crave, Netflix, Prime Video, Apple TV and YouTube. Viewers can more easily find the content they want to watch, and explore new and exciting entertainment with a voice remote powered by Google Assistant and intuitive universal search capabilities that will find content across Fibe TV and supported subscribed streaming services. With added cloud personal video recorder (PVR) capabilities, viewers can record an unlimited number of shows simultaneously to watch at their convenience.

The Fibe TV app is available to customers in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, and brings the rich Fibe TV viewing experience to tablets, smartphones, laptops, Bell Streamer, Apple TV, Amazon Fire TV, Google Chromecast and a variety of Android TV devices, with access to more than 500 live and on-demand channels at home or on the go, which allows customers to seamlessly transfer a channel being viewed from a mobile device to a TV, or resume what is being watched on TV on a mobile device. In addition, Fibe customers can download their personal video recordings with the Fibe TV app to watch on iOS and Android mobile devices without Wi-Fi network access, and customers can pause and rewind live TV on any device with the Fibe TV app.

In addition, we offer the Fibe TV app service in Ontario and Québec as a standalone app-based live TV streaming service that offers live and on-demand programming. With no traditional TV set-top box required, the Fibe TV app offers up to 500 live and on-demand channels on tablets, smartphones, laptops, Bell Streamer, Apple TV, Amazon Fire TV, Google Chromecast and a variety of Android TV devices. The standalone Fibe TV app offers access to two TV streams at a time and customers can add individual channels to build their own packages. Like Bell's Fibe TV service, the standalone Fibe TV app operates as a licensed broadcast service on the privately managed Bell Fibe broadband network for in-home viewing, and on mobile or Wi-Fi networks outside the home.

Virgin Plus TV is an app-based service that does not require a traditional TV set-top box or installation and that lets members in Ontario and Québec watch live and on-demand TV shows and live sports on any screen they want as it works on virtually all devices – iOS and Android smartphones and tablets, laptops, Amazon Fire TV, Android TV, Apple TV and Google Chromecast. The Virgin Plus TV app lets members watch two streams at once, pause and rewind live TV, resume on-demand programs where they left off, and track all the top trending shows.

In addition, through Bell Streamer, an all-in-one 4K High Dynamic Range streaming device powered by Android TV, we offer customers in Ontario and Québec all-in-one access to the Fibe TV app, support for all major streaming services and access to thousands of apps on Google Play.

In November 2024, Bell Canada expanded its TV offering with 11 new free, ad-supported television (FAST) channels, available nationwide on the Bell TV and Virgin Plus TV apps. These channels are available with all TV packages and are seamlessly integrated into the customer's TV guide, appearing alongside their favourite live channels.

Further, on November 4, 2024, BCE announced that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber, the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., for approximately $3.65 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $5 billion in Canadian dollars) in cash and the assumption of outstanding net debt of approximately $1.45 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $2 billion in Canadian dollars) to be rolled over at transaction close, representing a transaction value of approximately $5.1 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $7 billion in Canadian dollars). This strategic acquisition is expected to grow Bell's position as North America's third largest fibre internet provider. Together, Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber have a goal to reach approximately 12 million fiber locations in North America by the end of 2028. This is expected to accelerate subscriber, revenue and EBITDA growth for Bell. The transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals, including the

Federal Communications Commission, and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions. The proposed acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2025. Refer to section 4.1, **Transactions** in this Annual Information Form for more details.

Our strong position in broadband Internet and TV and our broad suite of product offerings serve as a foundation for the other products and services we offer. This provides us with a significant number of established customer connections to drive uptake of new products and services, either through bundled offerings or on a standalone basis, and allows us to improve customer retention. In addition, our team continues to deliver network-centric business service solutions to large business and public sector clients, including cloud, security and workflow automation solutions, which are key to business communications today and increase the value of connectivity services.

Innovation in communications technology

Technological advancement plays a significant role in the success of our business. We invest in Canadian innovation and have spent $573 million in R&D capital expenditures in 2024. Our investments in R&D enable us to continue providing our customers with innovative products and services and to adopt new technologies that better support our own operations and our strategic imperatives to champion the customer experience and drive growth with innovative services. Our deployment of new and innovative networks and services is a direct result of our investment in R&D.

Over the past decades, Bell has invested in developing data analytics capabilities and AI applications in multiple areas of its operations. Providing advanced technological solutions allows us to better differentiate our product and service offerings and to seek to provide greater value to our customers. As part of Bell's objective to remain at the forefront of technology and innovation in communications services, and encourage the development of, and expertise in, new emerging technologies in Canada, we partner with a range of global and domestic organizations.

In 2022, we announced a five-year strategic engagement with the Vector Institute, an independent,not-for-profit corporation dedicated to research in the field of AI, and announced a three-year strategic partnership with Montréal innovation centre Centech to provide tech entrepreneurs with access to the latest in Bell 5G, IoT and MEC technologies.

Bell also introduced Bell Ventures in 2022, its corporate venture capital initiative to encourage development of early-stage and growth companies that harness the power of Bell's networks to drive growth and adoption of advanced technological solutions. Building on Bell's history of innovation and investments, Bell Ventures is a natural extension of Bell's purpose to advance how Canadians connect with each other and the world. Bell Ventures invests in early-stage and growth companies that provide advanced technology solutions seeking to further differentiate Bell's 5G and fibre networks and deliver solutions for its customers, including in the areas of network, security, IoT, robotics, telematics, clean technology, data monetization and AI.

Since 2022, we have also announced a number of significant milestones in our strategic cloud and technology partnerships. In February 2022, Bell announced its deployment of Google Distributed Cloud Edge in its network, enabling more efficiency, reliability and scale while also driving new business opportunities. This is the world's first implementation of core network functions on Google Distributed Cloud Edge, a fully managed product that brings Google Cloud's infrastructure and services closer to where data is being generated and consumed. This advancement builds on Bell and Google Cloud's strategic partnership, announced in 2021, to combine Bell's 5G network leadership with Google Cloud's expertise in multi-cloud, data analytics and AI, and to enable Bell to drive operational efficiencies and deliver richer customer experiences. On February 26, 2025, Bell Canada announced its network AI Ops solution built on Google Cloud, which has been successfully deployed and is already revolutionizing how it detects, analyzes, and presents network issues. This AI-driven approach has significantly improved Bell's mean time to resolution, enabling proactive network management that enhances reliability and optimizes the customer experience. In addition, in 2023, Bell announced the launch of the first public MEC with AWS Wavelength in Canada. Building on Bell's agreement with Amazon Web Services (AWS), announced in 2021, together the two companies are deploying AWS Wavelength Zones throughout the country at the edge of Bell's 5G network, starting in Toronto. Bell Public MEC with AWS Wavelength embeds AWS compute and storage services at the edge of the Bell 5G network, closer to mobile and connected devices where data is generated and consumed. This enables software developers and businesses to take full advantage of the high speed and low latency of Bell's 5G network and the cloud with AWS to build innovative, low-latency solutions that leverage real-time visual data processing, AR/VR, AI and machine learning, advanced robotics and much more.

On March 29, 2023, Bell announced a partnership with Palo Alto Networks to better support Canadian businesses managing their cloud security with the launch of two new cloud-native application protection platform (CNAPP) solutions, Cloud Security Posture Assessment and Cloud Security Posture Protection. These cybersecurity solutions identify threats to enterprise data in the cloud and provide managed services to protect data across complex hybrid, multi-cloud environments. On December 12, 2024, Bell announced a strategic partnership with Palo Alto Networks that brings together Bell's expertise in managed and professional

services with Palo Alto Networks' industry-leading, AI-powered cybersecurity platforms. Building upon the customer success and service development initiatives launched in 2023, Bell will offer a full suite of services across Palo Alto Networks' three platforms, delivering comprehensive protection against evolving cyber threats for customers in Canada.

In addition, on June 1, 2023, Bell acquired FX Innovation, aMontréal-based provider of cloud-focused managed and professional services and workflow automation solutions for business clients. This acquisition combines FX Innovation's agility, start-up culture, and cloud services expertise with Bell's next-generation fibre and 5G networks, resources, and scale to deliver leading-edge technology solutions for Canadian businesses. The acquisition aims to position Bell as a technology services leader for our enterprise customers. On November 29, 2023, Bell and ServiceNow, a digital workflow company, announced a collaboration to launch Service Bridge capabilities on the ServiceNow platform, leveraging FX Innovation's deep industry expertise to elevate the end-to-end experience for Bell customers with customized solutions and automation capabilities. On July 18, 2024, Bell and ServiceNow announced a multi-year strategic agreement to accelerate Bell's transformation to meet the growing customer demand for tech services and digital media. The renewed commitment makes Bell one of ServiceNow's largest communications customers with a first-of-its-kind collaboration in Canada. Bell will expand its use of the ServiceNow platform, supporting its own digital transformation while continuing to offer ServiceNow implementation expertise to support the digital transformation of its Bell Business Markets customers. On October 9, 2024, Bell announced the acquisition by FX Innovation of HGC Technologies (HGC), an Elite ServiceNow partner. HGC strengthens FX Innovation's expertise in process automation, cloud technologies, and digital transformation, bringing strengths in business application development, HR and customer service delivery, and a strong North American talent base to support growth. HGC's existing U.S. customer base aligns with FX Innovation's strategic plans for expansion into the U.S. market, providing immediate access to a new and growing customer segment.

On February 1, 2024, Bell announced a partnership with SentinelOne, Inc. (SentinelOne), a global leader inAI-powered security, to provide extensive data protection services for Bell's enterprise customers.

On February 2, 2024, Bell announced an18-month collaborative project with Mila, a research institute in AI, to apply deep learning neural network algorithms to Bell's systems and data. Mila researchers will work alongside Bell's Machine Learning and AI teams to build on Bell's previous investments by using deep learning neural network techniques to identify opportunities to improve business performance and customer experience. By advancing its understanding of deep learning AI techniques, Bell seeks to continue to enhance its customer experience and accelerate its operational transformation.

On February 6, 2024, Bell announced a collaboration with Microsoft to expand its hybrid work solutions to help Canadian enterprises modernize their communications platforms with the launch of Bell Operator Connect, pairing Bell's high-quality voice network and Microsoft Teams. Bell is also advancing its company-wide digital transformation and workforce modernization in selecting Microsoft 365 as its cloud collaboration solution. On November 19, 2024, Bell expanded its collaboration with Microsoft by launching services for Microsoft Teams Phone Mobile to offer Canadian businesses a flexible, secure, high-performance communication solution. This innovative mobile-first solution integrates mobile numbers with Teams, enabling seamless calling and collaboration. Teams Phone Mobile provides a consistent user experience, simplifying business communication and boosting productivity and efficiency.

On April 9, 2024, Bell announced the availability of Google Cloud Contact Center AI (CCAI) from Bell for Canadian businesses – the first fully AI solution for Bell enterprise and mid-market customers. Google Cloud's CCAI from Bell is a managed solution supported by professional services expertise that enables intelligent customer and agent experience leveraging generative AI-infused technology. Providing rich conversational experiences and analytics, Google CCAI from Bell offers scalability and flexibility that can be added to existing contact centre environments and to cloud contact centres of any size.

On June 13, 2024, Bell and Mila, the world's largest academic research centre for deep learning, announced a new partnership to develop cutting-edge AI solutions, building on the 18-month collaborative project Mila and Bell entered into earlier in 2024 to apply deep learning neural network algorithms to Bell's environment. This collaboration is driven by a shared vision to enhance customer experience, optimize business operations and cultivate a vibrant AI ecosystem within Québec and across Canada. In line with Bell's significant investments in AI, this partnership reinforces Bell's business transformation, harnessing Mila's groundbreaking research to drive transformative improvements across Bell's operations. From data analysis and operational efficiency to Internet-based applications, Mila's expertise will accelerate advancements that will enhance the customer experience.

On July 9, 2024, Bell announced that it had acquired technical services companies Stratejm and CloudKettle Inc., adding professional and managed services expertise in cybersecurity and Salesforce digital workflow automation to its existing capabilities. These acquisitions will advance Bell's strategy to be the leader in supporting medium and large organizations' digital transformations and automation through cloud services. Combined with Bell's pure fibre and 5G networks, enterprises will benefit from an exceptional and seamless AI-powered end-to-end customer experience.

On July 25, 2024, Bell and Hyundai Motor Group (Hyundai) announced a multi-year extension of our strategic partnership to provide Canadian customers with advanced in-car connected infotainment services, raising the bar forin-vehicle experiences. Through Bell's IoT connectivity, Hyundai, Kia and Genesis customers in Canada will benefit from fast and reliable access to infotainment features, with the partnership also exploring additional services such as over-the-air software updates, music/video streaming, casual gaming and eventuallyWi-Fi hotspots, providing seamless connectivity on the go.

On September 17, 2024, Bell and MacLean, the world's largest Canadian-based manufacturer of underground mining equipment, announced a technology collaboration to better support the evolving needs of mining customers. The innovations being introduced will improve equipment interoperability - the way in which machines exchange and make use of information - enhancing safety for workers and driving sustainable practices and reduced vehicle emissions.

On October 8, 2024, Ax-C, a new hub for innovative entrepreneurship set to open in 2025, announced a multi-year partnership with Bell, Google, Desjardins, and the Fonds de solidarité FTQ, representing a combined financial contribution of $5.25 million. This strategic private sector partnership will build a strong and dynamic ecosystem dedicated to the growth of startups in Québec.

Our significant media assets

Bell Media's range of video and audio content enhances the execution of our strategic imperatives by leveraging our significant network investments, delivering compelling content across all screens and platforms, and enabling us to maximize strategic and operating synergies, including the efficiency of our content and advertising spend.

Bell Media's assets in video, audio, OOH and digital platforms are a key competitive advantage, as described below:

- We own and operate 35 conventional TV stations, including CTV, Canada's #1 conventional network for 23 consecutive years, #1 Canadian advertising-based video-on-demand (AVOD) platform **CTV.ca**, and one of the leading digital news destinations**CTVNews.ca**, and the French-language Noovo network in Québec, including its popular AVOD platform and digital news destination Noovo.info.
- We own and operate 24 specialty channels, including TSN, Canada's sports leader, and RDS, the top French-language sports network.
- We own and operate five direct-to-consumer (DTC) services, including Crave, the exclusive home of HBO and Max Originals in Canada, STARZ, TSN, TSN+ and RDS.
- We own Crave, a bilingual premium video streaming service that features a broad catalogue of sought-after content includingbox-office hits, Emmy Award-winning programming, and original Canadian productions, as well as thousands of hours of exclusive French-language content. Crave is available directly to all Canadians with access to the Internet, and through participating service providers. STARZ remains available through participating service providers and directly to consumers as a separate add-on. Crave extended a long-term licensing agreement with Warner Bros. Discovery that sees the service continuing to be the home of HBO and Max Originals, as well as new cable series, library television series, and new theatrically released Warner Bros. films. Crave is the most distributed Canadian-owned premium video streaming service.
- We own 100 licensed radio stations in 58 markets across Canada, all available through iHeartRadio.ca and the iHeartRadio Canada app alongside an extensive catalogue of podcasts. On February 8, 2024, Bell Media announced its intent to divest 45 of its radio stations to seven buyers, subject to Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) review and other closing conditions. The CRTC has currently approved the transfer of ownership and control of 13 of 45 stations.
- We own Astral, a leader among Canada's OOH advertising companies with strategically located advertising faces spanning across the country in over 50 markets. Astral offers six product lines: outdoor advertising, lifestyle networks, street furniture, airport, large digital format and transit. In 2024, Bell Media completed its acquisition of OUTFRONT Media Inc.'s Canadian OOH media business, OUTEDGE Media Canada (OUTEDGE).
- We lead Canadian TV media competitors in the digital landscape in the number of unique visitors, page views and total page minutes.
- Part of Noovo's multi-platform news division, our noovo.info website offers exclusive original features dedicated entirely to news.
- Through CTV's all-in-one digital video platform and streaming fromCTV.ca and the CTV app on smartphones, Smart TVs and other connected devices, audiences can get even more value from their TV subscriptions all in one place, with livestreams and on-demand viewing of programming from CTV Comedy Channel, CTV Drama Channel, CTV Sci-Fi Channel, CTV Life Channel, CTV Wild, CTV Nature, CTV Speed, CTV2, USA Network, Oxygen True Crime and E!, as well as Canada's #1 lineup from CTV. The

platform provides access for subscribers of CTV-branded entertainment channels to stream premium content from those channels all at no additional cost and with one simple login, as well as digital channels CTV Throwback and CTV Movies, available with no subscription or sign-in required.

- We continue to provide live and on-demand access to content from our specialty networks, BNN Bloomberg, TSN, RDS and other brands in news, sports and entertainment.
- Through TSN+, a DTC streaming product available on **TSN.ca** and the TSN app, Canadians have access to marquee live games and events that are incremental to the sports content delivered across TSN's platforms, as well as live streaming-only coverage from a multitude of marquee sports properties.

Our competitive strengths also include our broad reach across Canada, our ability to deliver top programming for conventional, specialty and DTC and streaming services, our constant drive to provide the most engaging and interactive experience for viewers, and our ability to serve the needs of advertisers across multiple platforms.

Refer to section 2.3, *Deliver the most compelling content* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on page 34 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**, for a description of certain agreements entered into and initiatives launched in 2024 by Bell Media.

3.5 Marketing and distribution channels

Bell CTS

The guiding principle driving our marketing strategy is to offer our clients the ultimate in reliable, simple and accessible communications services. In doing so, our objective is to increase customer acquisition, retention and loyalty through multiple service offerings.

Through the bundling of services, which combines wireline local voice and long distance, high-speed Internet, TV and smart home, as well as wireless services, our goal is to use a multi-product offering to achieve competitive differentiation by offering a premium, integrated set of services that provides customers with more freedom, flexibility and choice. We also make use of limited-time promotional offers featuring discounted rate plans, special rates on wireless handsets and TV receivers, as well as other incentives, to stimulate new customer acquisition and retain existing customers or to respond to competitive actions in our markets.

We focus our marketing efforts on a coordinated program of video, print, audio, Internet, outdoor signage, direct mail and point-of-sale media promotions. We engage in mass market advertising in order to maintain our brand and support direct and indirect distribution channels. Coordinated marketing efforts throughout our service area ensure that our marketing message is presented consistently across all our markets. Promoting the Bell brand is complemented by our other brand marketing efforts, reinforcing awareness of all our services and capitalizing on the size and breadth of our customer base across all product lines.

The Bell brands play a key role in product positioning. Our branding is straightforward and directly supports our strategy of delivering a better customer experience at every level. In July 2021, Virgin Mobile Canada officially rebranded to Virgin Plus, a new name and a new identity that reflect the company's evolving service offerings beyond mobility. In addition, on July 25, 2023, Virgin Plus unveiled a fresh new look with more affordable service offerings, along with a new brand campaign and updated member benefits. The service offerings include the introduction of unlimited nationwide rate plans and access to 5G at an affordable price with no zones for members across Canada. These new offerings join the lineup of Virgin Plus service offerings, including high-speed Internet and app-based TV service for members in Ontario and Québec.

Acquiring and retaining wireless subscribers is a key marketing objective that we seek to achieve through our networks and suite of leading-edge devices and services to drive higher usage and increased adoption of data services. We offer unlimited plans featuring unlimited data access with no overage charges. We also offer SmartPay device financing plans that let Bell Mobility customers buy their new smartphones with 24 interest-free installments separate from their service plan, and we similarly offer Sweet Pay device financing plans for Virgin Plus customers. In addition, we offer Connect Everything plans that provide a way to link all of a customer's Bell devices with a pool of data to share across smartphones, tablets, smartwatches and other devices, such as wireless trackers, security cameras and vehicles with Bell Connected Car. In January 2022, we introduced mobile unlimited Ultimate plans to make the most of 5G with more data at maximum speeds, international messaging, high-definition video quality and hotspot capability. We also continue to offer discounts on the price of wireless handsets in exchange for a contractual commitment from a subscriber, a practice also used by other Canadian wireless operators. As the Canadian wireless market further matures and competition intensifies, customer retention is increasingly important. Accordingly, we employ customer retention initiatives aimed at increasing our customers' level of satisfaction and loyalty.

We also offer eligible customers the convenience of One Bill for Internet, TV, home phone, wireless and smart home services. We deliver our products and services to residential wireless and wireline customers through:

- approximately 1,000 Bell, Virgin Plus, Lucky Mobile, Staples and Best Buy Express locations and/or branded dealers;
- retailers such as Walmart, Loblaws and Glentel's WIRELESSWAVE, Tbooth wireless and WIRELESS etc., as well as a network of regional and independent retailers in all regions;
- call centre representatives;
- our websites, including bell.ca, virginplus.ca and luckymobile.ca;
- door-to-door sales representatives.

On January 31, 2023, Bell and Staples Canada ULC (Staples) announced a multi-year exclusive agreement to sell Bell, Virgin Plus and Lucky Mobile wireless and wireline services through Staples stores across Canada for consumers and small businesses. In addition, Bell and Staples partner to sell Bell wireless and wireline services direct to medium-sized businesses through the Staples Professional sales team, backed by Bell's advanced communications expertise.

On May 3, 2023, Bell announced a multi-year strategic agreement with Air Canada, which includes premier sponsorship of its free in-flight messaging for Aeroplan members and the distribution of complimentary subscriber identity module (SIM) cards on board to enable newcomers and visitors arriving in Canada to activate a wireless SIM while still in the air.

In 2024, Bell Canada announced a strategic partnership with Best Buy Canada to operate 167 The Source consumer electronics retail stores in Canada, which have been rebranded as Best Buy Express and offer the latest in consumer electronics from Best Buy along with exclusive telecommunications services from Bell. The first Best Buy Express was opened in Guildford Town Centre, Surrey, British Columbia on June 26, 2024. In addition, in 2024, Bell wound down The Source head office and back office operations, as well as closed the remaining 107 The Source stores.

On January 8, 2025, Bell and Corus Entertainment announced the expansion of a strategic, multi-year agreement for Corus networks to be distributed on Bell Fibe TV and Bell Satellite TV, including Corus' premier lifestyle networks, Flavour Network and Home Network.

For small and medium-sized business customers, our small and medium business team offers a wide range of wireline and wireless services, including Business Fibe Internet, Bell Total Connect, Business Phone and TV, and IoT solutions, along with many other communications solutions, all designed for companies. All solutions are sold through dedicated call centre representatives and our bell.ca website, as well as our retail network and door-to-door sales representatives.

Communications solutions for large enterprise customers, including our wireless services, are delivered by our business markets team, and our products and services are sold through dedicated sales representatives, certified resellers and competitive bids. By combining products and services, including professional services, into fully managed, end-to-end information and technology solutions, we have been successful in providing large enterprise customers with complex communications products and services. We continue to differentiate ourselves in the marketplace by enhancing our customer service levels and offering solutions designed to provide superior service, performance, availability and security. We deliver expertise in key solution areas, including Internet, private networks, voice and unified communications, cloud solutions, security solutions, cloud-based contact centre, IoT and MEC.

Our wholesale business communications products and services are delivered by our wholesale team. They are sold through our dedicated sales representatives, web portals and call centres.

Bell Media

Bell Media's video, OOH and digital advertising customer base is comprised of large advertising agencies, which place advertisements with Bell Media on behalf of their customers, and advertisers who buy directly. Bell Media also has contracts with a variety of distribution partners, under which subscription fees for TV and video products are earned. Bell Media's radio broadcast customer base is comprised of both advertising agencies and businesses in local markets.

Bell Media's radio, TV and video products are delivered to Canadians through a combination of over-the-air broadcast transmission, partnerships with traditional and digital distributors, and Bell Media's own digital platforms.

Crave is available through participating TV providers across Canada, which provide the added opportunity to access the Crave linear channels on traditional set-top boxes, as well as via on-demand channels, through the Crave app, Crave.ca and on Amazon's

Prime Video Channels. TSN and RDS are also available directly via the Internet through each brand's official website, the app and on Amazon's Prime Video Channels in Canada. Crave can be streamed on the web and through partner platforms such as iOS and Android mobile devices, Apple TV, Android TV, Amazon Fire TV, Bell Streamer, Chromecast, Roku, Samsung, LG, Hisense, Sony PlayStation and Xbox One. Finally, Bell Media's OOH business delivers its services through an inventory of OOH faces and street furniture equipment in key urban cities across the country.

On February 6, 2024, Bell Media announced that it had reached an agreement with Amazon to make its best-in-class streaming service, Crave, available on Prime Video Channels in Canada.

In April 2024, Bell Media announced the launch of FAST channels, featuring a wide variety of content in English and French. Currently, Bell Media offers 11 FAST channels across major platforms, including Bell TV, Roku, LG Channels, Samsung TV Plus, and more.

On June 7, 2024, Bell Media completed the acquisition of OUTFRONT Media Inc.'s Canadianout-of-home media business, OUTEDGE,

On September 6, 2024, Bell Media announced that its TSN service was available on Prime Video Channels in Canada, and on October 29, 2024, RDS was also made available on Prime Video Channels in Canada.

On October 8, 2024, Bell Media announced that it has expanded its landmark partnership with Warner Bros. Discovery for the Canadian market, extending Crave for multiple years as the exclusive home of HBO and Max content. The expansion of Bell Media's existing licensing agreement with Warner Bros. Discovery, announced in 2023, ensures Crave subscribers have continued access to a vast library of premium content for the foreseeable future. The new agreement also includes a co-production commitment for original Canadian content with global appeal, licensing of Bell Media original content for use on Warner Bros. Discovery platforms outside of Canada, and extended access to French-language content for use on Bell Media platforms.

On October 17, 2024, Bell Media announced a major content and licensing agreement with NBCUniversal Global TV Distribution. This agreement rebranded its specialty channels, Discovery and Investigation Discovery, as USA Network and Oxygen True Crime, respectively, as of January 1, 2025. A selection of popular shows from both channels also became available for streaming on Crave. Also on January 1, existing specialty channels Animal Planet, Discovery Science and Discovery Velocity, rebranded to CTV Wild, CTV Nature and CTV Speed, respectively, completing the revitalization of Bell Media's suite of Discovery channels.

On November 19, 2024, StackAdapt, a leading multi-channel advertising platform, and Bell Media announced a partnership to enable Bell Media's premium inventory across connected TV (CTV), display, video, audio, and digital out-of-home channels through StackAdapt's platform. This collaboration offers agencies and brands unmatched reach and precision in digital advertising in Canada, backed by two of the country's foremost programmatic leaders.

On December 18, 2024, Bell Media announced that it has partnered with Shopsense AI, the leader in shoppable TV technology, to bring innovative second-screen shopping experiences to millions of Canadian viewers. This collaboration marks Shopsense's first expansion outside of the U.S. and the first integration of its powerful Commerce OS into Canadian entertainment programming. The partnership has debuted on CTV's popular daily shows THE GOOD STUFF WITH MARY BERG and ETALK.

On December 18, 2024, Bell Media announced that it has entered into an agreement with Point Grey Pictures to develop and produce an original scripted television series from Point Grey and Lionsgate. The agreement was made through Lionsgate's first-look television deal with Point Grey. As a company with roots in Canada, Point Grey will enhance its presence in the country through this agreement by producing its first scripted show for the Canadian market.

On January 16, 2025, NASCAR announced multiple media rights deals that bolster its presence in Canada, the sport's largest international market, highlighted by the expansion of its decades-long partnership with Bell Media. For the first time, Bell Media will be Canada's home for all three NASCAR national series as it adds NASCAR Craftsman Truck Series programming to its long-standing NASCAR Cup Series and NASCAR Xfinity Series rights.

On January 17, 2025, Bell Media announced new bundle subscription options for Crave, TSN and RDS. The Ultimate Entertainment and Sports Bundle includes Crave and TSN for English-language programming and Crave and RDS for French-language programming.

On January 27, 2025, Bell Media and PAGEBOY Productions, founded by acclaimed actor, producer, and advocate Elliot Page, announced a new partnership to develop bold, original scripted series for Crave and CTV. Under this agreement, their collaboration will explore content opportunities, with a joint dedication to spotlighting untold stories.

3.6 Networks

The telecommunications industry is evolving rapidly as it continues to move from multiple service-specific networks to Internet protocol (IP)-based integrated communications networks that can carry voice, data and video traffic. We continue to work with key vendor partners to expand our national multi-service IP-enabled networks.

Our communications networks provide wireless and wireline voice, data and video services to customers across Canada. Our infrastructure includes:

- national transport networks for voice, data and video traffic, including Internet traffic;
- urban and rural access networks and infrastructure for delivering services to customers;
- national wireless networks that provide voice, data and video services.

Wireless

To provide wireless connectivity, we have deployed and operate a number of nationwide wireless broadband networks compatible with global standards that deliver high-quality and reliable voice and high-speed data services. With our high-speed data network, we are able to offer Canadian consumers a broad range of choice in wireless smartphones, as well as touch screen tablets, IoT devices and other devices designed for data services such as video and audio streaming, IoT communications, e-mail, messaging, Internet access and social networking. We also support international roaming in over 230 destinations, with LTE roaming in 213 destinations and 5G roaming in 106 destinations.

HSPA+ network

Our wireless HSPA+ network offered high-speed mobile access to 99% of Canada's population at December 31, 2024, covering thousands of cities and towns in both urban and rural locations. The HSPA+ network supports global roaming, as well as a wide range of smartphones, data cards, universal serial bus (USB) sticks, tablets and other leading-edge mobile devices. The vast majority of the site connectivity for the HSPA+ network was built with high-speed fibre and an all-IP architecture for enhanced reliability.

4G LTE network

With Bell's 4G LTE wireless network coverage, customers have data access speeds similar to those of broadband connections and significantly faster than our HSPA+ network, making it easier for users to download applications, stream high-definition videos and music, play online games, or videoconference and chat with virtually no delays or buffering. The HSPA+ and LTE networks work together such that most Bell LTE devices support both networks.

Our LTE wireless network reached more than 99% of Canada's population at December 31, 2024 with theoretical peak download speeds of up to 150 Mbps, and expected average download speeds of 18 to 40 Mbps.

LTE-A network

With Dual-band LTE-A technology, Bell generally delivers theoretical peak download speeds of up to 260 Mbps (expected average download speeds of 18 to 74 Mbps). By assigning three radio channels or carriers to one user, we generally deliver, with Tri-band LTE-A technology, theoretical mobile data peak download speeds of up to 335 Mbps (expected average download speeds of 25 to 100 Mbps). With the addition of multiple-input and multiple-output (MIMO) technologies and quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM), we can deliver in certain areas theoretical peak download speeds of up to 800 Mbps with Dual-band LTE-A technology and 1.2 Gbps with Tri-band LTE-A technology.

Bell's LTE network is also capable of delivering Quad-band LTE-A service. Quad-band technology leverages four bands of wireless spectrum to boost LTE-A speeds to the gigabit level. In addition to employing a combination of carrier aggregation, Bell also uses 256 QAM and 4X4 MIMO technologies to increase spectrum efficiency and multiply capacity. Bell's enhanced Gigabit LTE-A network is available in select cities across Canada. Quad-band LTE-A now offers theoretical mobile data peak download speeds of up to 1.5 Gbps in markets across Canada (expected average download speeds of 25 to 325 Mbps).

At December 31, 2024, we provided LTE-A network service to 96% of the population in Canada, and provided Quad-band LTE-A service to over 46% of the population in Canada.

LTE-M network

Our LTE-M network is a subset of our LTE network supporting low-power IoT applications with enhanced coverage, longer device battery life, and enabling lower costs for IoT devices connecting to Bell's national network. An expanded reciprocal roaming partnership with AT&T Inc. (AT&T) provides Bell Canadian business customers with access to AT&T's LTE-M network across the U.S.

and also enables AT&T's customers to roam on Bell's nationalLTE-M network in Canada. OurLTE-M network is available in most Canadian provinces.

5G network

Our 5G wireless network enables us to offer enhanced mobile data speeds and the latest5G-capable smartphones. The high capacity and near instant connections offered by mobile 5G will support new consumer and business applications, including AR/VR, AI and machine learning, immersive entertainment services, connected vehicles, smart cities and enhanced rural access, and IoT opportunities for business and government enterprises. In 2021, Bell acquired significant additional mid-band, flexible-use 3500 MHz wireless spectrum in the auction conducted by ISED, and on May 19, 2023, Bell obtained the right to use, through subordination, certain of Xplore Inc.'s 3500 MHz spectrum licences in Québec after approval from ISED. On November 30, 2023, Bell announced having secured the right to acquire 939 wireless spectrum licences in the 3800 MHz spectrum auction for $518 million. On January 17, 2024, Bell made a first payment of $104 million to ISED. The remaining balance of $414 million was paid on May 29, 2024, at which time Bell acquired the 3800 MHz spectrum licences. Essential to Canada's ongoing transition to 5G communications, these high-capacity airwaves support Bell's delivery of enhanced 5G digital experiences to Canadian consumers and businesses in urban, rural and remote communities.

In 2024, Bell continued to expand its 5G network to new markets across Québec, Ontario, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba. Bell's 5G network covered 87% of Canada's population at December 31, 2024, a significant increase from the 26% of Canada's population covered at the end of 2020, attributable in part to our capital expenditure acceleration program, which provided for $1.7 billion in additional network funding in 2021 and 2022, in addition to the approximately $4 billion that Bell typically spent each year in network expansion and enhancement prior to 2020.

In July 2022, Bell began deploying 3500 MHz wireless spectrum, unleashing the next phase of 5G advancement and allowing Bell to launch its 5G+ network. Bell 5G+ is expected to be faster and more responsive, allowing for a superior mobile experience. Initially launched in southern Ontario, the 5G+ network was expanded to Manitoba and many centres cross Atlantic Canada, as well as in other communities, and reached 60% of Canada's population at December 31, 2024, with the availability of peak theoretical download speeds of 3 Gbps in select markets.

In 2022, Bell also announced plans to roll out a 5G standalone core network, starting in Toronto. The addition of 3500 MHz wireless spectrum allows Bell to deliver a new 5G core network to Canadian businesses, supported by world-class SA architecture, and which is expected, over time, to unlock even faster speeds and ultra-low latency. Over time, a 5G SA core network will provide additional benefits such as network slicing and is expected to enable a full range of 5G features and functionality for both enterprise and consumer use cases, and support the growth of IoT.

Wireline

Voice and data network

Our national voice and data network consists of an optical fibre network with the latest technologies to provide redundancy and fault protection. It reaches all major Canadian metropolitan centres, as well as New York, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis, Ashburn (Virginia), Seattle and Secaucus in the U.S.

Our network in major Canadian cities providesstate-of-the-art high-speed access at multi-gigabit speeds based on IP technology. We operate a national IP multi-protocol label switching network with international gateways to the rest of the world. This network delivers next-generation, business-grade IP virtual private network (IP VPN) services that connect our customers' offices throughout Canada and around the world. The IP VPN service is the foundation platform required for the delivery of business service solutions that add value and efficiencies to customers' businesses. These technology solutions include voice over IP/IP telephony, IP videoconferencing, IP call centre applications and other future IP-based applications. In addition, we maintain extensive copper and voice-switching networks that provide traditional local and interexchange voice and data services to all business and residential customers in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba.

In April 2021, Bell announced commercial 400 gigabit wavelength service deployed across major spans of Bell's fibre infrastructure to deliver significantly increased connectivity speed and capacity while optimizing network performance and energy efficiency. 400 gigabit technology increases fibre capacity using less network hardware and more automation to deliver four times the data speed and 50% more capacity per wavelength than compared to 100 gigabit core infrastructure or previous technology.

Key traffic routes span more than 25,000 kilometres across Canada and into the U.S.

On November 16, 2021, Bell and Nokia announced the first successful test of 25G passive optical network (PON) fibre broadband technology in North America, which validates that current GPON and XGS-PON broadband technology and future 25G PON can work seamlessly together on the same fibre hardware, which is being deployed throughout the network. 25G PON delivers significant symmetrical bandwidth capacity that will support new use cases such as premium service and 5G transport. Further, in partnership with Nokia, Bell achieved a significant advancement in Canadian broadband technology with the successful completion of the country's first 50G PON technology trial at our Advanced Technical Lab in Montréal. To do this, we leveraged our existing fibre infrastructure to provide even faster Internet speeds to customers.

High-speed fibre deployment

Our strategic imperative to build the best networks has included the expansion of our fibre network to more homes and business locations. Bell has invested significantly to deploy FTTP connections to overlay legacy copper infrastructure, with fibre directly to homes and businesses. In addition, Bell continues to deploy FTTP to all new urban and suburban housing developments in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, in addition to Bell's ongoing deployment of FTTP to multi-dwelling units and business locations. In our view, FTTP, in which optical fibre cables are used to connect each and every location, is the best available network architecture to support future bandwidth-demanding IP services and applications. Our residential fibre-optic Internet service, marketed as Fibe Internet and Virgin Plus Internet, is enabled by our fibre network, offering symmetrical download and upload speeds of up to 3 Gbps with FTTP through our Gigabit Fibe 3.0 service, as well as download speeds of up to 100 Mbps with FTTN. On February 8, 2024, we announced that we would cap fibre speeds at 3 Gbps as a result of federal government policies and the CRTC's decision of November 6, 2023 that imposed an interim aggregated access to FTTP facilities obligation and discourages network investment.

Introduced in April 2022, the Bell Gigabit Fibe 3.0 service was initially offered in eligible areas of Toronto and has since been rolled out in several communities across Ontario, Québec, Manitoba and the Atlantic provinces.

Bell Gigabit Fibe service includes the new Giga Hub withWi-Fi 6E, the next evolution of Wi-Fi, enabling faster speeds and lower latency when used with a compatible device, and allowing customers to work, learn, video chat, stream and game online on any or all of their household devices simultaneously.

In addition to the significant deployments of FTTP direct fibre connections announced in prior years, which continued throughout the Greater Toronto Area/905 region surrounding Toronto, on the island of Montréal, in Hamilton and Winnipeg, we announced in August 2022 an investment of over $650 million in partnership with a Government of Ontario investment of $484 million to deploy Bell's all-fibre network to over 80,000 homes and businesses in underserved regions across Ontario, as part of the Ontario Accelerated High Speed Internet Program (AHSIP).

Also, in addition to several direct fibre deployment projects announced in a number of smaller communities over the past few years, on March 22, 2021, Bell announced that it would roll out high-speed Internet service to several underserved areas of Québec in partnership with the governments of Canada and Québec as part of their Operation High Speed initiative to connect all Québecers by September 2022. The Bell project provides 100% fibre Internet connections to approximately 31,000 homes and businesses in nearly 100 Québec communities. In 2023, Northwestel completed the final year of construction in its Every Community Project, launching fibre-to-the-home service in 24 locations in Yukon and 18 locations in the Northwest Territories.

In 2023, Bell announced the expansion of pure fibre Internet service to additional homes and businesses, including in the Ontario communities of Leamington, Lincoln, Essex Centre and Harrow, and in six more communities across rural Manitoba. In addition, as part of the Grand Council Treaty #3 Dibaajimowin Project, Bell will provide broadband fibre-optic Internet access to 23 Indigenous and 13 non-Indigenous communities in Northwestern Ontario.

In 2025, our planned capital spending will be focused on our strategic imperatives, reflecting an appropriate level of investment in our networks and services. As a direct result of the CRTC's rejection on February 3, 2025 of a Governor-in-Council request to reconsider its November 2023 decision that provided large carriers temporary wholesale tariffed access to Bell's FTTP network, we expect to reduce our capital expenditures by more than we anticipated would be the case for 2025. Consequently, our near-term fibre build target of 8.3 million locations by the end of 2025 will not be reached. At December 31, 2024, our FTTP footprint covered approximately 7.8 million homes and businesses in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba.

In addition to our Fibe Internet service, we offer Internet under the Virgin Plus brand for customers in Ontario and Québec. This high-speed Internet service offers existing Virgin Plus customers download speeds of up to 1 Gbps and upload speeds of up to 100 Mbps.

Additionally, we continue to deploy our IPTV services in areas in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba where cable providers had long been dominant. As of December 31, 2024, our IPTV services had the capacity to service approximately 9.8 million homes in major cities and municipalities across Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba.

On November 4, 2024, BCE announced that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber, the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., for approximately $3.65 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $5 billion in Canadian dollars) in cash and the assumption of outstanding net debt of approximately $1.45 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $2 billion in Canadian dollars) to be rolled over at transaction close, representing a transaction value of approximately $5.1 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $7 billion in Canadian dollars). This strategic acquisition is expected to grow Bell's position as North America's third largest fibre Internet provider. Together, Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber have a goal to reach approximately 12 million fiber locations in North America by the end of 2028. This is expected to accelerate subscriber, revenue and EBITDA growth for Bell. The transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals, including the Federal Communications Commission, and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions. The proposed acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2025. This transaction will enhance Bell Canada's growth profile and strategic position by giving it a foothold in the large, underpenetrated U.S. fibre market, while increasing its scale, diversifying its operating footprint and unlocking significant growth opportunities. Refer to section 4.1, **Transactions** in this Annual Information Form for more details.

WTTP

WTTP is 5G-capable fixed wireless technology delivered over Bell's wireless network using 3500 MHz spectrum to deliver high-speed Internet service to residents in smaller and underserved communities. WTTP enables Bell's WHI broadband service and complements its FTTP network.

In 2021, Bell completed the buildout of its WHI service in small towns and rural communities across Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, reaching its target of 1 million locations one year ahead of schedule. The accelerated rollout of its Wireless Home Internet service formed part of Bell's capital expenditure acceleration program which provided for additional network funding in 2021 and 2022.

Bell delivers WHI service with 50/10 to a majority of customers. Innovation in WTTP complements Bell's extensive broadband fibre buildout in urban markets, and our deployment of WTTP in rural locations underscores our focus on the full utilization of Bell's assigned wireless spectrum resources.

DSL

We also offer DSL-based Internet service in areas where Fibe Internet and WHI are not available, with download speeds of up to 5 Mbps.

Satellite TV service

We provide satellite TV service nationwide under the Bell TV brand using satellites operated by Telesat Canada.

3.7 Employees

The table below shows the number of BCE employees at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Number of employees at December 31	2024	2023
Bell CTS	35,426	39,914
Bell Media	4,964	5,218
Total[1]	**40,390**	45,132

(1) *The total number of BCE employees at the end of 2024 declined by 4,742 from 45,132 at December 31, 2023 due to workforce reductions, natural attrition and retirements along with the impact of the permanent store closures of The Source as part of our distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada , partly offset by the acquisitions made over the past year.*

Approximately 43% of BCE employees were represented by unions and were covered by collective agreements at December 31, 2024.

The following collective agreements covering 250 or more employees were ratified in 2024:

- Bell Craft
- Bell MTS IBEW
- CTV Agincourt
- Expertech

The following collective agreements covering 250 or more employees will expire in 2025:

- Bell Clerical

- Atlantic, Craft and Clerical
- Bell MTS TEAM
- Bell MTS Unifor
- CTV Toronto Specialities

No collective agreements covering 250 or more employees have already expired at the time.

3.8 Corporate responsibility

General

ESG practices form an integral part of BCE's corporate responsibility approach, which is to manage the company in ways that nurture the social and economic prosperity of our communities while safeguarding the environment.

BCE has adopted a range of ESG policies that are supported by various programs and initiatives. These policies address issues of importance to our many stakeholders, including, but not limited to: preventing conflicts of interest; protecting company assets; safeguarding privacy and confidentiality; treating clients, business partners, team members and competitors with respect and honesty; fostering a safe workplace; protecting the environment; and responsible use of AI.

These BCE policies include, among others, the following:

- Code of Business Conduct
- Data Governance Policy
- Information Security Policy
- Privacy Policy
- Environmental Policy
- Supplier Code of Conduct
- Procurement Policy
- Political Contributions Policy
- Journalistic Independence Policy
- Mandatory Reporting of Internet Child Pornography
- Health & Safety Policy
- Employee Privacy Policy
- Mental Health Policy Statement
- Workplace Violence and Harassment Prevention Policy
- Community Investment Policy
- Human Rights and Accommodation Policy
- Indigenous Policy
- Responsible Artificial Intelligence Policy

We report annually on our corporate responsibility performance and our ESG practices. Since 2022, we no longer publish a Corporate Responsibility Report. Instead, we are presenting both our financial and non-financial performance in an integrated annual report available at **BCE.ca**. For greater certainty, BCE's integrated annual report is not part of this Annual Information Form and is not incorporated by reference herein.

Additional information regarding our corporate governance and risk management practices, as well as our corporate responsibility strategy and related activities and outcomes, can be found in section 1.5, *Corporate governance and risk management* and section 1.6, *Capitals and our corporate responsibility* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 21 to 31 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

Environment

Environmental protection and efficient energy performance are core to our corporate responsibility approach. Our Environmental Policy, which is reviewed annually, contains principles that support our goals, ranging from exercising due diligence to meet or exceed requirements of the environmental legislation that applies to us, to preventing pollution and promoting cost-effective resource and waste minimization initiatives. We have instructed subsidiaries subject to this policy to support these principles, and have established an executive-level committee to oversee the implementation of the policy. We monitor our operations to seek to ensure that we comply with our Environmental Policy, environmental requirements and standards, and take action seeking to prevent and correct problems when needed. We have an environmental management system in place that:

- enables systematic environmental risks and opportunities management, including cost savings;
- establishes a course of corporate environmental action;
- seeks to provide early warning of potential problems;
- identifies environmental management accountability from top management to employees;
- seeks to ensure ongoing improvement through regular monitoring and reporting.

Since 2009, Bell Canada maintains an environmental management system certified to the ISO 14001 standard, making us the first North American communications company to be so designated[1]. This certification covers Bell Canada's internal governance to ensure execution of the environmental management system associated with the development of policies and procedures for the delivery of services by Bell Canada for business sectors network & broadband services (wireline, wireless, Internet, TV), cloud and data hosting, broadcast services (radio, digital platform & television) and connectivity and advertising technology and event promotion. In addition, in 2020, our energy management system was certified to be ISO 50001-compliant, making us the first North American communications company to be so designated[2]. This certification covers the corporate and operational level management activities related to Bell Canada's energy management program at its national business locations associated with the activities of real estate management services, fleet services, radio broadcasting and digital media services, landline, wireless, TV, Internet services, connectivity, broadband services, data hosting and cloud computing, in addition to related general administrative functions.

One of our key tools is our Corporate Environmental Action Plan, which outlines the environmental activities of our various business units. The plan identifies funding requirements, accountabilities and deliverables, and monitors our progress in meeting our objectives.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, we spent $14.6 million as expenses and $86.8 million as capital expenditures for environmental activities. For 2025, we have budgeted $17 million of expenses and $15.3 million of capital expenditures to seek to ensure that our Environmental Policy is applied properly, that our environmental risks are minimized and that we progress towards our greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Additional information regarding our environmental protection activities can be found in section 1.6, *Capitals and our corporate responsibility* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 24 to 31 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

BCE welcomes the increased demand from our stakeholders for transparency regarding our climate actions. We also believe it is important to detail how climate-related risks and opportunities can affect our business. With the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures' (TCFD) recommendations now integrated into the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards, we continue to monitor our disclosures against leading climate-related frameworks. We report on climate-related information in our Climate Action Report, available at **BCE.ca**. For greater certainty, our Climate Action Report is not part of this Annual Information Form and is not incorporated by reference herein.

3.9 Competitive environment

A discussion of our competitive environment can be found in section 3.3, *Principal business risks* and the various subsections entitled *Competitive landscape and industry trends* and *Principal business risks* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 39 to 40, 56 to 58, 59, 62 to 63 and 65 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

See also section 3.4, **Competitive strengths** in this Annual Information Form for more information concerning our competitive position.

[1] *Bell's review in 2020 of publicly available information for North American communications and telecommunications companies indicated Bell was the first of its North American communications and telecommunications competitors to receive ISO 14001 certification.*

[2] *Bell's review in 2020 of publicly available information for North American communications and telecommunications companies indicated Bell was the first of its North American communications and telecommunications competitors to receive ISO 50001 certification.*

3.10 Regulatory environment

A discussion of certain legislation that governs our businesses, as well as government consultations and recent regulatory initiatives and proceedings affecting us, can be found in section 8, *Regulatory environment* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 82 to 87 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

More information about the Canadian ownership restrictions on BCE's common shares can be found in section 5.1, **BCE securities** in this Annual Information Form.

3.11 Intangible properties

Intellectual property

We use various works protected by intellectual property rights (IP Assets), which we own or for which we have been granted rights of use. These IP Assets include, without limitation: brand names; trademarks such as names, designs and logos; copyrights of content, programs and musical works; broadcast signals, software and applications; domain names; patents or patent applications for inventions owned or produced by us and our employees; and various other copyright materials, trademarks, patents and other intellectual property owned or licensed by us. We derive value through the use of these IP Assets in various business activities, and they are important to our operations and our success. To protect these IP Assets, we rely on a combination of legal protections afforded under copyright, trademark, patent and other intellectual property laws, as well as contractual provisions under licensing arrangements.

In particular, the Bell brand plays a key role in product positioning. Our branding is straightforward and directly supports our strategy of delivering a better customer experience at every level. Our trademark rights are perpetual, provided that their registrations are renewed on a timely basis when applicable and that the trademarks are used in commerce by us or our licensees. Other types of intangible proprietary information are also important to our operations, such as customer lists.

We believe that we take reasonable and appropriate measures to protect, renew and defend our IP Assets, including prosecuting infringers, and we take great care not to infringe on the intellectual property rights of others. However, we cannot provide any assurance that the laws protecting intellectual property in various jurisdictions are, or will continue to be, adequate to protect our IP Assets or that we will be successful in preventing or defending claims by others asserting rights in or to our IP Assets, or enforcing their intellectual property rights.

Spectrum and broadcasting licences

Our intangible assets also include spectrum licences from ISED, which provide us with the right to utilize designated wireless spectrum to provide our wireless services, and broadcasting licences from the CRTC, which enable us to deliver Bell Media's content to Canadians.

Our wireless spectrum licence holdings extend across various spectrum bands and regions across Canada, totalling more than 8.6 billion MHz-Pop, corresponding to an average of approximately 233 MHz of spectrum per Canadian[1]. Prior to 2022, we deployed 600 MHz, 700 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 1900 MHz, AWS and 850 MHz as part of our wireless networks. In 2022. we began deploying our 3500 MHz spectrum acquired in the 2021 auction. In 2024, we began deploying our 3800 MHz spectrum acquired in the 2023 auction. We intend to renew existing licences to meet network capacity requirements.

Also, on November 30, 2023, Bell Mobility announced having secured the right to acquire 939 wireless spectrum licences in the recently completed 3800 MHz spectrum auction for $518 million. On January 17, 2024, Bell made a first payment of $104 million to ISED. The remaining balance of $414 million was paid on May 29, 2024, at which time Bell acquired the 3800 MHz spectrum licences.

Broadcasting licences issued by the CRTC are important to the success of our Bell Media segment, as they allow us to deliver radio and TV services in the communities in which we operate. We seek to maintain and renew, as applicable, all such broadcasting licences required for our operations. Many of our licences are set for a five-year term and reviewed by the CRTC under a group licence approach. While we expect to continually renew our licences, the terms under which they are provided may change from one licence term to another.

[1] *Based on 2021 population census data in line with new ISED standard.*

4 General development of our business – three-year history

This section contains forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, relating to the proposed acquisition by Bell Canada of Ziply Fiber, the expected timing and completion thereof, the sources of liquidity we expect to use to fund the proposed acquisition, certain potential benefits expected to result from the proposed acquisition including the combined Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber target number of fibre locations to be reached by the end of 2028, Bell Canada's growth prospects and strategic positioning, the proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in MLSE, the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by BCE of the net proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years, the proposed disposition of Northwestel, the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by Bell Canada of the proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned continuation of a Bell Canada partnership with Northwestel beyond transaction close, and our objectives, plans and strategic priorities. Refer to section 1, **Caution regarding forward-looking statements** in this Annual Information Form.

In line with our strategic imperatives, since 2022, we have entered into or announced transactions and implemented various business strategies and corporate initiatives that have influenced the general development of our business. During this period, our regulatory environment has also influenced the general development of our business. The principal transactions, regulatory developments, business strategies and corporate initiatives that have influenced the general development of our business during the last three completed financial years are discussed below.

4.1 Transactions

Proposed disposition of Northwestel

On June 10, 2024, Bell Canada entered into an agreement with Sixty North Unity, a consortium of Indigenous communities from the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, to dispose of Northwestel, the largest telecommunications service provider in Canada's North, for up to $1 billion, subject to adjustments. Bell Canada plans to maintain a strategic partnership with Northwestel beyond the transaction close through ongoing operational support, and as Northwestel's largest customer. The transaction is expected to close in 2025 subject to certain closing conditions, including securing financing by Sixty North Unity and the completion of confirmatory due diligence and as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The Competition Bureau's approval was received in the fourth quarter of 2024. Bell Canada intends to use the proceeds from the transaction to pay down debt.

Proposed disposition of minority stake in MLSE

On September 18, 2024, BCE announced the sale of its 37.5% ownership stake in MLSE to Rogers for gross proceeds of $4.7 billion. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions, including relevant sports league and other customary approvals. The Competition Bureau's approval was received in December 2024. The transaction is expected to close in mid-2025. BCE intends to direct the $4.2 billion net proceeds of this disposition towards the proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber. In addition, Bell Media has secured access to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors on TSN for the next 20 years through a long-term agreement with Rogers, also subject to league approvals.

Proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber

On November 4, 2024, BCE announced that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber, the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., for approximately $3.65 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $5 billion in Canadian dollars) in cash and the assumption of outstanding net debt of approximately $1.45 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $2 billion in Canadian dollars) to be rolled over at transaction close, representing a transaction value of approximately $5.1 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $7 billion in Canadian dollars). This strategic acquisition is expected to grow Bell's position as North America's third largest fibre internet provider. Together, Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber have a goal to reach approximately 12 million fiber locations in North America by the end of 2028. This is expected to accelerate subscriber, revenue and EBITDA growth for Bell.

The transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals, including the Federal Communications Commission, and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions. The proposed acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2025. This transaction will enhance Bell Canada's growth profile and strategic position by giving it a foothold in the large, underpenetrated U.S. fibre market, while increasing its scale, diversifying its operating footprint and unlocking significant growth opportunities.

Key completed transactions

We have concluded a number of transactions, including acquisitions, dispositions, partnerships and investments, since 2022 to support our strategic imperatives and our purpose to advance how Canadians connect with each other and the world. More information with respect to the most significant of these transactions is provided in the table below.

Transaction	Key characteristics
Acquisition of Stratejm (2024)	• On July 2, 2024, Bell Canada acquired Stratejm for cash consideration of $78 million ($73 million net of cash acquired) and $11 million of estimated additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain performance objectives. This contingent consideration is expected to be settled by 2027 and the maximum amount payable is $20 million. Stratejm leverages artificial intelligence through end-to-end Security-as-a-Service solutions, real-time threat detection and response, and streamlining incident management processes. The results of Stratejm are included in our Bell CTS segment.
Acquisition of Canadian OOH media business of OUTFRONT Media Inc. (2024)	• On June 7, 2024, Bell Media completed the acquisition of OUTFRONT Media Inc.'s Canadian out-of-home media business, OUTEDGE, for cash consideration of $429 million ($418 million net of cash acquired). The acquisition of OUTEDGE is expected to support Bell Media's digital media strategy and to deliver multi-channel marketing solutions across Canada. The results of OUTEDGE are included in our Bell Media segment. Pursuant to a consent agreement negotiated with the Competition Bureau, Bell Media must dispose of 669 OUTEDGE advertising displays in Québec and Ontario. On October 4, 2024, we entered into an agreement to dispose of these advertising displays for estimated proceeds of $14 million, subject to adjustments. Completion of the sale is expected in the first quarter of 2025, subject to receipt of the Competition Bureau's approval and other customary closing conditions.
Strategic partnership with Best Buy Canada (2024)	• In 2024, Bell announced a strategic partnership with Best Buy Canada to operate 167 The Source consumer electronics retail stores in Canada, which have been rebranded as Best Buy Express and offer the latest in consumer electronics from Best Buy along with exclusive telecommunications services from Bell. The first Best Buy Express was opened in Guildford Town Centre, Surrey, British Columbia on June 26, 2024. In addition, in 2024, Bell wound down The Source head office and back office operations, as well as closed the remaining 107 The Source stores.
Acquisition of FX Innovation (2023)	• On June 1, 2023, Bell acquired FX Innovation, a Montréal-based provider of cloud-focused managed and professional services and workflow automation solutions for business clients, for cash consideration of $157 million ($156 million net of cash acquired), of which $12 million is payable within two years, and an estimated $6 million of additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain performance objectives. This contingent consideration is expected to be settled by 2027 and the maximum amount payable is $7 million. Contingent consideration is estimated to be $2 million at December 31, 2024. The acquisition of FX Innovation aims to position Bell as a technology services leader for our enterprise customers. The results of FX Innovation are included in our Bell CTS segment.
Disposition of production studios (2023)	• On May 3, 2023, Bell Media completed the sale of its 63% ownership in certain production studios, which were included in our Bell Media segment. We received net cash proceeds of $211 million and recorded a gain on investment of $79 million (before tax expense of $17 million).
Acquisition of Distributel Communications Limited (Distributel) (2022)	• On December 1, 2022, Bell acquired Distributel, a national independent communications provider offering a wide range of consumer, business and wholesale communications services for cash consideration of $303 million ($282 million net of cash acquired) and $39 million of estimated additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain performance objectives. Distributel's results are included in our Bell CTS segment.
Acquisition of EBOX (2022)	• In February 2022, Bell acquired EBOX and other related companies, which provide Internet, telephone and TV services to consumers and businesses in Québec and parts of Ontario, for cash consideration of $153 million ($139 million net of cash acquired). Bell maintains the EBOX brand and operations, and EBOX continues providing telecommunications options for consumers and businesses in these areas. The acquisition is expected to accelerate growth in Bell's residential and small business customers. The results of the acquired business are included in our Bell CTS segment.

Acquisition of wireless spectrum

In 2021, Bell acquired significant additional mid-band, flexible-use 3500 MHz wireless spectrum in the auction by ISED. Essential to Canada's ongoing transition to 5G communications, these high-capacity airwaves extend Bell's leadership in delivering enhanced 5G digital experiences to Canadian consumers and businesses in urban, rural and remote communities. Bell acquired 271 licences for 678 million MHz-Pop of 3500 MHz spectrum – critical to enabling the full potential of 5G – for $2.07 billion.

On May 19, 2023, after approval from ISED, Bell obtained the right to use, through subordination, certain of Xplore Inc.'s 3500 MHz spectrum licences in Québec for $145 million.

On November 30, 2023, Bell Mobility announced having secured the right to acquire 939 licences of 3800 MHz spectrum for 1.77 billion MHz-Pop for $518 million. This acquisition will increase Bell's total 3500 MHz and 3800 MHz spectrum holdings to 3.5 billion MHz-Pop, acquired at an average cost of $0.79 per MHz-Pop. On January 17, 2024, Bell made a first payment of $104 million to ISED. The remaining balance of $414 million was paid on May 29, 2024, at which time Bell acquired the 3800 MHz spectrum licences.

Normal course issuer bid for BCE preferred shares

On November 3, 2022, BCE announced the renewal of its existing normal course issuer bid (2022 NCIB), which extended from November 9, 2022 to November 8, 2023, and BCE repurchased and cancelled an aggregate of 7,411,036 first preferred shares under the 2022 NCIB. On November 2, 2023, BCE announced the renewal of its normal course issuer bid (2023 NCIB), which extended from November 9, 2023 to November 8, 2024. BCE repurchased and cancelled an aggregate of 5,599,285 Preferred Shares under the 2023 NCIB. On November 7, 2024, BCE announced the renewal of its normal course issuer bid (2024 NCIB), which will extend from November 11, 2024 to November 10, 2025, or an earlier date should BCE complete its purchases under the 2024 NCIB.

BCE initiated the 2024 NCIB because it believed that, from time to time, the first preferred shares may trade in price ranges that do not fully reflect their value. BCE believes that, in such circumstances, the repurchase of its first preferred shares represents an appropriate use of its available funds.

The actual number of first preferred shares to be repurchased under the 2024 NCIB and the timing of such repurchases will be at BCE's discretion and shall be subject to the limitations set out by the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX). The 2024 NCIB may be conducted through the facilities of the TSX as well as alternative trading systems in Canada, if eligible, or by such other means as may be permitted by securities regulatory authorities. At December 31, 2024, BCE had repurchased and cancelled 1,045,000 first preferred shares under the 2024 NCIB.

4.2 Corporate developments

Refer to the sections of the BCE 2022 MD&A and BCE 2023 MD&A, contained in the **BCE 2022 Annual Financial Report** and **BCE 2023 Annual Financial Report**, respectively, indicated in the table below for a discussion of various business strategies and corporate initiatives implemented, and other actions taken, in the financial years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023 that have influenced the general development of our business in 2022 and 2023. Refer to the sections of the BCE 2024 MD&A, contained in the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**, indicated in the table below for a discussion of various business strategies and corporate initiatives implemented, and other actions taken, in the financial year ended December 31, 2024 that have influenced the general development of our business in 2024, and the priorities we intend to focus on in 2025.

MD&A	Section references	
BCE 2022 MD&A	Section 1.3	*Key corporate developments*
	Section 1.4	*Capital markets strategy*
	Section 2	*Strategic imperatives – 2022 progress for each strategic imperative*
BCE 2023 MD&A	Section 1.3	*Key corporate developments*
	Section 1.4	*Capital markets strategy*
	Section 2	*Strategic imperatives – 2023 progress for each strategic imperative*
	Section 2	*Strategic imperatives – 2024 focus for each strategic imperative*
BCE 2024 MD&A	Section 1.3	*Key corporate developments*
	Section 1.4	*Capital markets strategy*
	Section 2	*Strategic imperatives – 2024 progress for each strategic imperative*
	Section 2	*Strategic imperatives – 2025 focus for each strategic imperative*

4.3 Regulatory environment

During the past three financial years, the general development of our business has been affected, and will continue to be affected, by decisions made by the Government of Canada and its relevant departments and agencies, including the CRTC, ISED, Canadian Heritage and the Competition Bureau. Although most of our retail services are not price-regulated, government agencies and departments such as those mentioned above continue to play a significant role in regulatory matters such as establishing and modifying regulations for mandatory access to networks, spectrum auctions, the imposition of consumer-related codes of conduct, approval of acquisitions, broadcast and spectrum licensing, foreign ownership requirements, privacy and cybersecurity obligations and control of copyright piracy. Refer to section 8, *Regulatory environment* of the BCE 2022 MD&A, BCE 2023 MD&A and BCE 2024 MD&A contained in the **BCE 2022 Annual Financial Report**, **BCE 2023 Annual Financial Report** and **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**, respectively, for a discussion of the regulatory initiatives and proceedings that influenced, in the financial years ended December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024, and may in the future influence, the general development of our business.

Table of Contents

5 Our capital structure

This section describes BCE's and Bell Canada's securities, the trading of certain of such securities on the TSX and the ratings that certain rating agencies have attributed to BCE's first preferred shares and Bell Canada's debt securities that are issued and outstanding.

5.1 BCE securities

BCE's articles of amalgamation, as amended, provide for an unlimited number of common shares, an unlimited number of first preferred shares issuable in series, an unlimited number of second preferred shares also issuable in series and an unlimited number of Class B shares. As at March 6, 2025, BCE had no Class B shares or second preferred shares outstanding.

Each common share entitles its holder to one vote at any meeting of shareholders. Additional information about the terms and conditions of the BCE preferred shares, common shares and Class B shares can be found in Note 30, *Share capital* of the BCE 2024 consolidated financial statements, on pages 158 to 159 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report.**

Since 1993, the *Telecommunications Act* and associated regulations (Telecom Regulations) have governed Canadian ownership and control of Canadian telecommunications carriers. Bell Canada and other affiliates of BCE that are Canadian carriers are subject to this Act. In 2012, amendments to the *Telecommunications Act* largely eliminated the foreign ownership restrictions for any carrier that, with its affiliates, has annual revenues from the provision of telecommunications services in Canada that represent less than 10% of the total annual revenues from the provision of these services in Canada, as determined by the CRTC. However, given that Bell Canada and its affiliates exceed this 10% threshold, they remain subject to the pre-existing Canadian ownership and control restrictions, which are detailed below.

Under the *Telecommunications Act*, in order for a corporation that exceeds the 10% threshold mentioned above to operate as a Canadian common carrier, the following conditions have to be met:

- Canadians own at least 80% of its voting shares;
- at least 80% of the members of the carrier company's board of directors are Canadian; and
- the carrier company is not controlled by non-Canadians.

In addition, where a parent company (Carrier holding company) owns at least 66 2/3% of the voting shares of the carrier company (subject to ownership rules), the Carrier holding company must have at least 66 2/3% of its voting shares owned by Canadians and must not be controlled by non-Canadians. BCE is a Carrier holding company. The Telecom Regulations give certain powers to the CRTC and to Canadian carriers and Carrier holding companies to monitor and control the level of non-Canadian ownership of voting shares to ensure compliance with the *Telecommunications Act*. Accordingly, BCE, which controls Bell Canada and other Canadian carriers, must satisfy the following conditions:

- Canadians own at least 66 2/3% of its voting shares; and
- it is not controlled by non-Canadians.

The powers under the Telecom Regulations include the right to:

- suspend the voting rights attached to shares considered to be owned or controlled bynon-Canadians;
- refuse to register a transfer of voting shares to anon-Canadian; and
- force a non-Canadian to sell the non-Canadian's voting shares.

However, in our case, there is an additional control restriction under the *Bell Canada Act*. Prior approval by the CRTC is necessary for any sale or other disposal of Bell Canada's voting shares unless BCE retains at least 80% of all Bell Canada voting shares.

Similarly, the Canadian ownership rules under the *Broadcasting Act* for broadcasting licensees, such as Bell Media and Bell Canada, generally mirror the rules for Canadian-owned and -controlled common carriers under the *Telecommunications Act* by restricting allowable foreign investments in voting shares at the licensee operating company level to a maximum of 20% and at the holding company level to a maximum of 33 1/3%. An additional requirement under these Canadian broadcasting ownership rules is that the chief executive officer of a company that is a licensed broadcasting undertaking must be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident

of Canada. The CRTC is precluded under a direction issued under the *Broadcasting Act* from issuing, amending or renewing a broadcasting licence of an applicant that does not satisfy these Canadian ownership and control criteria.

Cultural concerns over increased foreign control of broadcasting activities also require broadcasting licensees to establish programming committees when foreign investment in their holding company, while within permissible limits, exceeds 20%. In line with CRTC practice, programming committees have been established within the relevant subsidiary licensees, thereby allowing foreign investment in voting shares of BCE to reach the maximum of 33 1/3%.

We monitor the level of non-Canadian ownership of BCE's common shares by obtaining data on: (i) registered shareholders from our transfer agent and registrar, TSX Trust Company, and (ii) beneficial shareholders from the Canadian Depository for Securities (CDS) and the Depository Trust Company (DTC) in the U.S. We also provide periodic reports to the CRTC.

As of March 6, 2025, BCE had no debt securities outstanding.

5.2 Bell Canada debt securities

Bell Canada long-term debt securities

As at December 31, 2024, Bell Canada had issued or assumed long-term debt securities as summarized in the table below.

Debt securities	Weighted average interest rate	Maturity	At December 31, 2024 (in $ millions)
1997 trust indenture	4.18%	2025-2053	20,273
1976 trust indenture	9.38%	2027-2054	975
1996 trust indenture (subordinated)	8.21%	2026-2031	275
2016 U.S. trust indenture[1]	4.24%	2032-2054	9,445
Total			30,968

(1) *As at December 31, 2024, Bell Canada had issued notes under the 2016 U.S. trust indenture for an aggregate amount of $6.55 billion in U.S. dollars, which have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with cross currency interest rate swaps.*

The Bell Canada long-term debt securities are unsecured and have been guaranteed by BCE. Additional information about the terms and conditions of the Bell Canada long-term debt securities can be found in Note 25, *Long-term debt* of the BCE 2024 consolidated financial statements on pages 146 to 147 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report.**

Under its short form base shelf prospectus dated March 7, 2022 (2022 Shelf Prospectus), Bell Canada was permitted to issue unsecured debt securities from time to time over a 25-month period. In addition, under its prospectus supplement dated May 19, 2022 (2022 Prospectus Supplement), Bell Canada was permitted to issue unsecured Medium Term Notes (MTN) debentures under the 2022 Shelf Prospectus.

On February 9, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under the 2022 Shelf Prospectus and 2022 Prospectus Supplement, $1.5 billion principal amount of MTN debentures in two series. The $1.05 billion 4.55% MTN debentures, Series M-58, were issued at a price of $99.787 per $100 principal amount, to mature on February 9, 2030. The $450 million 5.15% MTN debentures, Series M-59, were issued at a price of $99.500 per $100 principal amount, to mature on February 9, 2053. The net proceeds of the offerings were used to repay short-term debt and for general corporate purposes.

On May 11, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under the 2022 Shelf Prospectus and a prospectus supplement dated May 8, 2023, US$850 million (CA$1,138 million) principal amount of 5.100% Series US-8 Notes, at a price of US$99.930 per US$100 principal amount, to mature on May 11, 2033. The net proceeds of the offering were used to repay short-term debt and for general corporate purposes.

On August 11, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under the 2022 Shelf Prospectus and 2022 Prospectus Supplement, $1.0 billion principal amount of MTN debentures in two series. The $600 million 5.15% MTN debentures, Series M-60, were issued at a price of $99.917 per $100 principal amount, to mature on November 14, 2028. The $400 million 5.60% MTN debentures, Series M-61, were issued at a price of $99.726 per $100 principal amount, to mature on August 11, 2053. The net proceeds of the offerings were used to repay short-term debt and for general corporate purposes.

On November 14, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under the 2022 Shelf Prospectus and 2022 Prospectus Supplement, $1.0 billion principal amount of MTN debentures in two series. The $300 million 5.85% MTN debentures, Series M-57, which were issued pursuant to a re-opening of an existing series of MTN debentures, were issued at a price of $101.232 per $100 principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest from and including November 10, 2023 to but excluding November 14, 2023, to mature on

November 10, 2032. The $700 million 5.25% MTN debentures, SeriesM-62, were issued at a price of $99.897 per $100 principal amount, to mature on March 15, 2029. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund the repayment at maturity of Bell Canada's $1.0 billion principal amount of 2.70% MTN debentures, Series M-44, due February 2024.

On February 15, 2024, Bell Canada issued, under the 2022 Shelf Prospectus and a prospectus supplement dated February 12, 2024, US$1.45 billion (CA$1.95 billion) aggregate principal amount of notes in two series. The US$700 million (CA$942 million) 5.200% Series US-9 Notes were issued at a price of US$99.823 per US$100 principal amount, to mature on February 15, 2034. The US$750 million (CA$1,009 million) 5.550% Series US-10 Notes were issued at a price of US$99.869 per US$100 principal amount, to mature on February 15, 2054. The net proceeds of the offering were used for the repayment at maturity of Bell Canada's US$600 million Series US-3 Notes due March 17, 2024, to fund the remaining payment for the 3800 MHz spectrum licences and for other general corporate purposes.

Under its short form base shelf prospectus dated May 9, 2024 (2024 Shelf Prospectus), Bell Canada is permitted to issue unsecured debt securities from time to time over a 25-month period. In addition, under its prospectus supplement dated May 16, 2024 (2024 Prospectus Supplement), Bell Canada was permitted to issue unsecured MTN debentures under the 2024 Shelf Prospectus.

On May 24, 2024, Bell Canada issued, under the 2024 Shelf Prospectus and 2024 Prospectus Supplement, $1.5 billion principal amount of MTN debentures in two series. The $400 million 5.60% MTN debentures, Series M-61, were issued at a price of $101.936 per $100 principal amount, to mature on August 11, 2053. The $1.1 billion 5.15% MTN debentures, Series M-63, were issued at a price of $99.646 per $100 principal amount, to mature on August 24, 2034. The net proceeds of the offering were used to fund the repayment at maturity of Bell Canada's $600 million Series M-45 MTN debentures due January 29, 2025 and are intended to be used to fund the repayment at maturity of part of Bell Canada's $1,500 million Series M-47 MTN debentures due March 12, 2025 and for general corporate purposes.

On February 6, 2025, Bell Canada amended and restated its 2024 Shelf Prospectus (the 2024 Amended Shelf Prospectus) to, among other things, amend the description and characteristics of the Debt Securities that may be issued thereunder so as to provide for the issuance of subordinated (including junior subordinated) debt securities in Canada and the U.S., under one or more new trust indentures.

On February 18, 2025, Bell Canada issued, under the 2024 Amended Shelf Prospectus and a prospectus supplement dated February 12, 2025, US$2.25 billion (CA$3.187 billion) aggregate principal amount of Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes in two series: 1) US$1 billion (CA$1.416 billion) of 6.875% Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series A due 2055 (the Series A Junior Subordinated Notes); and 2) US$1.25 billion (CA$1.771 billion) of Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series B due 2055 (the Series B Junior Subordinated Notes and, together with the Series A Junior Subordinated Notes, the Junior Subordinated Notes). The Series A Junior Subordinated Notes will initially bear interest at an annual rate of 6.875% and reset every five years starting on September 15, 2030 at an annual rate equal to the five-year U.S. Treasury rate plus a spread of 2.390%, provided that the interest rate during any five-year interest period will not reset below 6.875%. The Series B Junior Subordinated Notes will initially bear interest at an annual rate of 7.000% and reset every five years starting on September 15, 2035 at an annual rate equal to the five-year U.S. Treasury rate plus a spread of 2.363%, provided that the interest rate during any five-year interest period will not reset below 7.000%. Bell Canada may redeem either series of the Junior Subordinated Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount commencing on the applicable first reset dates. The net proceeds of the offering are intended to be used to repurchase, redeem or repay, as applicable, Bell Canada's senior indebtedness and for other general corporate purposes.

As at March 6, 2025, Bell Canada had issued $7.589 billion principal amount of debt securities under its 2022 Shelf Prospectus and approximately $4.7 billion principal amount under its 2024 Amended Shelf Prospectus.

Bell Canada is required, under certain conditions, to make an offer to repurchase all or, at the option of the holder thereof, any part of certain series of its debt securities upon the occurrence of both a "Change of Control" of BCE or Bell Canada and a "Rating Event" relating to the relevant series of debt securities, as defined in the terms and conditions of the relevant series of debt securities or in the relevant trust indenture, as applicable (the Repurchase upon Change of Control Triggering Event).

Bell Canada commercial paper

Bell Canada may issue short-term notes (CP Notes) under its Canadian and U.S. commercial paper programs up to the maximum aggregate principal amount of $3.0 billion in either Canadian or U.S. currency provided that at no time shall such aggregate principal amount of CP Notes exceed $3.5 billion in Canadian currency. The sale of CP Notes pursuant to Bell Canada's separate Canadian or U.S. program decreases the Canadian or U.S. $3.0 billion maximum principal amount of CP Notes authorized to be

outstanding at any time under both programs, with one Canadian dollar being treated as equal to one U.S. dollar for purposes of this limitation. At March 6, 2025, Bell Canada had CP Notes outstanding under its U.S. program in the principal amount of US$1,696 million (CA$2,424 million when taking into account hedges with forward currency contracts against foreign currency fluctuations). As at the same date, no CP Notes were outstanding under Bell Canada's Canadian program.

5.3 Credit ratings

Ratings generally address the ability of a company to repay principal and pay interest or dividends on issued and outstanding securities.

Our ability to raise financing depends on our ability to access the public equity and debt capital markets, the money market, as well as the bank credit market. Our ability to access such markets and the cost and amount of funding available partly depend on our assigned credit ratings at the time capital is raised. Investment grade credit ratings usually mean that when we borrow money, we can obtain lower interest rates than companies that have ratings lower than investment grade. Credit ratings are subject to change based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, our financial strength, competitive position, liquidity and other factors that are not completely within our control. There is no assurance that we will maintain our current credit ratings and a ratings downgrade could result in adverse consequences for our funding cost and capacity, and our ability to access the capital markets, the money market and/or bank credit market.

As of March 6, 2025, BCE's preferred shares are rated by DBRS Limited (DBRS) and S&P Global Ratings Canada, a business unit of S&P Global Canada Corp. (S&P), and Bell Canada's debt securities are rated by DBRS, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) and S&P.

This section describes the credit ratings, as of March 6, 2025, for certain of the issued and outstanding securities of BCE and Bell Canada. These ratings provide investors with an independent measure of the credit quality of an issue of securities. However, they are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any of the securities referred to below, and they may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the assigning rating agency. Ratings are determined by the rating agencies based on criteria established from time to time by them, and they do not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Each credit rating should be evaluated independently of any other credit rating.

In the past two years, we have paid rating agencies to assign ratings to BCE's preferred shares, as well as to Bell Canada's short-term and long-term debt securities. The fees paid to DBRS, Moody's and S&P include access to some or all of their websites. In addition, we paid DBRS for services provided in connection with Bell Canada's securitization program.

On August 30, 2024, Moody's downgraded Bell Canada's issuer rating to Baa2 from Baa1, unsubordinated long-term debt rating to Baa2 from Baa1 and subordinated long-term debt rating to Baa3 from Baa2. Bell Canada's commercial paper rating was affirmed at P-2. In addition, Moody's downgraded BCE's issuer rating to Baa3 from Baa2. The outlook associated with the Moody's ratings was changed to stable from negative. The downgrades were principally as a result of ongoing debt leverage above Moody's thresholds for the prior ratings. All of these new ratings on Bell Canada's unsubordinated and subordinated debt remain investment grade according to Moody's rating scale with Moody's Baa3 rating representing its last investment grade rating rank.

On September 12, 2024, S&P downgraded the issuer-credit ratings on BCE and its subsidiaries to BBB from BBB+. At the same time, S&P lowered Bell Canada's unsubordinated long-term debt rating to BBB from BBB+ and subordinated long-term debt rating to BBB-from BBB. Although Bell Canada's commercial paper rating was affirmed at A-2 on a Global scale, it was downgraded toA-2 from A-1 (Low) on a Canadian national scale. S&P also lowered the ratings on BCE's preferred shares to P3 (High) from P2 (Low), on a Canadian national scale, and to BB+ from BBB-, on a Global scale. The outlook associated with the S&P ratings was changed to stable from negative. The downgrades were principally as a result of ongoing debt leverage above S&P's thresholds for the prior ratings. All of these new ratings on Bell Canada's unsubordinated and subordinated debt remain investment grade according to S&P's rating scale with S&P's BBB- rating representing its last investment grade rating rank. Notwithstanding that preferred shares are not debt or credit instruments, the new P3 (High) and BB+ ratings on BCE's preferred shares are considered below an investment grade rating on S&P's rating scale.

On November 5, 2024, DBRS placed all its credit ratings on BCE and Bell Canada Under Review with Negative Implications following BCE's announcement of a definitive agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber.

On February 18, 2025, Bell Canada issued the Junior Subordinated Notes. The Junior Subordinated Notes are direct and unsecured junior subordinated debt obligations of Bell Canada and, accordingly, are subordinated in right of payment to all present and future indebtedness of Bell Canada (other than indebtedness which by its terms ranks equally with or subordinate to the Junior

Subordinated Notes), including being subordinated to Bell Canada's subordinated long-term debt issued under its 1996 subordinated trust indenture. DBRS, Moody's and S&P have assigned ratings of BBB (low), Baa3 and BB+, respectively, to the Junior Subordinated Notes. DBRS' BBB (low) rating and Moody's Baa3 rating represent the lowest investment grade ratings according to their respective rating scales. However, S&P's BB+ rating is considered the highest rating below an investment grade rating on S&P's rating scale. Additionally, the DBRS rating on the Junior Subordinated Notes is also "Under Review with Negative Implications".

Ratings for BCE and Bell Canada securities

Ratings for Bell Canada short-term debt securities

Short-term debt securities	Rating agency	Rating	Rank
Bell Canada commercial paper	DBRS	R-2 (high)	4 out of 10
	Moody's	P-2	2 out of 4
	S&P	A-2 (Canadian scale)	4 out of 8
		A-2 (Global scale)	3 out of 7

Ratings for Bell Canada long-term debt securities

Long-term debt securities	Rating agency	Rating	Rank
Bell Canada unsubordinated long-term debt securities	DBRS	BBB (high)	8 out of 26
	Moody's	Baa2	9 out of 21
	S&P	BBB	9 out of 22
Bell Canada subordinated long-term debt securities	DBRS	BBB (low)	10 out of 26
	Moody's	Baa3	10 out of 21
	S&P	BBB-	10 out of 22
Bell Canada junior subordinated long-term debt securities	DBRS	BBB (low)	10 out of 26
	Moody's	Baa3	10 out of 21
	S&P	BB+	11 out of 22

Ratings for BCE preferred shares

Preferred shares	Rating agency	Rating	Rank
BCE preferred shares	DBRS	Pfd-3	8 out of 16
	S&P	P-3 (high) (Canadian scale)	7 out of 18
		BB+ (Global scale)	9 out of 20

As of March 6, 2025, BCE and Bell Canada's credit ratings have stable outlooks from Moody's and S&P and a negative outlook from DBRS.

General explanation

Short-term debt securities

The table below shows the range of credit ratings that each rating agency assigns to short-term debt instruments, and is based upon public statements from the respective rating agencies as of March 6, 2025.

	Highest quality of securities rated	Lowest quality of securities rated
DBRS	R-1 (high)	D
Moody's	P-1	NP
S&P (Canadian scale)	A-1 (High)	D
S&P (Global scale)	A-1+	D

The DBRS short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that a borrower will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims.

Moody's short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of 13 months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

An S&P Canadian commercial paper rating is a forward-looking opinion about the capacity of an obligor to meet financial commitments associated with a specific commercial paper program or other short-term financial instrument, relative to the debt servicing and repayment capacity of other obligors active in the Canadian domestic financial markets with respect to their own financial obligations.

An S&P Global rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations or a specific financial program, and about the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments.

Long-term debt securities

The table below shows the range of credit ratings that each rating agency assigns to long-term debt instruments, and is based upon public statements from the respective rating agencies as of March 6, 2025.

	Highest quality of securities rated	Lowest quality of securities rated
DBRS	AAA	D
Moody's	Aaa	C
S&P	AAA	D

The DBRS long-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default; that is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims.

Moody's long-term debt ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

S&P's long-term debt credit rating scale provides a forward-looking opinion of the creditworthiness of a company in meeting a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations or a specific financial program. It takes into consideration the likelihood of payment; that is, the capacity and willingness of the company to meet its financial commitment on an obligation according to the terms of the obligation, among other factors.

Preferred shares

The table below describes the range of credit ratings that each rating agency assigns to preferred shares and is based upon public statements from the respective rating agencies as of March 6, 2025.

	Highest quality of securities rated	Lowest quality of securities rated
DBRS	Pfd-1 (high)	D
S&P (Canadian scale)	P-1 (High)	D
S&P (Global scale)	AA	D

The DBRS preferred share rating scale reflects an opinion of the risk that an issuer will not fulfill its obligations with respect to both dividends and principal commitments. Every DBRS rating is based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuing entity.

S&P's Canadian preferred share rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor in meeting a specific preferred share obligation issued in the Canadian market, compared to preferred shares issued by other issuers in the Canadian market.

An S&P Global rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations or a specific financial program, and about the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments.

Table of Contents

Explanation of rating categories received for our securities

The following explanations of the rating categories received for our securities have been published by the applicable rating agencies. The explanations and corresponding rating categories provided below are subject to change by the applicable rating agencies.

Rating agency	Description of securities	Rating category	Explanation of rating category received
DBRS	Short-term debt	R-2 (high)	upper end of adequate credit quality
			capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable
			may be vulnerable to future events
	Long-term debt	BBB	adequate credit quality
			capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable
			may be vulnerable to future events
	Preferred shares	Pfd-3	adequate credit quality
			protection of dividends and principal is still considered acceptable, but the company is more susceptible to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions, and there may be other adverse conditions present which detract from debt protection. Generally, companies with Pfd-3 ratings correspond with companies with a BBB category or higher reference point
Moody's	Short-term debt	P-2	a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations
	Long-term debt	Baa	subject to moderate credit risk
			considered medium-grade and may have certain speculative characteristics
S&P	Short-term debt	A-2 (Canadian scale) A-2 (Global scale)	satisfactory capacity of the company to fulfill its financial commitment on the obligation
			somewhat more susceptible to adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations rated higher
	Long-term debt	BBB	adequate protection parameters
			adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's ability to meet its financial commitments
	Long-term junior subordinated debt	BB	regarded as having significant speculative characteristics
			less vulnerable to non-payment than other speculative issues
			faces major ongoing exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments
	Preferred shares	P-3 (Canadian scale) BB (Global scale)	regarded as having significant speculative characteristics
			less vulnerable to non-payment than other speculative issues
			faces major ongoing exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments

Table of Contents

5.4 Trading of our securities

The common and first preferred shares of BCE are listed on the TSX under the respective symbols set out in the tables below. BCE's common shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol BCE.

The tables below and on the next page show the range in share price per month and volume traded on the TSX in 2024 for BCE's common shares and each series of BCE's first preferred shares.

		First preferred shares									
	Common shares (BCE)	Series R (BCE.PR.R)	Series S (BCE.PR.S)	Series T (BCE.PR.T)	Series Y (BCE.PR.Y)	Series Z (BCE.PR.Z)	Series AA (BCE.PR.A)	Series AB (BCE.PR.B)	Series AC (BCE.PR.C)	Series AD (BCE.PR.D)	Series AE (BCE.PR.E)
January 2024											
High	$56.18	$16.27	$19.00	$18.13	$18.84	$18.80	$17.58	$19.23	$17.88	$19.02	$18.95
Low	$52.18	$15.25	$18.13	$16.50	$18.16	$17.24	$16.30	$18.39	$16.72	$17.95	$18.00
Volume	45,110,171	68,543	29,338	114,754	160,750	35,133	223,836	125,557	64,531	269,390	96,737
February 2024											
High	$54.77	$16.26	$18.72	$18.18	$18.98	$18.85	$17.63	$19.15	$17.79	$19.08	$19.00
Low	$50.01	$15.73	$18.50	$17.55	$18.44	$18.05	$16.85	$18.65	$17.06	$18.52	$18.49
Volume	52,818,811	278,449	17,306	40,447	184,761	11,672	58,590	47,282	114,828	115,000	53,149
March 2024											
High	$50.54	$16.38	$18.65	$17.92	$18.70	$18.70	$17.21	$18.80	$17.44	$18.77	$18.74
Low	$45.40	$16.00	$18.30	$17.23	$18.30	$17.90	$16.86	$18.50	$16.86	$18.42	$18.42
Volume	84,109,545	118,225	9,636	55,567	49,861	54,362	90,000	281,636	422,902	373,259	73,343
April 2024											
High	$46.05	$16.30	$18.63	$17.71	$18.56	$18.25	$17.47	$18.65	$17.80	$18.62	$18.69
Low	$43.96	$16.01	$18.19	$17.00	$18.01	$17.80	$16.83	$18.25	$17.20	$18.12	$18.00
Volume	62,639,792	91,323	11,500	75,817	68,041	13,815	411,172	98,606	288,045	335,040	211,889
May 2024											
High	$47.20	$16.57	$18.40	$18.19	$18.33	$18.44	$17.89	$18.50	$17.94	$18.50	$18.43
Low	$44.43	$16.00	$18.06	$17.35	$18.05	$17.90	$16.94	$18.14	$17.33	$18.07	$18.01
Volume	60,501,133	254,910	32,783	77,484	140,030	62,950	320,855	160,980	82,019	510,805	306,677
June 2024											
High	$47.60	$16.24	$18.38	$18.04	$18.15	$18.27	$17.30	$18.26	$17.90	$18.30	$18.35
Low	$44.21	$14.55	$16.24	$16.09	$16.30	$16.55	$15.55	$16.40	$16.16	$16.30	$16.31
Volume	68,628,756	87,311	35,302	54,434	131,377	39,527	197,709	392,250	74,089	318,242	98,483
July 2024											
High	$46.83	$16.27	$17.60	$17.49	$17.54	$18.15	$17.34	$18.07	$17.88	$17.63	$17.65
Low	$42.58	$15.07	$16.86	$16.66	$16.70	$17.35	$16.44	$17.01	$17.10	$16.90	$16.96
Volume	57,856,073	84,292	52,840	70,923	129,544	22,991	132,211	254,520	72,133	232,850	69,311
August 2024											
High	$48.44	$15.94	$17.30	$17.50	$17.36	$18.13	$17.38	$17.45	$17.73	$17.44	$17.40
Low	$46.32	$15.10	$16.85	$16.60	$16.85	$17.56	$16.69	$16.98	$17.00	$16.89	$16.90
Volume	57,395,781	119,232	42,921	65,072	228,217	11,756	158,191	72,966	72,921	328,785	291,033
September 2024											
High	$49.13	$15.97	$17.15	$17.37	$17.06	$18.15	$17.45	$17.35	$17.78	$17.22	$17.22
Low	$46.51	$15.66	$16.37	$16.77	$16.52	$17.85	$17.00	$16.72	$17.26	$16.55	$16.65
Volume	70,788,206	59,585	40,275	92,436	73,452	42,866	80,406	145,248	60,161	141,607	95,510
October 2024											
High	$47.16	$15.97	$16.84	$17.00	$16.80	$17.96	$17.24	$17.05	$17.44	$16.75	$16.91
Low	$44.58	$15.27	$16.48	$16.42	$16.49	$17.59	$16.42	$16.72	$16.64	$16.39	$16.50
Volume	58,266,798	43,232	20,236	102,314	47,715	42,185	265,318	114,501	97,234	250,456	148,178
November 2024											
High	$45.15	$15.42	$16.66	$16.50	$16.46	$17.55	$16.50	$16.82	$16.80	$16.55	$16.59
Low	$36.95	$14.49	$15.76	$15.40	$15.66	$16.32	$15.42	$16.01	$15.84	$15.79	$15.76
Volume	113,992,335	91,243	46,287	91,099	129,763	48,801	203,008	279,642	89,461	174,761	97,412
December 2024											
High	$38.59	$15.68	$16.38	$16.47	$16.47	$17.81	$16.64	$16.53	$16.99	$16.45	$16.56
Low	$31.99	$14.84	$15.52	$15.53	$15.73	$16.92	$15.88	$15.70	$16.32	$15.68	$15.82
Volume	108,221,215	64,962	80,364	204,179	207,240	59,775	127,048	145,050	110,113	231,860	210,212

	First preferred shares									
	Series AF (BCE.PR.F)	Series AG (BCE.PR.G)	Series AH (BCE.PR.H)	Series AI (BCE.PR.I)	Series AJ (BCE.PR.J)	Series AK (BCE.PR.K)	Series AL (BCE.PR.L)	Series AM (BCE.PR.M)	Series AN (BCE.PR.N)	Series AQ (BCE.PR.Q)
January 2024										
High	$17.31	$16.18	$19.35	$16.15	$18.85	$15.60	$17.29	$16.14	$17.90	$22.80
Low	$15.87	$14.43	$18.48	$15.00	$18.26	$14.10	$15.89	$14.70	$16.79	$22.00
Volume	231,329	45,335	94,450	189,248	99,661	1,198,877	15,570	99,573	15,624	172,908
February 2024										
High	$17.45	$16.47	$19.20	$16.21	$18.95	$15.60	$17.49	$16.00	$17.89	$23.18
Low	$16.89	$16.01	$18.70	$15.80	$18.61	$14.57	$16.77	$15.07	$16.99	$21.92
Volume	147,022	107,090	50,467	109,798	78,551	659,523	28,168	41,205	14,675	79,803
March 2024										
High	$17.35	$16.34	$18.83	$16.47	$18.80	$15.20	$17.03	$15.52	$17.21	$22.40
Low	$16.82	$15.95	$18.53	$15.87	$18.50	$14.83	$16.46	$15.15	$16.61	$21.75
Volume	124,920	40,334	30,482	222,413	52,838	384,741	14,274	106,587	16,340	85,593
April 2024										
High	$17.43	$16.28	$18.85	$16.31	$18.64	$15.18	$16.94	$15.93	$17.15	$22.38
Low	$16.97	$15.81	$17.01	$15.76	$18.10	$14.85	$16.19	$15.30	$16.73	$21.80
Volume	157,574	295,728	135,629	341,263	17,825	899,158	16,574	421,396	11,411	275,615
May 2024										
High	$17.79	$17.22	$18.40	$16.49	$18.37	$15.72	$17.22	$16.40	$17.91	$22.72
Low	$17.03	$16.17	$18.04	$16.00	$18.15	$14.90	$16.75	$15.78	$17.00	$22.09
Volume	199,384	185,025	106,272	289,965	23,439	579,699	9,783	204,004	22,445	253,998
June 2024										
High	$17.40	$16.55	$18.15	$16.33	$18.18	$15.40	$16.84	$15.97	$17.27	$22.64
Low	$15.52	$14.57	$16.42	$14.35	$16.29	$13.79	$15.48	$14.50	$15.88	$20.80
Volume	84,330	66,769	124,960	70,006	38,752	710,275	17,572	251,259	38,811	116,123
July 2024										
High	$16.99	$16.21	$17.65	$15.96	$17.64	$15.42	$16.84	$16.15	$17.64	$22.50
Low	$16.16	$15.25	$16.97	$15.12	$17.00	$14.80	$16.02	$15.57	$16.75	$21.72
Volume	158,647	186,147	91,558	293,182	110,625	455,259	39,992	159,406	13,313	121,433
August 2024										
High	$17.20	$16.33	$17.44	$16.30	$17.35	$15.50	$16.84	$16.50	$17.40	$23.10
Low	$16.30	$15.35	$16.88	$15.23	$16.88	$14.63	$16.00	$15.34	$16.31	$21.97
Volume	160,119	129,200	135,388	193,582	166,098	227,321	14,498	245,336	23,403	105,807
September 2024										
High	$17.04	$16.14	$17.08	$16.07	$17.27	$15.50	$16.60	$16.37	$17.10	$23.10
Low	$16.50	$15.52	$16.61	$15.43	$16.72	$14.88	$16.00	$15.75	$16.47	$22.55
Volume	146,147	21,891	44,167	25,029	15,239	204,749	14,170	196,013	7,686	76,728
October 2024										
High	$16.93	$16.00	$16.84	$15.76	$17.28	$15.25	$16.24	$16.17	$16.95	$23.10
Low	$16.35	$15.32	$16.35	$15.14	$16.63	$14.60	$15.58	$15.20	$16.45	$22.35
Volume	185,437	148,630	26,582	47,477	45,625	275,934	19,810	129,293	5,900	80,438
November 2024										
High	$16.56	$15.41	$16.50	$15.25	$16.77	$14.73	$15.98	$15.63	$16.50	$22.98
Low	$15.47	$14.36	$15.78	$14.14	$15.73	$13.93	$15.00	$14.80	$15.88	$21.75
Volume	278,521	162,163	81,282	168,052	203,999	396,001	21,030	81,384	24,503	103,546
December 2024										
High	$16.69	$15.79	$16.42	$15.90	$16.43	$14.95	$15.24	$15.91	$16.26	$22.78
Low	$15.87	$14.74	$15.67	$14.61	$15.75	$14.17	$14.25	$15.09	$15.36	$22.00
Volume	114,995	21,288	83,977	26,455	65,993	463,721	40,119	98,663	39,934	74,680

Table of Contents

6 Dividends and dividend payout policy

This section contains forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, relating to BCE's common share dividend, expected dividend payout ratio level in 2025 and dividend payout policy target, the reduction of BCE's net debt leverage ratio, anticipated reductions in capital expenditures, the status of the DRP and the time period during which the discount thereunder will be maintained by BCE,BCE's business outlook, objectives and plans. Refer to section 1, Caution regarding forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form.

On February 6, 2025, the BCE Board declared a quarterly dividend of $0.9975 per common share, payable on April 15, 2025, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 14, 2025. BCE's common share dividend and common share dividend payout policy will continue to be reviewed by the BCE Board. In its review, the BCE Board will consider the competitive, macroeconomic and regulatory environments as well as progress being made on our strategic and operational roadmap.

BCE's stated common share dividend payout policy is to target a dividend payout range of 65% to 75% of free cash flow[1]. This policy is intended to be a framework conveying to market participants BCE's long-term approach and philosophy to allocating cash generated by the business and considers BCE's strategic business priorities, long-term growth opportunities and capital funding requirements. The policy is designed to remain consistent in the long term and does not vary to take into account, and is not intended to be adjusted to reflect, our accelerated capital expenditures to advance our network investments in fibre, 5G and 5G+ network infrastructure which occurred from 2021 to 2024, transitory events affecting the industry or regulatory environment in which we operate, strategic acquisitions, and other specific events occurring from time to time. The policy is not intended to restrict the BCE Board's discretion in declaring dividends and does not bind BCE in declaring any set amount of dividend. As a result, dividends are not automatically reduced in a year when free cash flow is lower or increased in a year when free cash flow is higher.

BCE's dividend payout policy, setting the common share dividend rate and the declaration of dividends are subject to the discretion of the BCE Board and, consequently, there can be no guarantee that BCE's dividend payout policy will be maintained or achieved, that the dividend on common shares will be maintained, or that dividends will be declared. Dividend rates and the declaration of dividends by the BCE Board are ultimately dependent on BCE's operations and financial results, which are in turn subject to various assumptions and risks, including those outlined in section 1, **Caution regarding forward-looking statements** of this Annual Information Form.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, our dividend payout ratio[2] was 125%, an increase from 111% for the year ended December 31, 2023, due to lower free cash flow and higher cash dividends paid on common shares. Free cash flow decreased by $256 million in 2024, compared to 2023, due mainly to $958 million lower cash flows from operating activities, partly offset by a $684 million reduction in capital expenditures. The $958 million decrease in cash flows from operating activities was due mainly to a $377 million year-over-year decline in the net change in operating assets and liabilities, $273 million higher interest paid due to higher average debt levels and higher interest rates, $152 million higher severance and other costs paid and $83 million higher income taxes paid, partly offset by a $172 million increase in adjusted EBITDA[3].

BCE's dividend payout ratio for 2024 exceeded the high end of our policy range by 50%, or approximately $1.9 billion, due mainly to substantial capital expenditures as we continued to make generational investments in our networks to support the buildout of our fibre, 5G and 5G+ network infrastructure, significant severance payments related to workforce restructuring initiatives and lower cash from operating assets and liabilities.

In Q4 2024, BCE's DRP was amended to provide, at the BCE Board's discretion, for the issuance of new common shares from treasury at a discount to the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares for the five trading days immediately preceding the applicable dividend payment date (Average Market Price). Commencing with the dividend paid on January 15, 2025, and subsequently until further notice, common shares distributed under the DRP are being issued from treasury at a discount of 2% to the Average Market Price.

---

(1) *Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. This financial measure does not have any standardized meaning under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to section 11, Non-GAAP financial measures, other financial measures and key performance indicators (KPIs) of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 104 to 108 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report** for more information on this measure including a reconciliation to cash flows from operating activities, being the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure.*

(2) *Dividend payout ratio is a non-GAAP ratio. This ratio does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS. Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Dividend payout ratio is calculated by dividing dividends paid on common shares by free cash flow Refer to section 11, Non-GAAP financial measures, other financial measures and key performance indicators (KPIs) of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 104 to 108 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report** for more information on this ratio.*

(3) *Adjusted EBITDA is a total of segments measure. This financial measure does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS. Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to section 11, Non-GAAP financial measures, other financial measures and key performance indicators (KPIs) of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 104 to 108 of the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report** for more information on this measure including a reconciliation to net earnings being the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure.*

Common shares delivered to participants under the DRP in reinvestment of cash dividends were previously purchased on the secondary market with no discount. The issuance of treasury shares under the discounted DRP enables BCE to retain cash that would otherwise have been paid as cash dividends. The shareholder enrollment rate for the dividend payment made in January 2025 attained 34%, resulting in $308 million of cash being retained and contributing to an expected reduction in the dividend payout ratio in 2025. The BCE Board will be evaluating the opportunity to terminate the discount under the DRP in 2025, taking into account several factors, including the price per share at which shares are being issued under the DRP and BCE's progress on initiatives towards reducing its net debt leverage ratio.

BCE's dividend payout ratio for 2025 is currently expected to be lower than our 2024 dividend payout ratio of 125%. This expectation: (i) reflects a planned reduction in capital expenditures of approximately $500 million compared to 2024; (ii) excludes the impact of the acquisition of Ziply Fiber, which is expected to close in the second half of 2025; and (iii) reflects the impact of the discounted treasury DRP.

For additional information, refer to section 1.4, *Capital allocation strategy* of the BCE 2024 MD&A, on pages 18 to 21 of the**BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**.

The table below describes the increases in BCE's annualized common share dividend starting with the quarterly dividend payable on April 15, 2022.

Date of announcement	Amount of increase	Effective date
February 3, 2022	5.1% (from $3.50 per share to $3.68 per share)	Quarterly dividend payable on April 15, 2022
February 2, 2023	5.2% (from $3.68 per share to $3.87 per share)	Quarterly dividend payable on April 17, 2023
February 8, 2024	3.1% (from $3.87 per share to $3.99 per share)	Quarterly dividend payable on April 15, 2024
February 6, 2025	0% (from $3.99 per share to $3.99 per share)	Quarterly dividend payable on April 15, 2025

Dividends on BCE's first preferred shares are, if declared, payable quarterly, except for dividends on Series S, Series Y, Series AB, Series AD, Series AE, Series AH and Series AJ first preferred shares, which, if declared, are payable monthly.

The table below shows the amount of cash dividends declared per BCE common share and per Series R, Series S, Series T, Series Y, Series Z, Series AA, Series AB, Series AC, Series AD, Series AE, Series AF, Series AG, Series AH, Series AI, Series AJ, Series AK, Series AL, Series AM, Series AN, Series AO and Series AQ first preferred share for 2024, 2023 and 2022.

	2024	2023	2022
Common shares	$3.99	$3.87	$3.68
First preferred shares			
Series R	$0.75450	$0.75450	$0.75450
Series S	$1.64999	$1.74988	$1.11611
Series T	$1.24750	$1.24750	$1.24750
Series Y	$1.64999	$1.74988	$1.11611
Series Z	$1.33650	$1.33650	$1.06613
Series AA	$1.23500	$1.23500	$1.06876
Series AB	$1.64999	$1.74988	$1.11611
Series AC	$1.27000	$1.27000	$1.09500
Series AD	$1.64999	$1.74988	$1.11611
Series AE	$1.64999	$1.74988	$1.11611
Series AF	$0.96625	$0.96625	$0.96625
Series AG	$0.84250	$0.84250	$0.84250
Series AH	$1.64999	$1.74988	$1.11611
Series AI	$0.84750	$0.84750	$0.84750
Series AJ	$1.64999	$1.74988	$1.11611
Series AK	$0.82650	$0.82650	$0.82650
Series AL	$1.66799	$1.62174	$0.81844
Series AM	$0.73475	$0.73475	$0.73475
Series AN	$1.72063	$1.67424	$0.87094
Series AO[1]	$—	$—	$0.26625
Series AQ	$1.63450	$1.31088	$1.20300

(1) *On March 31, 2022, BCE redeemed all of its outstanding Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series AO.*

Table of Contents

7 Our directors and executive officers

7.1 Directors

The table below lists BCE's directors, where they lived, the date they were elected or appointed and their principal occupation on March 6, 2025.

Under BCE's by-laws, each director holds office until the earlier of the next annual shareholder meeting or his or her resignation.

Name, province/state and country of residence	Date elected or appointed to the BCE Board	Principal occupation on March 6, 2025
Mirko Bibic, Ontario, Canada	January 2020	President and Chief Executive Officer, BCE and Bell Canada, since January 2020
Robert P. Dexter, Nova Scotia, Canada	November 2014	Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Maritime Travel Inc. (an integrated travel company), since July 1979
Katherine Lee, Ontario, Canada	August 2015	Corporate director, since March 2018, and Chartered Professional Accountant
Monique F. Leroux, C.M., O.Q., FCPA, FCA, Québec, Canada	April 2016	Corporate director, since April 2016, and Chartered Professional Accountant
Sheila A. Murray, Ontario, Canada	May 2020	Corporate director, since April 2019
Gordon M. Nixon, C.M., O.Ont., Ontario, Canada	November 2014	Chair of the board of directors, BCE and Bell Canada, since April 2016, and corporate director, since September 2014
Louis P. Pagnutti, FCPA, FCA, Ontario, Canada	November 2020	Corporate director, since September 2020, and Chartered Professional Accountant
Calin Rovinescu, C.M., Ontario, Canada	April 2016	Corporate director, since February 2021
Karen Sheriff, Ontario, Canada	April 2017	Corporate director, since October 2016
Jennifer Tory, C.M., Ontario, Canada	April 2021	Corporate director, since December 2019
Louis Vachon, C.M., O.Q., Québec, Canada	October 2022	Operating Partner, J.C. Flowers & Co. (a private investment firm), since January 2022
Johan Wibergh, Barbados	November 2023	Corporate director, since February 2023
Cornell Wright, Ontario, Canada	April 2021	President, Wittington Investments, Limited (the principal holding company of the Weston group of companies, which includes George Weston, Loblaw and Choice Properties), since January 2022

Past occupation

All of BCE's directors have held the positions listed above or other senior management positions with the same or associated firms or organizations during the past five years or longer, except for the directors listed below.

Name	Past occupation
Louis P. Pagnutti, FCPA, FCA	Global Managing Partner of Ernst & Young (EY) (a professional services firm), from 2013 to September 2020
Calin Rovinescu, C.M.	President and Chief Executive Officer of Air Canada (an airline company), from 2009 to February 2021
Louis Vachon, C.M., O.Q.	Chief Executive Officer of National Bank of Canada (a chartered bank), from 2007 to November 2021
Johan Wibergh	Chief Technology Officer of Vodafone Group plc (a global telecommunications provider), from 2015 to December 2022
Cornell Wright	Partner of Torys LLP (a law firm), from 2009 to April 2021

Committees of the BCE Board

The table below lists the committees of the BCE Board and their members on March 6, 2025.

Committee	Members
Audit	Louis P. Pagnutti (Chair) Katherine Lee, Monique F. Leroux, Jennifer Tory, Johan Wibergh, Cornell Wright
Corporate Governance	Monique F. Leroux (Chair) Katherine Lee, Sheila A. Murray, Karen Sheriff, Cornell Wright
Management Resources and Compensation	Sheila A. Murray (Chair) Robert P. Dexter, Calin Rovinescu, Jennifer Tory, Louis Vachon
Risk and Pension Fund	Calin Rovinescu (Chair) Robert P. Dexter, Louis P. Pagnutti, Karen Sheriff, Louis Vachon, Johan Wibergh

7.2 Executive officers

On October 10, 2024, Hadeer Hassaan became Executive Vice President, Chief Customer Experience Officer of Bell Canada. Hadeer Hassaan was previously Senior Vice President, Customer Operations.

The table below lists BCE's and Bell Canada's executive officers, where they lived and the office they held at BCE and/or Bell Canada on March 6, 2025.

Name	Province and country of residence	Office held at BCE/Bell Canada
Mirko Bibic	Ontario, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer (BCE and Bell Canada)
Sean Cohan	Ontario, Canada	President, Bell Media (Bell Canada)
Hadeer Hassaan	Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President, Chief Customer Experience Officer (Bell Canada)
Stephen Howe	Ontario, Canada	Chief Technology and Information Officer (Bell Canada)
Blaik Kirby	Ontario, Canada	Group President, Consumer and Small & Medium Business (SMB) (Bell Canada)
Devorah Lithwick	Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President and Chief Brand Officer (Bell Canada)
Robert Malcolmson	Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Legal & Regulatory Officer (BCE and Bell Canada)
Curtis Millen(1)	Québec, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (BCE and Bell Canada)
Nikki Moffat	Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Human Resources Officer (BCE and Bell Canada)
Karine Moses(1)	Québec, Canada	Senior Vice President, Sales and Vice Chair, Québec (Bell Canada)
John Watson	Ontario, Canada	Group President, Business Markets, AI and FX Innovation (Bell Canada)

(1) *Karine Moses is a director of FormerGestion Inc. (formerly Gestion Juste Pour Rire Inc.) and related entities, which filed on March 5, 2024 a notice of intention to make a proposal under section 50.4 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, which proceedings were subsequently continued on March 15, 2024 under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. In addition, Curtis Millen was a director of these entities for part of the 12 months preceding March 5, 2024.*

All of our executive officers have held their present positions or other senior management positions with BCE or Bell Canada during the past five years or longer, except for Sean Cohan, who was Chief Growth Officer & President at Nielsen Holdings PLC (a global measurement and data analytics company) from March 2020 to January 2023 and President at Pick Six LLC (a media consulting and investing company) from 2019 to 2020.

7.3 Directors' and executive officers' share ownership

As at December 31, 2024, BCE's directors and executive officers elected or appointed at such date as a group beneficially owned, or exercised control or direction over, directly or indirectly, 445,134 common shares (or less than 0.1%) of BCE.

8 Legal proceedings

In the ordinary course of our business, we become involved in various claims and legal proceedings seeking monetary damages and other relief. In particular, because of the nature of our consumer-facing business, we are exposed to class actions pursuant to which substantial monetary damages may be claimed. This section describes important legal proceedings in which we were involved as at March 6, 2025. This list is not comprehensive and we are involved in a number of other legal proceedings. Due to the inherent risks and uncertainties of the litigation process, we cannot predict the final outcome or timing of claims and legal proceedings. Subject to the foregoing, and based on information currently available and management's assessment of the merits of the claims and legal proceedings pending at March 6, 2025, management believes that the ultimate resolution of these claims and legal proceedings is unlikely to have a material and negative effect on our financial statements or operations. We believe that we have strong defences and we intend to vigorously defend our positions.

Class action and lawsuits concerning neighbourhood marketing practices

On September 21, 2018, a claim was filed in the Québec Superior Court against Bell Canada for damages and for injunctive relief by Vidéotron Ltée (Vidéotron). The claim alleges that Bell Canada pursues itinerant merchant activities in Québec without complying with the requirements of the *Québec Consumer Protection Act* (QCPA). The claim estimates damages at $78.5 million. Vidéotron is also seeking an injunction ordering Bell Canada to obtain a permit and comply with the provisions of the QCPA governing itinerant merchants. On January 8, 2019, Cogeco Connexion Inc. filed a claim in damages and for injunctive relief against Bell Canada in the Québec Superior Court, which is similar to the Vidéotron claim referred to above. The claim estimates damages at $9.2 million.

On November 24, 2021, an application for authorization to institute a class action was filed against Bell Canada on behalf of all consumers in Québec who subscribed to or renewed a services contract with Bell Canada at their homes through a neighbourhood marketing agent or outside a permanent Bell Canada retail location from June 23, 2018 to the date of final judgment. The plaintiff alleges that Bell Canada's neighbourhood marketing process violates the QCPA and the *Civil Code of Québec*. The plaintiff further alleges that Bell Canada conducts these practices in bad faith. The action seeks punitive damages of $1,000 per class member. On July 4, 2023, the Québec Superior Court delivered its decision authorizing the class action.

Claim under the Copyright Act

On July 5, 2021, a statement of claim was filed in the Federal Court against Bell Canada (and the former Bell Aliant) by certain copyright owners including Millennium Funding Inc. The claim alleges breach of the *Copyright Act* for failing to forward certain copyright infringement notices to Bell customers. The claim seeks $10,000 for each alleged failure, for a total of $397,910,000.

Intellectual property infringement lawsuits concerning IPTV, satellite TV and/or Crave systems

On January 19, 2018, a patent infringement claim was filed in the Federal Court against BCE Inc., Bell Canada, Bell Aliant Regional Communications Inc., Bell MTS and NorthernTel, Limited Partnership by Rovi Guides, Inc. (Rovi) and Tivo Solutions Inc. (Tivo). The claim alleges that the defendants, through their manufacture, distribution, sale and use of certain features of their IPTV systems, have infringed, and induced users to infringe, on six patents variously owned by the plaintiffs (the two Tivo patents were subsequently withdrawn). In addition to declaratory and injunctive relief, the plaintiffs seek damages in the form of unpaid royalties in relation to the defendants' revenues from their IPTV services or an accounting of the defendants' profits. Following a trial on the merits of the liability phase, on October 7, 2022, the trial judge delivered a judgment completely in the defendants' favour, dismissing all of the plaintiffs' claims and invalidating all four of the remaining patents. The plaintiffs' appeal from that judgment was heard on November 29, 2023. On August 6, 2024, the Federal Court of Appeal dismissed Rovi's appeal.

On July 27, 2021, a further claim was filed in the Federal Court by Rovi against BCE Inc., Bell Canada, Bell Media, Bell ExpressVu, NorthernTel, Limited Partnership and certain third-party suppliers alleging infringement of a different set of four patents from the action noted above. The claim alleges that the defendants, through their manufacture, distribution, sale and use of certain features of their IPTV, satellite TV and OTT Crave systems, have infringed, and induced users to infringe, on four patents owned by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs seek similar damages as in the 2018 action. On February 15, 2023, the Court granted the defendants' motion

to bifurcate the action into separate liability and damages phases. The plaintiffs were amended to include TiVo LLC and then subsequently to replace Rovi and TiVo with corporate successors Adeia Guides Inc. and Adeia Media Holdings LLC.

Class actions concerning service fee modifications

On November 27, 2015, an application for authorization to institute a class action was filed in the Québec Superior Court against Bell Canada, Bell ExpressVu and Bell Mobility on behalf of all consumers whose monthly fees for wireline telephone services, Internet services, Fibe TV services, satellite TV services or wireless postpaid services were unilaterally modified at any time since November 2012. The plaintiff alleges that the notices provided by the defendants of the price increases were not compliant with the QCPA. The action seeks the reimbursement, since November 2012, of the monthly price increases, and payment of punitive damages in the amount of $100 per class member. On July 10, 2017, the court authorized the action to proceed as a class action.

On December 12, 2018, another application for authorization to institute a class action was filed in the Québec Superior Court against regional subsidiaries Télébec, Limited Partnership and Cablevision du Nord de Québec Inc. on behalf of all consumers and business entities whose monthly fees for wireline telephone services, Internet services, TV services or wireless postpaid services were unilaterally modified at any time since December 2015. The plaintiff alleges that the notices provided by the defendants of the price increases were not compliant under the QCPA and the *Civil Code of Québec*. The action seeks the reimbursement, since December 2015, of the monthly price increases, and payment of punitive damages in the amount of $100 per class member. In a decision dated February 3, 2022, the court authorized the action to proceed as a class action for the price increases that occurred between December 12, 2015 and November 2022.

Class action and purported class action concerning relevant advertisements initiative

On April 14 and 16, 2015, respectively, an application for authorization to institute a class action was filed against Bell Canada and Bell Mobility in the Québec Superior Court and a statement of claim was filed against Bell Canada and Bell Mobility pursuant to the *Class Proceedings Act* (Ontario) in the Ontario Superior Court. The plaintiffs seek damages for breach of contract, breach of applicable consumer protection legislation, breach of the *Civil Code of Québec*, intrusion upon seclusion, negligence, breach of confidence, unjust enrichment and waiver of tort resulting from Bell Canada's and Bell Mobility's alleged unauthorized use and disclosure of personal information pursuant to the Relevant Advertisements Initiative. Unspecified punitive damages are also sought in both actions. On November 16, 2017, the court stayed the Québec action. On May 13, 2019, the Ontario Superior Court certified the Ontario action as a national class action against Bell Mobility for the period between November 16, 2013 and April 14, 2015.

Class actions concerning increase to late payment charges

On October 28, 2010, an application for authorization to institute a class action was filed in the Québec Superior Court against Bell Canada and Bell Mobility on behalf of all physical persons and companies of 50 employees or less in Canada who were billed late payment charges since June 2010. The plaintiffs allege that the increase by Bell Canada and Bell Mobility of the late payment charge imposed on customers who fail to pay their invoices by the due date from 2% to 3% per month is invalid. The action seeks an order requiring Bell Canada and Bell Mobility to repay all late payment charges in excess of 2% per month to the members of the class, in addition to general and punitive damages. On December 16, 2011, the court authorized the action but limited the class members to residents of the province of Québec with respect to home phone, wireless and Internet services.

On January 10, 2012, another application for the authorization to institute an identical class action was filed in the Québec Superior Court against Bell ExpressVu with respect to TV services, later amended to add Bell Canada as defendant. On December 19, 2014, the court authorized this action to proceed as a class action.

Class action concerning rounding-up of minutes

On August 18, 2008, a statement of claim was filed pursuant to the *Class Proceedings Act* (Ontario) in the Ontario Superior Court against Bell Mobility on behalf of all Canadian Bell Mobility customers who, since July 2002, have had their wireless airtime rounded up to the next full minute. The action alleges misrepresentation and breach of contract and seeks reimbursement of all amounts received by Bell Mobility as a result of the rounded-up portion of per minute charges for wireless airtime, alleged to be general damages of $500 million and punitive damages of $20 million. The action was certified as a class action on November 25, 2014, for the period between August 18, 2006 and October 1, 2009.

Purported class action concerning “911 fees”

On June 26, 2008, a statement of claim was filed under *The Class Actions Act* (Saskatchewan) in the now Saskatchewan Court of King’s Bench against a number of communications service providers, including Bell Mobility and its predecessors Bell MTS and Bell Aliant Regional Communications, Limited Partnership (Bell Aliant LP), on behalf of certain alleged customers (the action also named BCE Inc. and Bell Canada as defendants but they were removed). The statement of claim alleges, among other things, breach of contract and duty to inform, deceit, misrepresentation, unjust enrichment, breaches of provincial consumer protection legislation and the *Competition Act*, and collusion in connection with certain “911 fees” invoiced by communications service providers to their customers. The plaintiffs seek unspecified damages, punitive damages and an accounting and constructive trust of the “911 fees” collected. The action seeks certification of a national class encompassing all customers of communications service providers, wherever resident in Canada. The action has not yet been certified as a class action.

Class action concerning wireless system access fees

On August 9, 2004, a statement of claim was filed under *The Class Actions Act* (Saskatchewan) in the now Saskatchewan Court of King’s Bench against a number of wireless communications service providers, including Bell Mobility and its predecessors Bell MTS and Bell Aliant LP, on behalf of certain alleged customers. This statement of claim alleges, among other things, breach of contract and duty to inform, deceit, misrepresentation, unjust enrichment and collusion in connection with certain system access fees and system licensing charges invoiced by wireless communications service providers to their customers. The plaintiffs are seeking unspecified general and punitive damages. On September 17, 2007, the court granted certification, on the grounds of unjust enrichment only, of a national class encompassing all customers of the defendant wireless communications service providers, wherever resident in Canada, on the basis of an opt-out class in Saskatchewan and anopt-in class elsewhere in Canada.

Other

We are subject to other claims and legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our current and past operations, including class actions, employment-related disputes, contract disputes, competitor disputes and customer disputes. In some claims and legal proceedings, the claimant seeks damages as well as other relief which, if granted, could require substantial expenditures on our part or could result in changes to our business practices.

9 Interest of management and others in material transactions

To the best of our knowledge, there have been no current or nominated directors or executive officers or any associate or affiliate of a current or nominated director or executive officer with a material interest in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year that has materially affected us or is reasonably expected to materially affect us.

10 Interest of experts

Deloitte LLP prepared the Report of independent registered public accounting firm in respect of our audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the Report of independent registered public accounting firm in respect of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. Deloitte LLP is independent of BCE within the meaning of the Code of Ethics of the *Ordre des comptables professionnels agréés* du Québec and within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the applicable rules and regulations thereunder adopted by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

11 Transfer agent and registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the common shares and preferred shares of BCE in Canada is TSX Trust Company at its principal offices in Montréal, Québec; Toronto, Ontario; Calgary, Alberta; and Vancouver, British Columbia; and in the U.S. is Equiniti Trust Company, LLC (successor to American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC) at its principal office in New York, New York.

The register for Bell Canada's Canadian unsubordinated debentures is kept at the principal office of BNY Trust Company of Canada (BNY) in Montréal, and facilities for registration, exchange and transfer of the Canadian unsubordinated debentures are maintained at the principal offices of BNY in Montréal and Toronto.

The register for Bell Canada's Canadian subordinated debentures is kept at the principal office of BNY in Montréal, and facilities for registration, exchange and transfer of the Canadian subordinated debentures are maintained at the principal offices of BNY in Montréal and Toronto.

The register for Bell Canada's U.S. notes, issued pursuant to its 2016 U.S. trust indenture, is kept at the principal office of The Bank of New York Mellon in New York, and facilities for registration, exchange and transfer of such U.S. notes are also maintained at the principal office of The Bank of New York Mellon in New York.

The register for Bell Canada's Junior Subordinated Notes issued pursuant to its 2025 U.S. trust indenture is kept at the principal office of The Bank of New York Mellon in New York, and facilities for registration, exchange and transfer of such Junior Subordinated Notes are also maintained at the principal office of The Bank of New York Mellon in New York.

Table of Contents

12 For more information

This Annual Information Form as well as BCE's annual and quarterly shareholder reports and news releases are available on BCE's website at **BCE.ca**.

Additional information, including information about directors' and officers' remuneration and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in BCE's management proxy circular for its most recent annual meeting of security holders that involved the election of directors.

Additional information relating to BCE is available on SEDAR+ at **sedarplus.ca** and on EDGAR at **sec.gov**. Additional financial information is provided in BCE's audited consolidated financial statements and the related management's discussion and analysis for BCE's most recently completed financial year, contained in the **BCE 2024 Annual Financial Report**. You may ask for a copy of the annual and quarterly management's discussion and analysis of BCE by contacting the Investor Relations group of BCE at Building A, 8th Floor, 1, Carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell, Verdun, Québec H3E 3B3 or by sending an e-mail to **investor.relations@bce.ca**.

Shareholder inquiries	1-800-561-0934
Investor relations	1-800-339-6353

13 Schedule 1 – Audit Committee information

The purpose of BCE's Audit Committee (Audit Committee) is to assist the BCE Board in its oversight of:

- the integrity of BCE's financial statements and related information;
- BCE's compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- the independence, qualifications and appointment of the external auditors;
- the performance of both the external and internal auditors;
- management's responsibility for assessing and reporting on the effectiveness of internal controls;
- BCE's risk processes as they relate to financial reporting and management.

Members' financial literacy, expertise and simultaneous service

Under the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* and related SEC rules, BCE is required to disclose whether its Audit Committee members include at least one "audit committee financial expert" as defined by these rules. In addition, National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* and the NYSE governance rules followed by BCE require that all audit committee members be "financially literate" and "independent".

The BCE Board has determined that all the members of the Audit Committee during 2024 were, and all current members of the Audit Committee are, financially literate and independent, and that the current Chair of the Audit Committee, Mr. L.P. Pagnutti, as well as Ms. K. Lee and Ms. M.F. Leroux are qualified as "audit committee financial experts". The table below outlines the relevant education and experience of all members of the Audit Committee, whether during 2024 or currently.

Relevant education and experience

L.P. Pagnutti, FCPA, FCA (Chair)	Mr. Pagnutti has been a director of BCE since November 2020 and is Chair of the Audit Committee since January 2021. Mr. Pagnutti is a corporate director and was Global Managing Partner Business Enablement of EY (a professional services firm) and a member of EY's Global Executive Board until his retirement in September 2020. As Global Managing Partner, he was responsible for EY's business functions across the globe. He oversaw EY's strategy and its execution for all functions, including technology, finance, risk management, legal, shared services and procurement. Mr. Pagnutti joined EY Assurance in 1981, before moving to EY Tax in 1986. From 2004 until 2010, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EY Canada and a member of the EY Americas Executive Board. He was EY Asia-Pacific Area Managing Partner from 2010 to 2013. Mr. Pagnutti holds an Honours Bachelor of Commerce degree from Laurentian University. He earned his Chartered Accountant designation in 1983 and was honoured with a Fellow Chartered Accountant designation in 2006. He has served on the Sunnybrook Hospital Foundation and Pathways to Education boards. Mr. Pagnutti initiated EY Canada's role as National Volunteer Partner of Pathways to Education, a program dedicated to helping high school students from low-income and under-represented groups complete high school and pursue post-secondary education.
K. Lee	Ms. Lee has been a director of BCE since August 2015. She is a corporate director and, from 2010 to February 2015, served as President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Capital Canada (a leading global provider of financial and fleet management solutions to mid-market companies operating in a broad range of economic sectors). Prior to this role, Ms. Lee served as Chief Executive Officer of GE Capital Real Estate in Canada from 2002 to 2010, building it into a full debt and equity operating company. Ms. Lee joined GE in 1994, where she held a number of positions, including Director, Mergers & Acquisitions, for GE Capital's Pension Fund Advisory Services based in San Francisco, and Managing Director of GE Capital Real Estate Korea based in Seoul and Tokyo. Ms. Lee earned a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Toronto. She is a Chartered Professional Accountant and Chartered Accountant. She is active in the community, championing women's networks and Asia-Pacific forums. Ms. Lee is a director of Colliers International Group and Public Sector Pension Investments.

M.F. Leroux, C.M., O.Q., FCPA, FCA	Ms. Leroux has been a director of BCE since April 2016. Companion of the Canadian Business Hall of Fame and the Investment Industry Hall of Fame, Ms. Leroux is a corporate director, who serves as an independent director of Michelin Group and Alimentation Couche-Tard Inc. As such, she brings to these boards her diverse experience, among others as Audit Partner at Ernst and Young from 1988 to 1995 and Chair of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Desjardins Group from 2008 to 2016. Ms. Leroux is Chair of Michelin's Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, which oversees ESG (including climate change) matters for the company. In 2020, Ms. Leroux acted as Chair of the Industry Strategy Council appointed by the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry Canada. From 2016 to 2020, she was Chair of the Board of Investissement Québec. She is Vice-Chair of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra (OSM) and she is also Chair of the Boards of the University of Sherbrooke and Conservatoire de musique et d'art dramatique du Québec. Ms. Leroux is a Companion of the Order of Canada, an Officer of the Ordre national du Québec, a Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur (France) and a recipient of the Woodrow Wilson Award (United States). She has been awarded Fellowship by the Ordre des comptables professionnels agréés du Québec and the Institute of Corporate Directors and holds honourary doctorates from 12 Canadian universities in recognition of her contribution to the business sector and to the community.
J. Tory, C.M.	Ms. Tory has been a director of BCE since April 2021. She is a corporate director who was, until her retirement in December 2019, the Chief Administrative Officer of RBC (a chartered bank), where she held responsibility for Brand, Marketing, Citizenship (ESG) & Communications, Procurement and Real Estate functions globally. Prior to this role, she was Group Head, Personal & Commercial Banking, leading RBC's retail and commercial customer businesses and operations in Canada and the Caribbean from 2014 to 2017. Throughout her 42-year career, Ms. Tory held a number of key senior operating positions across retail distribution and operations, including overseeing digital and cost transformation of the business. An acknowledged community leader and fundraiser, she currently sits on the board of the Sunnybrook Hospital Foundation and is past Chair of the board of the Toronto International Film Festival. A champion of diversity, Ms. Tory is the recipient of numerous awards recognizing her work related to the development and advancement of women. She has completed her Global Competent Board Sustainability & ESG Designation and Certificate (GCB.D), which included a session on climate change and biodiversity.
J. Wibergh	Mr. Wibergh has been a director of BCE since November 2023. He is the former Chief Technology Officer of Vodafone, a global telecommunications provider, having retired in January 2023. He is a seasoned technology executive with over 35 years of experience in managing large-scale operations across the globe, having served in various C-suite positions with leading global companies for more than 15 years. Mr. Wibergh's career includes nearly eight years as the Group Chief Technology Officer of Vodafone and 6.5 years as EVP & Head of Business Unit Networks for Ericsson. His leadership experience spans technology innovation, telecoms networks, enterprise networks, digital and IT systems, cybersecurity, R&D, product management, operational excellence, and large-scale 24/7 operations. Mr. Wibergh is a member of four American boards, AST SpaceMobile, Inc., Trimble Inc., Inception Holding (comprising Marconi and Avanci) and Cohere Technologies. Mr. Wibergh's previous board experience includes Vantage Towers AG (2020–2022), KTH Royal Institute of Technology (2010–2016) and chair of Next Generation Mobile Networks (2016–2018). He has also served on the advisory boards of IBM, HP Enterprises and Amdocs. Mr. Wibergh has a Masters in Computer Science and Engineering from Linköping University, Sweden.
C. Wright	Mr. Wright has been a director of BCE since April 2021. Mr. Wright is President of Wittington Investments, Limited (Wittington) (the principal holding company of the Weston group of companies, which includes George Weston, Loblaw and Choice Properties). As President of Wittington, Mr. Wright serves as a director of the Weston group of companies. Mr. Wright joined Wittington in 2021 following a 20-year career at Torys LLP (a law firm), where he was a leading corporate lawyer. He served as Chair of the firm's Corporate Department and was co-head of the firm's M&A Practice. Mr. Wright has a broad range of experience in complex transactional, securities, private equity, regulatory, governance and compliance matters. He is a Fellow of The American College of Governance Counsel. Mr. Wright is a Trustee of University Health Network, a member of the Dean's Advisory Board at the Rotman School of Management, and past Chair of the board of the National Ballet of Canada. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from McGill University and JD and MBA degrees from the University of Toronto.

The NYSE rules followed by BCE require that if an audit committee member serves simultaneously on the audit committee of more than three public companies, the board of directors must determine and disclose that this simultaneous service does not impair the ability of the member to effectively serve on the Audit Committee. No Audit Committee member currently serves simultaneously on the audit committee of more than three public companies.

Pre-approval policies and procedures

BCE's Auditor Independence Policy is a comprehensive policy governing all aspects of our relationship with the external auditors, including:

- establishing a process for determining whether various audit and other services provided by the external auditors affect their independence;
- identifying the services that the external auditors may and may not provide to BCE and its subsidiaries;
- pre-approving all services to be provided by the external auditors of BCE and its subsidiaries;
- establishing a process outlining procedures when hiring current or former personnel of the external auditors in a financial oversight role to ensure auditor independence is maintained.

In particular, the policy specifies that:

- the external auditors cannot be hired to provide any services falling within the prohibited services category, such as bookkeeping, financial information system design and implementation, or legal services;
- for all audit and non-audit services falling within the permitted services category (such as prospectus, due diligence and non-statutory audits), a request for approval must be submitted to the Audit Committee prior to engaging the external auditors;
- specific permitted services, however, are pre-approved annually and quarterly by the Audit Committee and consequently only require approval by the Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer prior to engaging the external auditors;
- at each regularly scheduled Audit Committee meeting, a summary of all fees billed by the external auditors by type of service is presented. This summary includes the details of fees incurred within the pre-approval amounts.

The Auditor Independence Policy is available in the governance section of BCE's website at **BCE.ca**.

External auditors' fees

The table below shows the fees that BCE's external auditors, Deloitte LLP, billed to BCE and its subsidiaries for various services in each of the past two fiscal years.

	2024 (in $ millions)	2023 (in $ millions)
Audit fees[1]	10.5	10.1
Audit-related fees[2]	3.5	3.5
Tax fees[3]	0.3	0.3
All other fees[4]	0.1	0.1
Total[5]	14.4	14.0

(1) *These fees include professional services provided by the external auditors for statutory audits of the annual financial statements, the audit of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, the review of interim financial reports, the review of financial accounting and reporting matters, the review of securities offering documents and translation services.*

(2) *These fees relate to non-statutory audits and due diligence procedures, and other regulatory audits and filings.*

(3) *These fees include professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and assistance with tax audits.*

(4) *These fees include any other fees for permitted services not included in any of the above-stated categories.*

(5) *The amounts of $14.4 million for 2024 and $14.0 million for 2023 reflect fees billed in those fiscal years without taking into account the year to which those services relate. Total fees for services provided for each fiscal year amounted to $10.9 million in 2024 and $10.8 million in 2023.*

Table of Contents

14 Schedule 2 – Audit Committee charter

I. Purpose

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in its oversight of:

A. the integrity of the Corporation's financial statements and related information;

B. the Corporation's compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements;

C. the independence, qualifications and appointment of the shareholders' auditor;

D. the performance of the shareholders' auditor and internal audit;

E. management responsibility for assessing and reporting on the effectiveness of internal controls; and

F. the Corporation's risks as they relate to financial reporting and management.

II. Duties and Responsibilities

The Audit Committee shall perform the functions customarily performed by audit committees and any other functions assigned by the Board of Directors. In particular, the Audit Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

A. Financial Reporting and Control

1. On a quarterly and annual basis, review and discuss with management and the shareholders' auditor the following:

   a. major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentation, including any significant changes in the Corporation's selection or application of accounting principles or material related party transactions, and issues as to the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies;

   b. analyses prepared by management and/or the shareholders' auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgements made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including the impact of selecting one of several International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and/or non IFRS measures on the financial statements when such a selection has been made in the current reporting period;

   c. the effect of regulatory and accounting developments, as well asoff-balance sheet arrangements, on the financial statements of the Corporation; and

   d. the type and presentation of information to be included in earnings press releases (including any use opro-forma or non-IFRS information).

2. Meet to review and discuss with management and the shareholders' auditor, report and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following prior to its public disclosure:

   a. the Corporation's annual and interim consolidated financial statements and the related "Management's Discussion and Analysis", safe harbour notice concerning forward-looking statements, annual integrated report, Annual Information Form, earnings press releases and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies and the integrity of the financial reporting of the Corporation;

      – In addition to the role of the Audit Committee to make recommendations to the Board of Directors, where the members of the Audit Committee consider that it is appropriate and in the best interest of the Corporation, the Corporation's interim consolidated financial statements and the related "Management's Discussion and Analysis", the interim earnings press releases and the earnings guidance, may also be approved on behalf of the Board of Directors by the Audit Committee, provided that such approval is subsequently reported to the Board of Directors at its next meeting;

   b. any audit issues raised by the shareholders' auditor and management's response thereto, including any restrictions on the scope of the activities of the shareholders' auditor or access to requested information and any significant disagreements with management.

3. Review and discuss reports from the shareholders' auditor on:

   a. all critical accounting policies and practices used by the Corporation;

   b. all material selections of accounting policies when there is a choice of policies available under IFRS that have been discussed with management, including the ramifications of the use of such alternative treatment and the alternative preferred by the shareholders' auditor; and

   c. other material written communications between the shareholders' auditor and management, and discuss such communication with the shareholders' auditor.

B. Oversight of the Shareholders' Auditor

1. Be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the shareholders' auditor, who shall report directly to the Audit Committee, and any other auditor preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit services or attest services for the Corporation or any consolidated subsidiary of the Corporation, where required, and review, report and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on the appointment, terms and review of engagement, removal, independence and proposed fees of the shareholders' auditor.

2. Approve in advance all audit, review or attest engagement fees and terms for all audit, review or attest services to be provided by the shareholders' auditor to the Corporation and any consolidated subsidiary and any other auditor preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit services or attest services for the Corporation or any consolidated subsidiary of the Corporation, where required.

3. Pre-approve all engagements for permitted audit and non-audit services to be provided by the shareholders' auditor to the Corporation and any consolidated subsidiary and to this effect may establish policies and procedures for the engagement of the shareholders' auditor to provide to the Corporation and any consolidated subsidiary permitted non-audit services, which shall include approval in advance by the Audit Committee of all audit/review and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the shareholders' auditor to the Corporation and any consolidated subsidiary.

4. Delegate, if deemed appropriate, authority to the Chief Financial Officer to grant pre-approvals of audit, review and permitted non-audit services, provided that any such approvals shall be presented to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

5. Establish policies for the hiring of partners, employees and former partners and employees of the shareholders' auditor.

6. At least annually, consider, assess, and report to the Board of Directors on:

   a. the independence, objectivity and professional skepticism of the shareholders' auditor, including that the shareholders' auditor's performance of permitted non-audit services does not impair the shareholders' auditor's independence;

   b. obtaining from the shareholders' auditor a written statement (i) delineating all relationships between the shareholders' auditor and the Corporation; (ii) assuring that lead audit partner rotation is carried out, as required by law; and (iii) delineating any other relationships that may adversely affect the independence of the shareholders' auditor;

   c. the quality of the engagement team including the evaluation of the lead audit partner, taking into account the opinions of management and internal audit; and

   d. the quality of the communications and interactions with the external auditor.

7. At least annually, obtain and review a report by the shareholders' auditor describing:

   a. the shareholders' auditor's internal quality-control procedures;

   b. any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review of the shareholders' auditor firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, issued in the reporting year, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the shareholders' auditor firm in Canada and the United States, limited to the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues.

8. At least every 5 years, unless the annual assessment indicates otherwise, conduct a comprehensive review of the shareholders' auditor focussing on the firm and report to the Board of Directors on:

   a. the independence, objectivity and professional skepticism of the shareholders' auditor;

   b. the quality of the engagement team; and

   c. the quality of communications and interactions with the shareholders' auditor.

9. Resolve any disagreement between management and the shareholders' auditor regarding financial reporting.

10. Review the annual audit plan with the shareholders' auditor.

11. Meet periodically with the shareholders' auditor in the absence of management and internal audit.

C. Oversight of Internal Audit

1. Review and discuss with the head of internal audit, report and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following:

   a. the appointment and mandate of internal audit, including the responsibilities, budget and staffing of internal audit;

   b. discuss with the head of internal audit the scope and performance of internal audit, including a review of the annual internal audit plan, and whether there are any restrictions or limitations on internal audit; and

   c. obtain periodic reports from the head of internal audit regarding internal audit findings, including those related to the Corporation's internal controls, and the Corporation's progress in remedying any audit findings.

2. Meet periodically with the head of internal audit in the absence of management and the shareholders' auditor.

D. Oversight of the Corporation's Internal Control System

1. Review and discuss with management, the shareholders' auditor and internal audit, monitor, report and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following:

   a. the Corporation's systems of internal controls over financial reporting;

   b. the existence of any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting;

   c. compliance with the policies and practices of the Corporation relating to business ethics and code of conduct;

   d. compliance by Directors, Officers and other management personnel with the Corporation's Disclosure Policy; and

   e. the relationship of the Audit Committee with other committees of the Board of Directors, management and the Corporation's consolidated subsidiaries' audit committees.

2. Review and discuss with the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation the process for the certifications to be provided in the Corporation's public disclosure documents.

3. Review, monitor, report, and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures.

4. Establish procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, including procedures for confidential, anonymous submissions by employees regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

5. Meet periodically with management in the absence of the shareholders' auditor and internal audit.

E. Oversight of the Corporation's Financial Reporting and Management Risks

1. Review, monitor, report and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on the Corporation's processes for identifying, assessing, mitigating, remedying and, where required, reporting major financial reporting and management risk exposures.

2. Review, report, and where appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on certain key financial reporting and management policies, including the Corporation's Auditor Independence Policy and Complaints Procedures for Accounting and Auditing Matters, and recommend changes as deemed appropriate.

F. Journalistic Independence

1. Consider and approve, on recommendation from the Chief Executive Officer, the appointment and termination of the Vice President responsible for CTV News and the Vice President responsible for Noovo News.

2. At least annually, obtain and review reports regarding compliance with the Corporation's Journalistic Independence Policy by each of the Vice President responsible for CTV News and the Vice President responsible for Noovo News.

G. Compliance with Legal Requirements

1. Review and discuss with management, the shareholders' auditor and internal audit, monitor, report and, when appropriate, provide recommendations to the Board of Directors on the adequacy of the Corporation's process for complying with laws and regulations.

2. Receive, on a periodic basis, reports from the Corporation's General Counsel or Chief Legal Officer, with respect to the Corporation's pending or threatened material litigation.

III. Evaluation of the Audit Committee and Report to Board of Directors

A. The Audit Committee shall evaluate and review with the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors, on an annual basis, the performance of the Audit Committee.

B. The Audit Committee shall review and discuss with the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors, on an annual basis, the adequacy of the Audit Committee charter.

C. The Audit Committee shall report to the Board of Directors periodically on the Audit Committee's activities.

IV. Outside Advisors

The Audit Committee shall have the authority to engage outside counsel and other outside advisors as it deems appropriate to assist the Audit Committee in the performance of its functions. The Corporation shall provide appropriate funding for such advisors as determined by the Audit Committee.

V. Membership

The Audit Committee shall consist of such number of directors, in no event to be less than three, as the Board of Directors may from time to time by resolution determine. The members of the Audit Committee shall meet the independence, experience and other membership requirements under applicable laws, rules and regulations, including stock exchange requirements, as determined by the Board of Directors.

VI. Audit Committee Chair

The Chair of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Chair of the Audit Committee leads the Audit Committee in all aspects of its work and is responsible to effectively manage the affairs of the Audit Committee and ensure that it is properly organized and functions efficiently. More specifically, the Chair of the Audit Committee shall:

A. Provide leadership to enable the Audit Committee to act effectively in carrying out its duties and responsibilities as described elsewhere in this charter and as otherwise may be appropriate;

B. In consultation with the Board Chair and the Chief Executive Officer, ensure that there is an effective relationship between management and the members of the Audit Committee;

C. Chair meetings of the Audit Committee;

D. In consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, the Corporate Secretary's Office and the Board Chair, determine the frequency, dates and locations of meetings of the Audit Committee;

E. In consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Corporate Secretary's Office and, as required, other Officers, review the annual work plan and the meeting agendas to ensure all required business is brought before the Audit Committee to enable it to efficiently carry out its duties and responsibilities;

F. Ensure, in consultation with the Board Chair, that all items requiring the Audit Committee's approval are appropriately tabled;

G. Ensure the proper flow of information to the Audit Committee and review, with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Corporate Secretary's Office and, as required, other Officers, the adequacy and timing of materials in support of management's proposals;

H. Report to the Board of Directors on the matters reviewed by, and on any decisions or recommendations of, the Audit Committee at the next meeting of the Board of Directors following any meeting of the Audit Committee; and

I. Carry out any special assignments or any functions as requested by the Board of Directors.

VII. Term

The members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed or changed by resolution of the Board of Directors to hold office from the time of their appointment until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are so appointed.

VIII. Procedures for Meetings

The Audit Committee shall fix its own procedure at meetings and for the calling of meetings. The Audit Committee shall meet separately in executive session in the absence of management, internal audit and the shareholders' auditor, at each regularly scheduled meeting.

IX. Quorum and Voting

Unless otherwise determined from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors, two members of the Audit Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting. For any meeting(s) at which the Audit Committee Chair is absent, the Chair of the meeting shall be the person present who shall be decided upon by all members present. At a meeting, any question shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast by members of the Audit Committee, except where only two members are present, in which case any question shall be decided unanimously.

X. Secretary

Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the Board of Directors, the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation or the Corporate Secretary's delegate shall be the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

XI. Vacancies

Vacancies at any time occurring shall be filled by resolution of the Board of Directors.

XII. Records

The Audit Committee shall keep such records as it may deem necessary of its proceedings and shall report regularly its activities and recommendations to the Board of Directors as appropriate.

Table of Contents

MD&A

Management's discussion and analysis

Table of contents

1 Overview 10
- 1.1 Introduction 10
- 1.2 About BCE 13
- 1.3 Key corporate developments 17
- 1.4 Capital allocation strategy 18
- 1.5 Corporate governance and risk management 21
- 1.6 Capitals and our corporate responsibility 24

2 Strategic imperatives 32
- 2.1 Build the best networks 32
- 2.2 Drive growth with innovative services 33
- 2.3 Deliver the most compelling content 34
- 2.4 Champion customer experience 35
- 2.5 Operate with agility and cost efficiency 35
- 2.6 Engage and invest in our people and create a sustainable future 36

3 Performance targets, outlook, assumptions and risks 37
- 3.1 BCE 2024 performance 37
- 3.2 Business outlook and assumptions 38
- 3.3 Principal business risks 39

4 Consolidated financial analysis 43
- 4.1 Introduction 43
- 4.2 Customer connections 44
- 4.3 Operating revenues 45
- 4.4 Operating costs 46
- 4.5 Net earnings 46
- 4.6 Adjusted EBITDA 47
- 4.7 Severance, acquisition and other costs 47
- 4.8 Depreciation and amortization 48
- 4.9 Finance costs 48
- 4.10 Impairment of assets 49
- 4.11 Other expense 49
- 4.12 Income taxes 50
- 4.13 Net earnings attributable to common shareholders and EPS 50
- 4.14 Capital expenditures 51
- 4.15 Cash flows 51

5 Business segment analysis 52
- 5.1 Bell CTS 52
- 5.2 Bell Media 61

6 Financial and capital management 66
- 6.1 Net debt 66
- 6.2 Outstanding share data 67
- 6.3 Cash flows 67
- 6.4 Post-employment benefit plans 69
- 6.5 Financial risk management 70
- 6.6 Credit ratings 73
- 6.7 Liquidity 74
- 6.8 Litigation 76

7 Selected annual and quarterly information 77
- 7.1 Annual financial information 77
- 7.2 Quarterly financial information 79

8 Regulatory environment 82
- 8.1 Introduction 82
- 8.2 Telecommunications Act 82
- 8.3 Broadcasting Act 86
- 8.4 Radiocommunication Act 87
- 8.5 Bell Canada Act 87
- 8.6 Other 87

9 Business risks 88

10 Accounting policies 100

11 Non-GAAP financial measures, other financial measures and key performance indicators (KPIs) 104
- 11.1 Non-GAAP financial measures 104
- 11.2 Non-GAAP ratios 106
- 11.3 Total of segments measures 107
- 11.4 Capital management measures 108
- 11.5 Supplementary financial measures 108
- 11.6 KPIs 108

12 Effectiveness of internal controls 109

In this management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), *we*, *us*, *our*, *BCE* and *the company* mean, as the context may require, either BCE Inc. or, collectively, BCE Inc., Bell Canada, their subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates. *Bell* means, as the context may require, either Bell Canada or, collectively, Bell Canada, its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates.

All amounts in this MD&A are in millions of Canadian dollars, except where noted. Please refer to section 11, *Non-GAAP financial measures, other financial measures and key performance indicators (KPIs)* for a list of defined non-GAAP financial measures, other financial measures and KPIs.

Please refer to BCE's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 when reading this MD&A.

In preparing this MD&A, we have taken into account information available to us up to March 6, 2025, the date of this MD&A, unless otherwise stated.

You will find additional information relating to BCE, including BCE's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, BCE's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2024, dated March 6, 2025 (BCE 2024 AIF) and recent financial reports, on BCE's website at **BCE.ca**, on SEDAR+ at **sedarplus.ca** and on EDGAR at **sec.gov**.

Documents and other information contained in BCE's website or in any other site referred to in BCE's website or in this MD&A are not part of this MD&A and are not incorporated by reference herein.

This MD&A comments on our business operations, performance, financial position and other matters for the two years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Caution regarding forward-looking statements

This MD&A and, in particular, but without limitation, section 1.3, *Key corporate developments*, section 1.4, *Capital allocation strategy*, section 1.6, *Capitals and our corporate responsibility*, section 2, *Strategic imperatives*, section 3.2, *Business outlook and assumptions*, section 5, *Business segment analysis* and section 6.7, *Liquidity*, contain forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements relating to the proposed acquisition by Bell Canada of Northwest Fiber Holdco, LLC (doing business as Ziply Fiber (Ziply Fiber)), the expected timing and completion thereof, the sources of liquidity we expect to use to fund the proposed acquisition, certain potential benefits expected to result from the proposed acquisition including the combined Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber target number of fibre locations to be reached by the end of 2028, Bell Canada's growth prospects and strategic positioning, the proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in Maple Leaf Sports and Entertainment Ltd. (MLSE), the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by BCE of the net proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years, the proposed disposition of Northwestel Inc. (Northwestel), the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by Bell Canada of the proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned continuation of a Bell Canada partnership with Northwestel beyond transaction close, BCE's common share dividend, expected dividend payout ratio level in 2025 and dividend payout policy target, BCE's net debt leverage policy target and the projected decrease starting in 2025 of BCE's leverage level, BCE's anticipated reductions in capital expenditures, BCE's network deployment plans, the status of BCE's Shareholder Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRP) and the time period during which the discount thereunder will be maintained by BCE, our objective to maintain investment-grade credit ratings for Bell Canada's senior debt, our goal to drive long-term value creation for BCE's shareholders, the intended use of the net proceeds of Bell Canada's February 18, 2025 offering of junior subordinated debt securities, BCE's expected post-employment benefit plans funding and the sources of liquidity we expect to use to meet our 2025 cash requirements, our environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives, which include, without limitation, our objectives concerning inclusion and belonging, our targeted reductions in the level of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions including, without limitation, our carbon neutrality (scope 1 and 2 only) target, our science-based targets, our objectives concerning reductions in waste to landfill, community investment, privacy and information security, corporate governance and ethical business conduct, our transformation initiatives, BCE's business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities, and other statements that do not refer to historical facts. A statement we make is forward-looking when it uses what we know and expect today to make a statement about the future. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the words *assumption*, *goal*, *guidance*, *objective*, *outlook*, *project*, *strategy*, *target*, *commitment* and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as *aim*, *anticipate*, *believe*, *could*, *expect*, *intend*, *may*, *plan*, seek, *should*, *strive* and *will*. All such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbour provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws and of the United States (U.S.) *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995*.

Unless otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe our expectations as at March 6, 2025 and, accordingly, are subject to change after that date. Except as may be required by applicable securities laws, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Forward-looking statements, by their very nature, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties and are based on several assumptions, both general and specific, which give rise to the possibility that actual results or events could differ materially from our expectations expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements and that our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities may not be achieved. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or events, and we caution you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are presented in this MD&A for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding our objectives, strategic priorities and business outlook as well as our anticipated operating environment. Readers are cautioned, however, that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

We have made certain economic, market, operational and other assumptions in preparing the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, and, in particular, but without limitation, the forward-looking statements contained in the previously mentioned sections of this MD&A. These assumptions include, without limitation, the assumptions described in the various sub-sections of this MD&A entitled *Assumptions*, which sub-sections are incorporated by reference in this cautionary statement. Subject to various factors, we believe that our assumptions were reasonable as at March 6, 2025. If our assumptions turn out to be inaccurate, actual results or events could be materially different from what we expect.

Important risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the previously-mentioned forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, include, but are not limited to: the negative effect of adverse economic conditions, including trade wars resulting from the imposition of U.S. tariffs on imports from Canada and retaliatory tariffs by the Canadian government on goods coming from the U.S., recessions, reductions in immigration levels, high housing support costs relative to income, and financial and capital market volatility, and the resulting negative impact on customer spending and the demand for our products and services; the negative effect of adverse conditions associated with geopolitical events; the intensity of competitive activity and the failure to effectively respond to evolving competitive dynamics; the level of technological substitution and the presence of alternative service providers contributing to disruptions and

disintermediation in each of our business segments; changing customer behaviour and the expansion of cloud-based, over-the-top (OTT) and other alternative solutions; advertising market pressures from economic conditions, fragmentation and non-traditional/global digital services; rising content costs and challenges in our ability to acquire or develop key content; high Canadian Internet and smartphone penetration; regulatory initiatives, proceedings and decisions, government consultations and government positions that negatively affect us and influence our business including, without limitation, concerning mandatory access to networks, spectrum auctions, the imposition of consumer-related codes of conduct, approval of acquisitions, broadcast and spectrum licensing, foreign ownership requirements, privacy and cybersecurity obligations and control of copyright piracy; the inability to implement enhanced compliance frameworks and to comply with legal and regulatory obligations; unfavourable resolution of legal proceedings; the failure to evolve and transform our networks, systems and operations using next-generation technologies while lowering our cost structure, including the failure to meet customer expectations of product and service experience; the inability to drive a positive customer experience; the inability to protect our physical and non-physical assets from events such as information security attacks, unauthorized access or entry, fire and natural disasters; the failure to implement an effective security and data governance framework; the risk that we may need to incur significant capital expenditures to provide additional capacity and reduce network congestion; service interruptions or outages due to network failures or slowdowns; events affecting the functionality of, and our ability to protect, test, maintain, replace and upgrade, our networks, information technology (IT) systems, equipment and other facilities; the failure by other telecommunications carriers on which we rely to provide services to complete planned and sufficient testing, maintenance, replacement or upgrade of their networks, equipment and other facilities, which could disrupt our operations including through network or other infrastructure failures; the complexity of our operations and IT systems and the failure to implement, maintain or manage highly effective processes and IT systems; in-orbit and other operational risks to which the satellites used to provide our satellite television (TV) services are subject; the failure to attract, develop and retain a talented team capable of furthering our strategic imperatives and operational transformation; the potential deterioration in employee morale and engagement resulting from staff reductions, cost reductions or reorganizations and the de-prioritization of transformation initiatives due to staff reductions, cost reductions or reorganizations; the failure to adequately manage health and safety concerns; labour disruptions and shortages; the inability to access adequate sources of capital and generate sufficient cash flows from operating activities to meet our cash requirements, fund capital expenditures and provide for planned growth; uncertainty as to whether our dividend payout policy will be maintained or achieved, or that the dividend on common shares will be maintained or dividends on any of BCE's outstanding shares will be declared by BCE's board of directors (BCE Board); the failure to reduce costs and adequately assess investment priorities, as well as unexpected increases in costs; the inability to manage various credit, liquidity and market risks; the failure to evolve practices to effectively monitor and control fraudulent activities; new or higher taxes due to new tax laws or changes thereto or in the interpretation thereof, and the inability to predict the outcome of government audits; the impact on our financial statements and estimates from a number of factors; pension obligation volatility and increased contributions to post-employment benefit plans; the expected timing and completion of the proposed disposition of Northwestel are subject to closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, the purchaser securing financing and the completion of confirmatory due diligence, which may affect its completion, terms or timing and, as such, there can be no assurance that the proposed disposition will occur, or that it will occur on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated, or that the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed disposition will be realized; the expected timing and completion of the proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in MLSE and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years through a long-term agreement with Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) are subject to closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, relevant sports league and other customary approvals, which may affect its completion, terms or timing, and the intended use of proceeds by BCE from the proposed disposition may vary based on timing of closing of the disposition and other factors and, as such, there can be no assurance that the proposed disposition, the anticipated use of proceeds and the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed disposition will occur or be realized, or that they will occur or be realized on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated; the expected timing and completion of the proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber are subject to customary closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, relevant regulatory approvals, such as approval by the Federal Communications Commission and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions, which may affect its completion, terms or timing and, as such, there can be no assurance that the proposed acquisition will occur, or that it will occur on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated, or that the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed acquisition will be realized; reputational risks and the inability to meaningfully integrate ESG considerations into our business strategy, operations and governance; the adverse impact of various internal and external factors on our ability to achieve our ESG targets including, without limitation, those related to GHG reduction and supplier engagement; the failure to take appropriate actions to adapt to current and emerging environmental impacts, including climate change; the failure to develop and implement sufficient corporate governance practices; the inability to adequately manage social issues; health risks, including pandemics, epidemics and other health concerns, such as radio frequency emissions from wireless communications devices and equipment; our dependence on third-party suppliers, outsourcers and consultants to provide an uninterrupted supply of the products and services we need; the failure of our vendor selection, governance and oversight processes, including our management of supplier risk in the areas of security, data governance and responsible procurement; the quality of our products and services and the extent to which they may be subject to defects or fail to comply with applicable government regulations and standards.

These and other risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from our expectations expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements are discussed in this MD&A and, in particular, in section 9, *Business risks* of this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A for periods beyond 2025 involve longer-term assumptions and estimates than forward-looking statements for 2025 and are consequently subject to greater uncertainty. Forward-looking statements for periods beyond 2025 further assume, unless otherwise indicated, that the risks described above and in section 9, *Business risks* of this MD&A will remain substantially unchanged during such periods.

We caution readers that the risk factors described above and in the previously-mentioned section and in other sections of this MD&A are not the only ones that could affect us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. We regularly consider potential acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, business combinations, investments, monetizations, joint ventures and other transactions, some of which may be significant. Except as otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any such transactions or of special items that may be announced or that may occur after March 6, 2025. The financial impact of these transactions and special items can be complex and depends on facts particular to each of them. We therefore cannot describe the expected impact in a meaningful way, or in the same way we present known risks affecting our business.

1 Overview

1.1 Introduction

At a glance

BCE is Canada's largest communications company, [1] providing residential, business and wholesale customers with a wide range of solutions for all their communications needs. BCE's shares are publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange (TSX, NYSE: BCE).

Our results are reported in two segments: Bell Communication and Technology Services (Bell CTS) and Bell Media.

Bell CTS provides a wide range of communication products and services to consumer, business and government customers across Canada. Wireless products and services include mobile data and voice plans, streaming services, and devices and are available nationally. Wireline products and services comprise data (including Internet access, Internet protocol television (IPTV), cloud-based services and business solutions), voice, and other communication services and products, which are available to our residential, small and medium-sized business and large enterprise customers primarily in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, while satellite TV service and connectivity to business customers are available nationally across Canada. In addition, this segment includes our wholesale business, which buys and sells local telephone, long distance, data and other services from or to resellers and other carriers as well as the results of operations of our national consumer electronics retailer, The Source (Bell) Electronics Inc. (The Source). In 2024, Bell Canada announced a strategic partnership with Best Buy Canada to operate 167 The Source consumer electronics retail stores in Canada, which have been rebranded as Best Buy Express and offer the latest in consumer electronics from Best Buy along with exclusive telecommunications services from Bell.

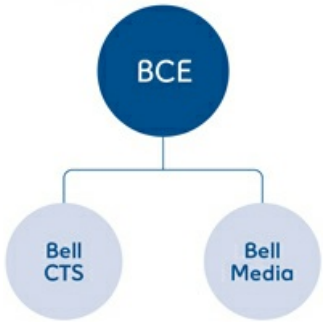
Bell Media provides a portfolio of assets in premium video, audio, OOH advertising, and digital media to customers nationally across Canada. Revenues are derived primarily from advertising and subscriber fees.

We also hold investments in a number of other assets, including:

- a 37.5% indirect equity interest in MLSE [2]
- a 50% indirect equity interest in Glentel Inc. (Glentel)
- a 20.2% indirect equity interest in entities that operate the Montréal Canadiens Hockey Club, evenko and the Bell Centre in Montréal, Québec, as well as Place Bell in Laval, Québec

BCE is Canada's largest communications company

BCE's business segments
At December 31, 2024



(1) *Based on total revenue and total combined customer connections.*

(2) *On September 18, 2024, BCE announced that it has reached an agreement to sell its ownership stake in MLSE for $4.7 billion to Rogers, subject to relevant sports league and other customary approvals. The transaction is expected to close in mid-2025.*

Our purpose

BCE's purpose is to advance how Canadians connect with each other and the world. Our strategy builds on our longstanding strengths in networks, service innovation and content creation, and positions the company for continued growth and innovation leadership. Our primary business objectives are to grow our subscriber base profitably and to maximize revenues, operating profit, free cash flow and return on invested capital by further enhancing our position as the foremost provider in Canada of comprehensive communications services to residential, business and wholesale customers, and as Canada's leading media and entertainment company. We seek to take advantage of opportunities to leverage our networks, infrastructure, sales channels, and brand and marketing resources across our various lines of business to create value for our customers and other stakeholders.

Our strategy is centred on our disciplined focus and execution of six strategic imperatives that position us to deliver continued success in a fast-changing communications marketplace. The six strategic imperatives that underlie BCE's business plan are:



Our operational transformation [1]

We are continuing our journey to modernize our operations, increase productivity, build tech talent and materially right-size our cost base.

Innovation is driving customer expectations for enhanced user experiences, improved customer service, and faster market responses, all of which are improved by our operational transformation.

Our transformation reinforces a customer-first approach and specifically sets out to deliver incremental value to our customers as indicated in the following examples:

- Ability for customers to enjoy our products, services, and content on any device in any location
- Enable customers to be served on their timeline through simple sales and support interactions across the channel of their choosing (e.g., online, call centre, store)
- Access to new and better products, services and solutions on an accelerated basis tailored to meet customers' evolving needs and expectations

Our alignment to the International Integrated Reporting Framework

Following the principles of the International Integrated Reporting Framework (<IR> Framework), now part of the IFRS® Foundation, Bell released, concurrently with this MD&A, an Integrated Annual Report which contains a strategic overview outlining our sustainable value creation process. This strategic overview discloses how we seek to generate sustainable value for our stakeholders as the result of our business operations, guided by our strategic imperatives and use of capitals. Our capitals are outlined below and serve as inputs that are transformed through our business strategy and strategic imperatives resulting in outcomes that seek to create value for our stakeholders over time.



Our networks

Reliable, accessible and affordable world-class broadband fibre and wireless networks.



Our customers and relationships

Strong relationships with customers, communities and suppliers.



Our products and services

Innovative and compelling products, services and media content addressing societal demands.



Our environment

Responsible environmental management throughout our operations.



Our people

Skilled and engaged team members.



Our financial resources

Capital from our investors, returns on our investments and free cash flow generated from our operations.

To increase the connectivity of information, we have incorporated the icons representing our six capitals described above throughout this MD&A to highlight the respective linkage between our capitals and the topics discussed.

(1) *Also referred to as our transformation from a traditional telecommunications company to a technology services and digital media company.*

BCE 2024 consolidated results

Operating revenues
$24,409
million
(1.1%) vs. 2023

Net earnings
$375
million
(83.9%) vs. 2023

Adjusted EBITDA (1)
$10,589
million
1.7% vs. 2023

Net earnings attributable to common shareholders
$163
million
(92.1%) vs. 2023

Adjusted net earnings (1)
$2,773
million
(5.2%) vs. 2023

Cash flows from operating activities
$6,988
million
(12.1%) vs. 2023

Free cash flow (1)
$2,888
million
(8.1%) vs. 2023

BCE customer connections (5)

Total mobile phones (2) (3) (5)
10.3 million
subscribers at the end of 2024
Flat vs. 2023

Retail high-speed Internet (3) (4) (5)
+0.4%
4.5 million subscribers at the end of 2024

Retail IPTV (4)
+3.0%
2.1 million subscribers at the end of 2024

Retail residential network access services (NAS) lines (4)
(9.3%)
1.8 million subscribers at the end of 2024

(1) *Adjusted EBITDA is a total of segments measure, and adjusted net earnings and free cash flow are non-GAAP financial measures. See section 11.3,* Total of segments measures *and section 11.1,* Non-GAAP financial measures *in this MD&A for more information on these measures.*

(2) *In Q4 2024, we removed 124,216 Bell prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at December 31, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date.*

(3) *In Q3 2024, we removed 77,971 Virgin Plus prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at September 30, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date. Additionally, as a result of a recent Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) decision on wholesale high-speed Internet access services, we are no longer able to resell cable Internet services to new customers in our wireline footprint as of September 12, 2024, and consequently we removed all of the existing 106,259 cable subscribers in our wireline footprint from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base as of that date.*

(4) *In Q2 2024, we increased our retail IPTV subscriber base by 40,997 to align the deactivation policy for our Fibe TV streaming services to our traditional Fibe TV service. While in Q2 2023, our retail high-speed Internet, retail IPTV and retail residential NAS lines subscriber bases increased by 35,080, 243 and 7,458 subscribers, respectively, as a result of small acquisitions.*

(5) *In Q1 2024, we adjusted our mobile phone postpaid subscriber base to remove very low ton on-revenue generating business market subscribers of 105,802. Additionally, in Q1 2024 our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base increased by 3,850 business subscribers as a result of a small acquisition. We also removed 11,645 turbo hubs subscribers from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base in Q1 2024, as we are no longer actively marketing this product in our wireless-to-the-home footprint. Lastly, as of Q1 2024, we are no longer reporting retail satellite TV subscribers as this no longer represents a significant proportion of our revenues. As a result, satellite TV subscribers have been removed from our retail TV subscriber base, and we now report exclusively retail IPTV subscribers.*

1.2 About BCE

Our 2024 results are reported in two segments: Bell CTS and Bell Media. We describe our products and services by segment in this section, to provide further insight into our operations.

Our products and services



Bell CTS

Segment description

- Provides a wide range of communication products and services to consumer, business and government customers across Canada
- Wireless products and services include mobile data and voice plans, streaming services, and devices and are available nationally
- Wireline products and services comprise data (including Internet access, IPTV, cloud-based services and business solutions), voice, and other communication services and products, which are available to our residential, small and medium-sized business and large enterprise customers primarily in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, while satellite TV service and connectivity to business customers are available nationally across Canada
- Includes our wholesale business, which buys and sells local telephone, long distance, data and other services from or to resellers and other carriers, and the wireline operations of Northwestel, which provides telecommunications services in Canada's Northern Territories [1]

Our brands include

Bell, BellAliant, BellMTS, Fibe, Virgin plus, lucky mobile, NorthwesTel

Our networks and reach

We hold wireless spectrum licences, with holdings across various spectrum bands and regions across Canada, totalling more than 8.6 billion megahertz per population (MHz-Pop), corresponding to an average of approximately 233 megahertz (MHz) of spectrum per Canadian.

The vast majority of our cell towers are connected with fibre, the latest network infrastructure technology, for a faster and more reliable connection.

Our Fourth Generation (4G) Long-term Evolution (LTE) nationwide wireless broadband network is compatible with global standards and delivers high-quality and reliable voice and high-speed data services coast to coast to virtually all of the Canadian population. Fifth Generation (5G) and 5G+ are the next generation of wireless technology, offering faster speeds and lower latency. Our LTE network will be the backbone for our 5G network as it expands across Canada.

- LTE coverage of over 99% of Canada's population, with LTE-A covering 96% of Canada's population, and 5G coverage of 87% of Canada's population, with 5G+ covering 60% of Canada's population at December 31, 2024
- Peak theoretical mobile data access download speeds: 5G+, up to 3 gigabit(s) per second (Gbps) in select markets; 5G, up to 1.7 Gbps (average expected speeds of 89 to 705 megabits per second (Mbps) in markets across Canada); LTE-A, up to 1.5 Gbps (average expected speeds of 25 to 325 Mbps) in markets across Canada; LTE, up to 150 Mbps (expected average speeds of 18 to 40 Mbps); high-speed packet access plus (HSPA+), up to 42 Mbps (expected average speeds of 7 to 14 Mbps) [2]
- Reverts to LTE/LTE-A technology and speeds when customers are outside 5G and 5G+ coverage areas
- Bell also operates a LTE-category M1 (LTE-M) network, which is a subset of our LTE network, supporting low-power Internet of Things (IoT) applications with enhanced coverage, longer device battery life and enabling lower costs for IoT devices connecting to Bell's national network. Our LTE-M network is available in most Canadian provinces.
- Extensive local access network in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, as well as in Canada's Northern Territories [1]
- Fibre-to-the-premise (FTTP) footprint covering approximately 7.8 million homes and businesses in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba
- Wireless-to-the-premise (WTTP) footprint covering approximately 1 million locations primarily in rural areas. WTTP is 5G-capable fixed wireless technology delivered over Bell's LTE wireless network that provides broadband residential Internet access to smaller and underserved communities.
- Largest Internet protocol (IP) multi-protocol label switching footprint of any Canadian provider, enabling us to offer business customers a virtual private network (VPN) service for IP traffic and to optimize bandwidth for real-time voice and TV

We have approximately 8,000 retail points of distribution across Canada, including approximately 1,000 Bell, Virgin Plus, Lucky Mobile, Staples and Best Buy Express locations, as well as Glentel-operated locations (WIRELESSWAVE, Tbooth wireless and WIRELESS etc.) and other third-party dealer and retail locations.

(1) *In June 2024, Bell Canada entered into an agreement for the sale of Northwestel to Sixty North Unity, a consortium of Indigenous communities from the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The transaction is expected to close in 2025 subject to certain closing conditions, including securing financing by Sixty North Unity and the completion of confirmatory due diligence and, as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The Competition Bureau's approval was received in the fourth quarter of 2024.*

(2) *Network speeds vary with location, signal and customer device. Compatible device required.*

Our wireless products and services

- **Data and voice plans:** From plans focused on affordability to premium services, we have plans that cater to all customer segments, available on either postpaid or prepaid options, including unlimited data, shareable, device financing plans and Connect Everything plans. Our services provide fast Internet access for video, social networking, messaging and mobile applications, as well as a host of call features.
- **Specialized plans:** for tablets, smartwatches, Connected Car, mobile Internet, trackers, laptops and security cameras
- **Extensive selection of devices:** the latest 5G and 5G+ smartphones, tablets, smartwatches, mobile Internet devices and connected things (Bell Connected Car, trackers, connected home, lifestyle and virtual reality)
- **Travel:** international roaming in over 230 destinations, with LTE roaming in 213 destinations and 5G roaming in 106 destinations
- **Mobile business solutions:** push-to-talk, field service management, worker safety and mobility management
- **IoT solutions:** fleet management, asset management, smart supply chain, building and site management, municipal operations, integrated smart city ecosystem with Esri
- **Smart Home:** home security, monitoring and automation services from Bell Smart Home
- **Bundles:** multi-product bundles of Internet, TV, home phone, mobility and smart home services with monthly discounts

Our wireline products and services

Residential

- **Internet:** high-speed Internet access through fibre-optic broadband technology, 5G-capable WTTP technology or digital subscriber line (DSL) with a wide range of options, including reliable Wi-Fi, unlimited usage, security services and mobile Internet. Our Internet service, marketed as Fibe Internet, offers symmetrical download and upload speeds of up to 3 Gbps with FTTP, or download speeds of up to 100 Mbps with Fibre-to-the-node (FTTN), while our Wireless Home Internet (WHI) fixed wireless service delivers broadband download speeds of up to 50 Mbps. We also offer Internet service under the Virgin Plus brand offering download speeds of up to 1 Gbps.
- **TV:** IPTV services (Fibe TV, Fibe TV app and Virgin Plus TV) and satellite TV service. Bell's Fibe TV service powered by Google Android TV technology provides extensive live and on-demand content options with 4K resolution (4K) picture quality and capabilities and features including access to thousands of apps, voice remote powered by Google Assistant, universal search, cloud personal video recorder (PVR), compact 4K high dynamic range (HDR) receiver and access to the Fibe TV app. The Fibe TV app live TV streaming service offers live and on-demand programming on Bell Streamer, Apple TV, Airplay, Amazon Fire TV, Google Chromecast, Android TV devices, smartphones, tablets and computers. Bell Streamer is a 4K HDR streaming device powered by Android TV offering all-in-one access to the Fibe TV app, support for all major streaming services and access to over 10,000 apps from Google Play. We also offer an app-based live TV streaming service branded as Virgin Plus TV.
- **Home Phone:** local telephone service, long distance and advanced calling features

Business

- **Internet and network solutions:** through our advanced technologies and end-to-end network, cloud and security expertise, Bell is a network transformation partner of choice for Canadian businesses. Our solutions include business Internet, software-defined solutions, private networks, global networks, managed and professional services.
- **Voice and Collaboration:** we offer a variety of voice and collaboration solutions, including unified communications as a service (UCaaS), traditional local and long distance phone services, cloud-based voice over IP (VoIP) services and advanced solutions with custom calling features
- **Cloud:** Bell supports every stage of businesses' cloud journey with cloud, network and security expertise, an advanced partner ecosystem and advanced hybrid multi-cloud solutions. Our cloud solutions include professional and managed services, public multi-access edge computing (MEC) with Amazon Web Services Wavelength, cloud connect, and backup and disaster recovery.
- **Security:** we offer a full suite of solutions to address businesses' security concerns, including network security, cloud security and managed and professional services
- **Contact centre:** we offer scalable, cloud-based contact centre solutions that include artificial intelligence (AI)-enhanced features, enabling omnichannel experiences and flexible, hybrid work styles

Bell Media

Segment description

- Canada's leading media and entertainment company with a portfolio of assets in premium video, audio and OOH advertising, and digital media, monetized through traditional and digital platforms
- Revenues are derived primarily from advertising and subscriber fees
  - Conventional TV, radio, and OOH revenues are derived from advertising
  - Distribution of our TV and video products through partners result in revenue derived from subscription fees and advertising
  - Direct-to-consumer (DTC) streaming services revenue is derived from subscription fees and advertising

Our brands include

Our assets and reach

Video

- 35 conventional TV stations including **CTV**, Canada's #1 conventional network for 23 consecutive years, #1 Canadian advertising-based video on demand (AVOD) platform CTV.ca and leading digital news destination CTVNews.ca, and the French-language **Noovo** network in Québec, including its popular AVOD platform and digital news destination Noovo.info
- 24 specialty TV channels, including **TSN**, Canada's sports leader and **RDS**, the top French-language sports network
- 5 DTC streaming services, including **Crave**, the exclusive home of HBO and Max Originals in Canada, STARZ, **TSN**, **TSN+**, and **RDS**
- 11 English and French-language free, ad-supported streaming television (FAST) channels, featuring a selection of acclaimed and fan-favourite entertainment, factual, news, and sports programming. All 11 channels are available on LG Channels, Samsung TV Plus, Plex, and The Roku Channel.

Audio

- Bell Media owns the iHeartRadio Canada brand, encompassing audio content featuring 212 music channels, 100 licensed radio stations, hundreds of thousands of podcasts, playlists, and on-demand content. In February 2024, we announced our intent to divest 45 radio stations, all subject to CRTC review and other closing conditions. The CRTC has currently approved the transfer of ownership and control of 13 of the 45 stations. In November 2024, iHeartRadio Canada announced the launch of its first artist-led streaming channel, Bryan Adams Radio.
- Bell Media also provides access to local radio programming and additional content live and on-demand via the iHeartRadio website and app. iHeartRadio Canada is advancing the digital transformation of Bell Media's local radio stations, offering Canadian and international programming, curated playlists, and exclusive digital streaming channels. The iHeartRadio Canada app includes features like custom push notifications, in-app messaging, and real-time listener interaction through its 'talkback' service.

OOH advertising

- Network of strategically located advertising faces spanning across the country in 50 markets. In 2024, Bell Media completed its acquisition of OUTFRONT Media Inc.'s Canadian OOH media business, OUTEDGE Media Canada (OUTEDGE).

Broadcast rights

- **Sports:** long-term media rights to key sports properties and official Canadian broadcaster of the Super Bowl, Grey Cup and International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) World Junior Championship. Live sports coverage includes the Toronto Maple Leafs, Montréal Canadiens, Winnipeg Jets and Ottawa Senators, Canadian Football League (CFL), National Football League (NFL), National Basketball Association (NBA), Professional Women's Hockey League (PWHL), Major League Soccer (MLS), Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup events, Curling's Season of Champions, Major League Baseball (MLB), Golf's Majors, NASCAR, Formula 1 (F1), Grand Slam Tennis, National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) March Madness, and more.
- **Warner Bros. Discovery:** Crave extended a long-term licensing agreement with Warner Bros. Discovery that sees Crave continuing to be the home of HBO and Max Originals, as well as new cable series, library TV series, and pay and post-pay window rights for Warner Bros. films. The agreement also feeds CTV, CTV.ca, the CTV app, and Bell Media's suite of Specialty channels with Warner Bros. Discovery's iconic content.
- **NBCUniversal Global TV Distribution:** A new licensing agreement to rebrand Discovery and Investigation Discovery into USA Network and Oxygen True Crime in Canada. Bell Media's specialty channels Animal Planet, Discovery Science, and Discovery Velocity have also rebranded as CTV Wild, CTV Nature, and CTV Speed, respectively.
- **STARZ:** long-term agreement with Lionsgate for premium STARZ programming in Canada
- **iHeartRadio:** exclusive partnership for digital and streaming music services in Canada

Other assets

- Equity interest in Dome Productions Partnership, one of North America's leading providers of sports and other event production and broadcast facilities
- Montréal's Octane Racing Group Inc., promoter of the F1 Canadian Grand Prix, the largest annual sports and tourism event in the country
- Minority interest in Montréal's Grandé Studios, a Montréal-based multipurpose TV, film and equipment company which provides production facilities, equipment rentals, and technical services

Our products and services

- Varied and extensive array of video content to broadcast distributors across Canada
- **Advertising** on our video, audio, digital and OOH properties to both local and national advertisers across a wide range of industry sectors
- **Strategic partnerships** to advance advertising opportunities for clients, such as becoming the exclusive Canadian sales partner for Dotdash Meredith, America's largest digital publisher; accelerating Canadian programmatic growth with StackAdapt; and expanding reach with TikTok's Pulse Premiere
- **Bell Ads for Business**, an advertising platform that allows local businesses across Canada to utilize Bell's premium Canadian data and target intended audiences
- **Crave** bilingual subscription-based on-demand premium video streaming service offering a large collection of premium content in one place, including HBO, Max, STARZ and original French-language programming, on set-top boxes (STBs), mobile devices, streaming devices and online. Crave is offered through a number of Canadian TV providers and is available directly to all Canadian Internet subscribers as an OTT service.
- **TSN**, **TSN+**, and **RDS** streaming services offering live and on-demand TSN and RDS content directly to consumers through an annual or monthly subscription on computers, tablets, mobile devices, Apple TV and other streaming devices

Other BCE investments

BCE also holds investments in a number of other assets, including:

- a 37.5% indirect equity interest in MLSE, a sports and entertainment company that owns several sports teams, including the Toronto Maple Leafs, the Toronto Raptors, Toronto FC and the Toronto Argonauts, as well as real estate and entertainment assets in Toronto. In September 2024, BCE announced the sale of its ownership stake in MLSE to Rogers, subject to certain closing conditions, including relevant sports league and other customary approvals. The Competition Bureau's approval was received in December 2024. The transaction is expected to close in mid-2025.
- a 50% indirect equity interest in Glentel, a Canadian-based connected services retailer
- a 20.2% indirect equity interest in entities that operate the Montréal Canadiens Hockey Club, evenko (a promoter and producer of cultural and sports events) and the Bell Centre in Montréal, Québec, as well as Place Bell in Laval, Québec

Our people

Our people

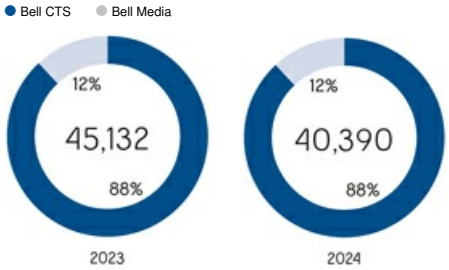
Employees

At the end of 2024, our team consisted of 40,390 employees, a decrease of 4,742 employees, compared to 45,132 employees at the end of 2023, driven by workforce reductions, natural attrition and retirements, along with the impact of permanent store closures of The Source as part of our distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada, partly offset by acquisitions made over the past year.

Approximately 43% of total BCE employees were represented by labour unions at December 31, 2024.

BCE

Employees



Bell code of business conduct

The ethical business conduct of our people is core to the integrity with which we operate our business. The Bell Code of Business Conduct sets out specific expectations and accountabilities, providing employees with practical guidelines to conduct business in an ethical manner. Our commitment to the Code of Business Conduct is renewed by employees each year in an ongoing effort to ensure that all employees are aware of, and adhere to, Bell's standards of conduct.

1.3 Key corporate developments



This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to the proposed acquisition by Bell Canada of Ziply Fiber, the expected timing and completion thereof, the sources of liquidity we expect to use to fund the proposed acquisition, certain potential benefits expected to result from the proposed acquisition including the combined Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber target number of fibre locations to be reached by the end of 2028, Bell Canada's growth prospects and strategic positioning, the proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in MLSE, the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by BCE of the net proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years, the proposed disposition of Northwestel, the expected timing and completion thereof, the intended use by Bell Canada of the proceeds from the proposed disposition and the planned continuation of a Bell Canada partnership with Northwestel beyond transaction close. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

Proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber

On November 4, 2024, BCE announced that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber, the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., for approximately $3.65 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $5 billion in Canadian dollars) in cash and the assumption of outstanding net debt of approximately $1.45 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $2 billion in Canadian dollars) to be rolled over at transaction close, representing a transaction value of approximately $5.1 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $7 billion in Canadian dollars). This strategic acquisition is expected to grow Bell's position as North America's third largest fibre internet provider. Together, Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber have a goal to reach approximately 12 million fiber locations in North America by the end of 2028. This is expected to accelerate subscriber, revenue and EBITDA growth for Bell. The transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals, including the Federal Communications Commission, and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions. The proposed acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2025.

Disposition of minority stake in MLSE

On September 18, 2024, BCE announced the sale of its 37.5% ownership stake in MLSE to Rogers for gross proceeds of $4.7 billion. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions, including relevant sports league and other customary approvals. The Competition Bureau's approval was received in December 2024. This transaction is expected to close in mid-2025. BCE intends to direct the $4.2 billion net proceeds of this disposition towards the proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber. In addition, Bell Media has secured access to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors on TSN for the next 20 years through a long-term agreement with Rogers, also subject to league approvals.

Disposition of Northwestel

On June 10, 2024, Bell Canada entered into an agreement with Sixty North Unity, a consortium of Indigenous communities from the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, to dispose of Northwestel, the largest telecommunications service provider in Canada's North, for up to $1 billion, subject to adjustments. Bell Canada plans to maintain a strategic partnership with Northwestel beyond the transaction close through ongoing operational support, and as Northwestel's largest customer. The transaction is expected to close in 2025 subject to certain closing conditions, including securing financing by Sixty North Unity and the completion of confirmatory due diligence and, as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The Competition Bureau's approval was received in the fourth quarter of 2024. Bell Canada intends to use the proceeds from the transaction to pay down debt.

Hadeer Hassaan appointed Bell's first Chief Customer Experience Officer

In October 2024, Hadeer Hassaan was promoted to the new role of Executive Vice President, Chief Customer Experience Officer. Hadeer leads Bell's Customer Operations, Field Services, Digital, Channel Design and Delivery business units with a focus on Bell's strategic imperative to champion customer experience. With nearly 25 years of telecommunications and tech experience, including user experience (UX) design, Hadeer has a strong background in creating customer-centric solutions, having led many of Bell's recent digitization initiatives to deliver meaningful, best-in-class experiences across all channels. Hadeer joined Bell in 2013 and held a number of increasingly senior roles before becoming Senior Vice President, Customer Operations in 2022.

1.4 Capital allocation strategy



This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to BCE's common share dividend, expected dividend payout ratio level in 2025 and dividend payout policy target, BCE's net debt leverage policy target and the projected decrease starting in 2025 of BCE's leverage level, anticipated reductions in capital expenditures, the status of the DRP and the time period during which the discount thereunder will be maintained by BCE, the sources of liquidity we expect to use to fund the proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber, our objective to maintain investment-grade credit ratings for Bell Canada's senior debt, our goal to drive long-term value creation for BCE's shareholders, the intended use of the net proceeds of Bell Canada's February 18, 2025 offering of junior subordinated debt securities, and our business outlook, objectives and plans. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

We aim to balance long-term investment to generate growth while strengthening the balance sheet and optimizing our cost of capital. We remain focused on maintaining investment grade credit ratings for Bell's senior debt and lowering our net debt leverage and dividend payout ratios towards our policy ranges. Our consistent and responsible approach to capital allocation is focused on creating long-term value for shareholders.

Dividend and dividend payout policy

On February 6, 2025, BCE's Board declared a quarterly dividend of $0.9975 per common share, payable on April 15, 2025, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 14, 2025. BCE's common share dividend and common share dividend payout policy will continue to be reviewed by the BCE Board. In its review, the BCE Board will consider the competitive, macroeconomic and regulatory environments as well as progress being made on our strategic and operational roadmap.

BCE's stated common share dividend payout policy is to target a dividend payout range of 65% to 75% of free cash flow. Our policy is intended to be a framework conveying to market participants BCE's long-term approach and philosophy to allocating cash generated by the business and considers our strategic business priorities, long-term growth opportunities and capital funding requirements. The policy is designed to remain consistent in the long term and does not vary to take into account, and is not intended to be adjusted to reflect, our accelerated capital expenditures to advance our network investments in fibre, 5G and 5G+ network infrastructure which occurred from 2021 to 2024, transitory events affecting the industry or regulatory environment in which we operate, strategic acquisitions, and other specific events occurring from time to time. The policy is not intended to restrict the BCE Board's discretion in declaring dividends and does not bind BCE in declaring any set amount of dividend. As a result, dividends are not automatically reduced in a year when free cash flow is lower or increased in a year when free cash flow is higher.

BCE's dividend payout policy, setting the common share dividend rate and the declaration of dividends are subject to the discretion of the BCE Board and, consequently, there can be no guarantee that BCE's dividend payout policy will be maintained or achieved, that the dividend on common shares will be maintained or that dividends will be declared. Dividend rates and the declaration of dividends by the BCE Board are ultimately dependent on BCE's operations and financial results, which are in turn subject to various assumptions and risks, including those outlined in this MD&A.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, our dividend payout ratio [(1)] was 125%, an increase from 111% for the year ended December 31, 2023, due to lower free cash flow and higher cash dividends paid on common shares. Free cash flow decreased by $256 million in 2024, compared to 2023, due mainly to $958 million lower cash flows from operating activities, partly offset by a $684 million reduction in capital expenditures.

The $958 million decrease in cash flows from operating activities was due mainly to a $377 million year-over-year decline in the net change in operating assets and liabilities, $273 million higher interest paid due to higher average debt levels and higher interest rates, $152 million higher severance and other costs paid and $83 million higher income taxes paid, partly offset by a $172 million increase in adjusted EBITDA.

Our dividend payout ratio for 2024 exceeded the high end of our policy range by 50%, or approximately $1.9 billion, due mainly to substantial capital expenditures as we continued to make generational investments in our networks to support the buildout of our fibre, 5G and 5G+ network infrastructure, significant severance payments related to workforce restructuring initiatives and lower cash from operating assets and liabilities.

In Q4 2024, BCE's DRP was amended to provide, at the BCE Board's discretion, for the issuance of new common shares from treasury at a discount to the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares for the five trading days immediately preceding the applicable dividend payment date (Average Market Price). Commencing with the dividend paid on January 15, 2025, and subsequently until further notice, common shares distributed under the DRP are being issued from treasury at a discount of 2% to the Average Market Price.

Common shares delivered to participants under the DRP in reinvestment of cash dividends were previously purchased on the secondary market with no discount. The issuance of treasury shares under the discounted DRP enables BCE to retain cash that would otherwise have been paid as cash dividends. The shareholder enrollment rate for the dividend payment made in January 2025 attained 34%, resulting in $308 million of cash being retained and contributing to an expected reduction in the dividend payout ratio in 2025. The BCE Board will be evaluating the opportunity to terminate the discount under the DRP in 2025, taking into account several factors including the price per share at which shares are being issued under the DRP and BCE's progress on initiatives towards reducing its net debt leverage ratio.

Our dividend payout ratio for 2025 is currently expected to be lower than our 2024 dividend payout ratio of 125%. This expectation: (i) reflects a planned reduction in capital expenditures of approximately $500 million compared to 2024; (ii) excludes the impact of the acquisition of Ziply Fiber, which is expected to close in the second half of 2025; and (iii) reflects the impact of the discounted treasury DRP.

(1) *Dividend payout ratio is a non-GAAP ratio. Refer to section 11.2,* Non-GAAP ratios *in this MD&A for more information on this measure.*

Executive compensation alignment

BCE is focused on a pay-for-performance approach for all team members, including our executives. In order to attract, motivate and retain top talent, the company offers a competitive total compensation package.

- Base salary: rewards the scope and responsibilities of a position, with target positioning at the median of our comparator group.
- Annual incentive: encourages strong performance against yearly corporate and individual objectives.
- Long-term incentive: aligns with long-term interests of shareholders.

The mix of vehicles awarded under BCE's long-term incentive plan favours the execution of multiple objectives. They are structured to create sustainable value for shareholders by attracting, motivating and retaining the executive officers needed to drive the business strategy, and rewarding them for delivering on our goal of advancing how Canadians connect with each other and the world, through the successful execution of our six strategic imperatives. We have strong alignment of interest between shareholders and management through our equity-based incentive plans.

Best practices adopted by BCE for executive compensation

- **Stringent share ownership requirements**
- **Emphasis on pay at risk for executive compensation**
- **Double trigger change-in-control policy**
- **Anti-hedging policy on share ownership and incentive compensation**
- **Clawbacks for the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and all Executive Vice Presidents as well as all option holders**
- **Caps on BCE supplemental executive retirement plans and annual bonus payouts, in addition to long-term incentive grants**
- **Vesting criteria aligned to shareholder interests**

Capital allocation priorities

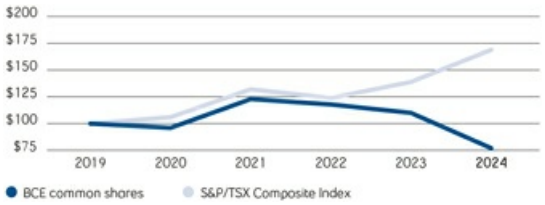
In line with our capital markets objectives, we seek to maintain appropriate levels of investment to drive the long-term growth of our business, while seeking to maintain investment-grade credit ratings for Bell's senior debt and optimizing our balance sheet in order to drive long-term value creation for shareholders. We deploy excess free cash flow and divestiture proceeds, when available, in a balanced manner and on uses that include, but are not limited to:

- Funding of strategic acquisitions and investments (including wireless spectrum purchases) that support the growth of our business
- Debt reduction
- Share buybacks through normal course issuer bid (NCIB) programs

In 2024, excess free cash flow[1] was negative $725 million, compared to negative $342 million in 2023. The year-over-year decrease was primarily attributable to lower cash flows from operating activities of $6,988 million, which decreased by $958 million year over year, mainly due to lower cash from working capital, higher interest paid, higher severance and other costs paid and higher income taxes paid. These factors were partly offset by higher adjusted EBITDA.

Five-year cumulative total value of a $100 investment[2]

December 31, 2019 – December 31, 2024



This graph compares the yearly change in the cumulative annual total shareholder return of BCE common shares against the cumulative annual total return of the S&P Global Ratings Canada, a business unit of S&P Global Canada Corp. (S&P)/TSX Composite Index,[3] for the five-year period ending December 31, 2024, assuming an initial investment of $100 on December 31, 2019 and the quarterly reinvestment of all dividends.

(1) *Excess free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to section 11.1,* Non-GAAP financial measures *in this MD&A for more information on this measure.*

(2) *Based on BCE's common share price on the TSX and assuming the reinvestment of dividends.*

(3) *As the headline index for the Canadian equity market, the S&P/TSX Composite Index is the primary gauge against which to measure total shareholder return for Canadian-based TSX-listed companies.*

Capital structure

BCE's balance sheet was underpinned by an available liquidity [1] position of $4.5 billion at the end of 2024, comprised of $1,572 million in cash, $400 million in short-term investments, $700 million available under our securitized receivables program and $1.8 billion available under our $4 billion committed revolving and expansion credit facilities, as well as a balance sheet with a pension solvency surplus totalling $3.7 billion. We continue to monitor the capital markets for opportunities to lower our cost of debt and optimize our cost of capital. We seek to proactively manage financial risk in terms of currency exposure of our U.S. dollar-denominated purchases, as well as equity risk exposure under BCE's long-term equity-based incentive plans and interest rate and foreign currency exposure under our various debt instruments. We also seek to maintain investment-grade credit ratings for Bell's senior debt.

Long-term public debt maturity profile

- Average term of Bell Canada's publicly issued debt securities: approximately 12.8 years [2]
- Average after-tax cost of publicly issued debt securities: 3.2% [2]
- All publicly issued debt securities maturing in 2025 already pre-funded

Liquidity position [2]

- $1.8 billion available under our $4 billion multi-year committed credit facilities
- $700 million receivables securitization available capacity
- $1,572 million cash
- $400 million short-term investments

Investment-grade credit ratings for Bell's senior debt [2] [3]

- Long-term debt credit rating of BBB (high) by DBRS Limited (DBRS), Baa 2 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) and BBB by S&P

We monitor our capital structure by utilizing a number of measures, principally net debt leverage ratio and dividend payout ratio.

At December 31, 2024, our net debt leverage ratio [4] was 3.81 times adjusted EBITDA, an increase from 3.48 times adjusted EBITDA at December 31, 2023, due to foreign currency fluctuations on U.S. dollar denominated debt, business acquisitions including OUTEDGE and Stratejm Inc. (Stratejm), the final payment for 3800 MHz spectrum licences secured in the auction completed in November 2023, and substantial capital expenditures. These leverage levels exceeded our internal net debt leverage policy target of 3.0 times adjusted EBITDA as a result of wireless spectrum purchases, accelerated capital expenditures to advance our network and transformation investments, and financing a number of strategic acquisitions over the past several years. Our objective is to lower our net debt leverage ratio closer towards our policy target of 3.0 times adjusted EBITDA. BCE's leverage level is projected to begin decreasing in 2025 as we apply the proceeds of the issuance on February 18, 2025 of $2,250 million in U.S. dollars of aggregate principal amount of Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes in two series (A and B) (the Junior Subordinated Notes) to reduce senior indebtedness and capitalize on opportunities to monetize non-core assets and use the sale proceeds to strengthen our balance sheet and optimize our cost of capital. The Junior Subordinated Notes receive 50% equity treatment from the credit rating agencies. To align with their methodologies, we will apply, starting in 2025, only 50% of the value of the Junior Subordinated Notes as debt in the calculation of our net debt leverage ratio.

BCE credit ratios	Internal target	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net debt leverage ratio	3.0	3.81	3.48

Bell Canada successfully accessed the debt capital markets in February 2024 and May 2024, raising a total of $1,450 million in U.S. dollars ($1,951 million in Canadian dollars) in gross proceeds from the issuance of notes in the U.S., and $1,500 million in gross proceeds from the issuance in Canada of medium-term note (MTN) debentures. Both the Canadian-dollar and U.S. dollar issuances contributed to maintaining our after-tax cost of outstanding publicly issued debt securities relatively stable at approximately 3.2% (4.4% on a pre-tax basis) and the average term to maturity at approximately 12.8 years. The net proceeds of the 2024 offerings were used to fund the repayment of Bell Canada's US $600 million US-3 Notes and the repayment at maturity of Bell Canada MTN debentures maturing in 2025, to fund the remaining payment for the 3800 MHz spectrum licences secured by Bell Mobility Inc. (Bell Mobility) through the Canadian government's 3800 MHz spectrum auction, to repay short-term debt and for general corporate purposes.

In May 2024, Bell Canada renewed its short form base shelf prospectus, enabling Bell Canada to offer debt securities from time to time until June 9, 2026. The debt securities will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BCE. Consistent with past practice, the short form base shelf prospectus was renewed to continue to provide Bell Canada with financial flexibility and efficient access to the Canadian capital markets.

Subsequent to year end, on February 6, 2025, Bell Canada amended and restated its short form base shelf prospectus to, among other things, amend the description and characteristics of the debt securities that may be issued thereunder so as to provide for the issuance of subordinated (including junior subordinated) debt securities in Canada and the U.S., under one or more new trust indentures, as further detailed below.

Subsequent to year end, on February 18, 2025, Bell Canada completed an offering of $2,250 million in U.S. dollars ($3,187 million in Canadian dollars) aggregate principal amount of Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes in two series (A and B).

The $1,000 million in U.S. dollars ($1,416 million in Canadian dollars) Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series A due 2055 initially bear interest at an annual rate of 6.875% and reset every five years starting on September 15, 2030 at an annual rate equal to the five-year U.S. Treasury rate plus a spread of 2.390%, provided that the interest rate during any five-year interest period will not reset below 6.875%. The $1,250 million in U.S. dollars ($1,771 million in Canadian dollars) Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series B due 2055 initially bear interest at an annual rate of 7.000% and reset every five years starting on September 15, 2035 at an annual

(1) *Available liquidity is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section 11.1,*Non-GAAP financial measures *in this MD&A for more information on this measure.*

(2) *As at December 31, 2024.*

(3) *These credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any of the securities referred to, and they may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the assigning rating agency. Ratings are determined by the rating agencies based on criteria established from time to time by them, and they do not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Each credit rating should be evaluated independently of any other credit rating.*

(4) *Net debt leverage ratio is a capital management measure. See section 11.4,*Capital management measures *in this MD&A for more information on this measure.*

rate equal to the five-year U.S. Treasury rate plus a spread of 2.363%, provided that the interest rate during any five-year interest period will not reset below 7.000%. Bell Canada may redeem either series of the Junior Subordinated Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount commencing on the applicable first reset dates. The net proceeds of the offering are intended to be used for the repurchase, redemption or repayment, as applicable, of Bell's senior indebtedness and for other general corporate purposes.

The acquisition funding for Ziply Fiber has been structured with the objective to maintain Bell Canada's investment-grade senior debt credit ratings. Approximately $4.2 billion of the approximate $5.0 billion purchase price for the acquisition of the Ziply Fiber equity is expected to be funded from the net proceeds of the divestiture by BCE of its ownership stake in MLSE. BCE currently expects to fund the balance of the purchase price from its discounted treasury DRP. In the event that the closing of the sale of BCE's ownership stake in MLSE occurs after the closing of the Ziply Fiber acquisition, on November 1, 2024, Bell Canada entered into a commitment letter (Commitment Letter) for a $3,700 million in U.S. dollars ($5,324 million in Canadian dollars) unsecured term loan facility (Ziply Term Facility) that can be drawn to finance the acquisition of Ziply Fiber. Subsequent to year end and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Commitment Letter, Bell Canada made reductions of $965 million in U.S. dollars ($1,375 million in Canadian dollars) in the aggregate amount of the Commitment Letter, decreasing the commitment thereunder to $2,735 million in U.S. dollars ($3,949 million in Canadian dollars). The Ziply Term Facility will be guaranteed by BCE and will be made available, as the case may be, in a single draw on the closing date of the Ziply Fiber acquisition, which is expected to close in the second half of 2025. The borrowings under the Ziply Term Facility will be subject to customary conditions, including the execution of definitive documentation.

1.5 Corporate governance and risk management

Corporate governance philosophy

The Board and management of BCE believe that strong corporate governance practices contribute to superior results in creating and maintaining shareholder value. That is why we continually seek to strengthen our corporate governance practices and ethical business conduct by adopting best practices, and providing full transparency and accountability to our shareholders. The Board is responsible for the supervision of the business and affairs of the company.

Below are our key Board information and governance best practices:

✓	Directors are ALL Independent (except CEO)
99%	2024 Board and Committee Director Attendance Record
✓	Board Committee Members are All Independent
✓	Board Diversity Policy and Target for Gender Representation
✓	Annual Election of All Directors
✓	Directors Elected Individually
✓	Majority Voting for Directors
✓	Separate Chair and CEO
✓	Board Interlocks Guidelines

✓	Directors' Tenure Guidelines
✓	Board Renewal: 6 Non-Executive Director Nominees ≤ 7 Years Tenure Average Tenure = 5.69 years
✓	Share Ownership Guideline for Directors and Executives
✓	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Program
✓	Annual Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation
✓	Formal Board Evaluation Process
✓	Board Risk Oversight Practices
✓	ESG Strategy Reviewed by Board
✓	Robust Succession Planning

For more information, please refer to BCE's most recent notice of annual general shareholder meeting and management proxy circular (the Proxy Circular) filed with the Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities (available at **sedarplus.ca**) and furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (available at **sec.gov**), and available on BCE's website at **BCE.ca**.

Risk governance framework

Board oversight

BCE's full Board is entrusted with the responsibility for identifying and overseeing the principal risks to which our business is exposed and seeking to ensure there are processes in place to effectively identify, monitor and manage them. These processes seek to mitigate rather than eliminate risk. A risk is the possibility that an event might happen in the future that could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. While the Board has overall responsibility for risk, the responsibility for certain elements of the risk oversight program is delegated to Board committees in order to ensure that they are treated with appropriate expertise, attention and diligence, with reporting to the Board on a regular basis.



Risk information is reviewed by the Board or the relevant committee throughout the year, and business leaders present regular updates on the execution of business strategies, risks and mitigation.

- The Risk and Pension Fund Committee has oversight responsibility for the organization's risk governance framework, which exists to identify, assess, mitigate and report key risks to which BCE is exposed. As part of its Charter, the Risk and Pension Fund Committee is tasked with oversight of risks relating to network resiliency, business continuity plans, work stoppage and disaster recovery plans, regulatory and public policy, information management and privacy, AI, information security (including cyber security), physical security, fraud, vendor management, reputation and ESG (including climate change), technology, safety, geopolitics, the pension fund and other risks as required. The Risk and Pension Fund Committee receives reports on security matters, including information security (including cyber security), and on environmental matters, each quarter, and on AI matters annually.
- The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the integrity of our financial statements and related information, management's assessment and reporting on the effectiveness of internal controls, and risk processes as they relate to financial reporting and management.
- The Management Resources and Compensation Committee (Compensation Committee) oversees risks relating to compensation, succession planning and workplace policies and practices.
- The Corporate Governance Committee (Governance Committee) assists the Board in developing and implementing BCE's corporate governance principles and guidelines, identifying individuals qualified to become members of the Board, and determining the composition of the Board and its committees. The Governance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ESG strategy (including climate change strategy and climate-related matters, and supply chain labour issues) and strategies to protect or enhance the company's reputation, and their integration within our overall business strategy, and disclosure regarding ESG matters. The Governance Committee is also responsible for oversight of the company's policies concerning business conduct, ethics, public disclosure of material information and AI governance.

Risk management culture

There is a strong culture of risk management at BCE that is actively promoted by the Board, the Risk and Pension Fund Committee and the President and CEO, at all levels within the organization. It is a part of how the company operates on a day-to-day basis and is woven into its structure and operating principles, guiding the implementation of the organization's strategic imperatives.

The President and CEO, selected by the Board, has set his strategic focus through the establishment of six strategic imperatives and focuses risk management around the factors that could impact the achievement of those strategic imperatives. While the constant state of change in the economic environment and the industry creates challenges that need to be managed, clarity around strategic objectives, performance expectations, risk management and integrity in execution ensures discipline and balance in all aspects of our business.

Risk management framework

While the Board is responsible for BCE's risk oversight program, operational business units are central to the proactive identification and management of risk. They are supported by a range of corporate support functions that provide independent expertise to reinforce implementation of risk management approaches in collaboration with the operational business units. The Internal Audit function provides a further element of expertise and assurance, working to provide insight and support to the operational business units and corporate support functions, while also providing the Audit Committee, the Risk and Pension Fund Committee, and other Board committees, as required, with an independent perspective on the state of risk and control within the organization. Collectively, these elements can be thought of as a "three lines" approach to risk management. Although the risk management framework described in this section 1.5 is aligned with industry practices, there can be no assurance that it will be sufficient to prevent the occurrence of events that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation.



First line – operational business units

The first line refers to management within our operational business units, who are expected to understand their operations in great detail and the financial results that underpin them. There are regular reviews of operating performance involving the organization's executive and senior management. The discipline and precision associated with this process, coupled with the alignment and focus around performance goals, creates a high degree of accountability and transparency in support of our risk management practices.

As risks emerge in the business environment, they are discussed in a number of regular forums to share details and explore their relevance across the organization. Executive and senior management are integral to these activities in driving the identification, assessment, mitigation and reporting of risks at all levels. Formal risk reporting occurs through strategic planning sessions, management presentations to the Board and formal enterprise risk reporting, which is shared with the Board and the Risk and Pension Fund Committee during the year.

Management is also responsible for maintaining effective internal controls and for executing risk and control procedures on a day-to-day basis. Each operational business unit develops its own operating controls and procedures that fit the needs of its unique environment.

Second line – corporate support functions

BCE is a very large enterprise, with 40,390 employees as at December 31, 2024, multiple business units and a diverse portfolio of risks that is constantly evolving based on internal and external factors. In a large organization, it is common to manage certain functions centrally for efficiency, scale and consistency. While the first line is often central to identification and management of business risks, in many instances operational management works collaboratively with, and also relies on, the corporate functions that make up the second line of support in these areas. These corporate functions include Regulatory, Finance, Corporate Security, Corporate Risk Management, Legal, Corporate Responsibility, Human Resources, Real Estate and Procurement.

Legal and Regulatory function: This function is responsible for the regulatory portfolio, including an expanding range of obligations set out in new privacy and data protection laws being enacted in Canada and around the world. BCE has developed, and maintains, an enhanced Data Governance Policy that encompasses the protection and appropriate use of data across its life cycle. A significant element of the data governance program relies on the Corporate Security activities outlined below and these two functions work jointly with data owners, data custodians and other relevant employees to seek to ensure this policy is appropriately implemented. We recognize that a strong and consistently applied approach to data governance is essential to maintaining the social licence necessary to achieve our business objectives. For more information on our approach to privacy and data security, refer to section 1.6, *Capitals and our corporate responsibility*, in this MD&A.

Finance function: BCE's Finance function plays a pivotal role in seeking to identify, assess and manage risks through a number of activities, which include financial performance management, external reporting, pension management, capital management, and oversight and execution practices related to the U.S. *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* and equivalent Canadian securities legislation, including the establishment and maintenance of appropriate internal control over financial reporting. BCE has also established and maintains disclosure controls and procedures to seek to ensure that the information it publicly discloses, including its business risks, is accurately recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. For more details concerning BCE's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, refer to the Proxy Circular and section 12, *Effectiveness of internal controls*, in this MD&A.

Corporate Security function: This function is responsible for all aspects of security, which requires a deep understanding of the business, the risk environment and the external stakeholder environment. Based on this understanding, Corporate Security sets the standards of performance required across the organization through security policies and directives that define requirements to protect team members, company assets and information. In high and evolving risk areas such as information security, Corporate Security leverages its experience and competence to develop strategies intended to mitigate the organization's risks. For instance, we have implemented security awareness training, policies and directives that seek to mitigate information security threats. We further rely on security assessments to identify risks and review projects with the objective of ensuring that systems are deployed with the appropriate level of control, including access management, vulnerability management, security monitoring and testing. We evaluate and seek to adapt our security policies and directives designed to protect our information and assets in light of the continuously evolving nature and sophistication of information security threats. However, given the complexity and scale of our business, network infrastructure, technology and IT support systems, there can be no assurance that the security policies and directives that we implement will prevent the occurrence of all potential information security breaches. In addition, although BCE has contracted an insurance policy covering information security risk, there can be no assurance that any insurance we may have will cover the costs, damages, liabilities or losses that could result from the occurrence of any information security breach.

Corporate Risk Management function: This function works across the company to gather information and report on the organization's assessment of its principal risks and the related exposures. Annually, senior management participate in a risk survey that provides an important reference point in the overall risk assessment process.

In addition to the activities described above, the second line is also critical in building and operating the oversight mechanisms that bring focus to relevant areas of risk and reinforce the bridges between the first and second lines, thereby seeking to ensure that there is a clear understanding of emerging risks, their relevance to the organization and the proposed mitigation plans.

To further coordinate efforts between the first and second lines, BCE has established a Health and Safety, Security, Environment and Compliance Oversight Committee (HSSEC Committee). A significant number of BCE's most senior leaders are members of the HSSEC Committee, the purpose of which is to oversee BCE's strategic security (including information security), compliance, environmental, and health and safety risks and opportunities. This cross-functional committee seeks to ensure that relevant risks are adequately recognized and mitigation activities are well integrated and aligned across the organization and are supported with sufficient resources. The HSSEC Committee co-chairs report to the Risk and Pension Fund Committee, Governance Committee and Compensation Committee of the Board.

We have also established management committees reporting to the HSSEC Committee: (i) the Corporate Responsibility Board (CR Board) to support the evolution of our corporate responsibility strategy and proactively manage ESG topics in an integrated approach; the CR Board also reports to the BCE Disclosure and Compliance Committee with regard to the public disclosure of ESG information; (ii) the Energy Board to ensure oversight of Bell's overall energy consumption and progress towards meeting our GHG emissions reduction targets (science-based targets and target to be carbon neutral for our operational emissions (scope 1 and 2 only) in 2025); (iii) the Climate Resiliency Task Force to assist in building a climate resiliency governance to address the potential impacts of climate change; (iv) the Responsible AI Office to oversee AI programs, risks, our AI ethical framework implementation, developments in AI technologies and their applications and monitor legal and regulatory developments impacting AI; (v) the Information Security (IS) Steering Committee to align on IS program strategy, including fraud, current and emerging threats, investments and resources against BCE priorities; (vi) the IS Delivery Program to review in-year IS strategic and tactical projects, and (vii) the Bell IS Forum to drive awareness of our IS program strategy and solicit feedback on business impacts.

Third line – internal audit function

Internal Audit is a part of the overall management information and control system and has the responsibility to act as an independent appraisal function. Its purpose is to provide the Audit Committee, the Risk and Pension Fund Committee, and other Board committees, as required, and management with objective evaluations of the company's risk and control environment, to support management in fulfilling BCE's strategic imperatives and to maintain an audit presence throughout BCE and its subsidiaries.

1.6 Capitals and our corporate responsibility

This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to our ESG objectives. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A and to the sub-section *Assumptions* at the end of this section 1.6. For explanations of certain climate-related terms, metrics and targets used in this section 1.6 including, without limitation, carbon neutral, science-based targets and net zero, please refer to *Explanation of certain climate-related terms, metrics and targets* at the end of this section 1.6.

Since our founding in 1880, Bell has been enabling Canadians to connect with each other and the world. Our approach to corporate responsibility is to manage the company in ways that nurture the social and economic prosperity of our communities while safeguarding the environment.

Corporate responsibility underpins our six strategic imperatives

Corporate responsibility is a fundamental element of each of the six strategic imperatives that inform BCE's policies, decisions and actions.[1] As one of Canada's largest companies, we are driven to continually improve our impact and our contribution to society with our network deployments, investments in mental health initiatives, environmental sustainability and an engaged workplace. This approach also supports our purpose to advance how Canadians connect with each other and the world.

Our corporate responsibility approach is informed by a set of guiding principles that support our corporate strategy and policies throughout the organization. Through our own internal processes along with stakeholder feedback, we have prioritized, and set clear objectives to address sustainability issues and opportunities, seeking to enhance sustainability across BCE. We constantly measure and report on our progress. Through these actions, we strive to demonstrate strong environmental performance, achieve an inclusive workplace, lead data governance, and protect and build stronger, healthier communities.

The Board has established clear oversight of our corporate responsibility programs and our approach to ESG practices with primary accountability at the committee level. The Governance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ESG strategy and disclosure. This includes the integration of ESG within our company strategy and monitoring the implementation of ESG programs, goals and key initiatives. Moreover, it is responsible for oversight and related disclosure of climate-related risks, and for our governance practices and policies, including those concerning business conduct, ethics and AI. In addition, the Risk and Pension Fund Committee oversees risks that could impact our business, such as safety and security, business continuity, supply chain, AI and ESG risks, while the Audit Committee monitors significant ESG issues that could impact financial reporting and approves our risks and assumptions disclosure. The Compensation Committee has oversight of human resource issues and tracks corporate performance against our ESG targets. Since 2020, the Compensation Committee has formally added ESG targets to the corporate performance metrics within the measures of the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Since 2022, to reflect how ESG is embedded into the overall strategy of the business, we set and track our performance through ESG-related metrics, which are embedded throughout our strategic imperatives score and which represent, in aggregate, at least 30% of the total strategic imperatives score. Progress on our strategic imperatives represents 40% weighting of the corporate performance index within the AIP.

Since 1993, BCE has been publishing a corporate responsibility report detailing our performance in managing ESG issues. In 2022, for the first time, we presented both our financial and non-financial (also called ESG or sustainability) performance in an Integrated annual report following the principles of the <IR> Framework, now part of the IFRS Foundation. We believe this approach provides a useful basis for disclosing how we seek to create sustained value for our stakeholders over time. Integral to the <IR> Framework are the six forms of "capital" (Our networks, Our customers and relationships, Our products and services, Our environment, Our people and Our financial resources) that serve as inputs to value creation.

Our networks



Our networks and services are fundamental to the communities we serve, the nation's economy and Canadian society as a whole. Our networks are integral to delivering our wireless, wireline, and broadcasting services. We work closely with governments, regulators and our customers to maximize these societal benefits.

Additionally, privacy and information security present both potentially significant risks and opportunities for any business operating in the digital economy. They are the subject of an expanding range of obligations, including under new privacy and data protection laws being enacted in Canada and around the world. Our customers, team members and investors increasingly expect us to demonstrate that we collect data appropriately, use it for purposes that advance their interests, and keep it secure.

How digital access helps create value

Advanced communications networks provide access to a broad spectrum of everyday activities for all Canadians. Today, Bell's leading network technologies are a key part of Canada's 21st century infrastructure. Our networks provide consumers and businesses with new and greater opportunities to connect, build and grow today, while unlocking the future-ready innovations of tomorrow.

Our activities and outcomes

Bell investments are delivering benefits directly to our customers, from providing more consumers with better access to family and friends, remote learning and entertainment to enabling businesses and communities to operate more efficiently and grow in the digital economy. At the same time, by continuing to close the digital divide that separates communities, we are also supporting growth among suppliers and partners and helping build and drive innovation across the Canadian digital ecosystem.

(1) *At BCE we continue our commitment to corporate responsibility while adapting our practices and policies to ensure we comply with the applicable laws, practices and prevailing policies in the various jurisdictions in which we operate.*

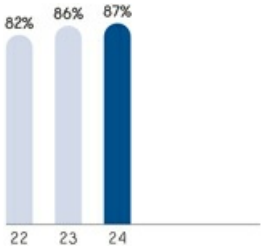
In 2024, Bell's capital expenditures were $3.9 billion as we continued our fibre deployments directly to homes and businesses and 5G wireless connectivity throughout our footprint. As a direct result of these investments, Bell's pure fibre footprint reached a total of 7.8 million locations at the end of 2024.

Bell wireless and network technologies are a key part of Canada's 21st century infrastructure. Bell's LTE wireless network reached 99% of Canadians by 2020. Since then, we launched and expanded our 5G network in urban and rural markets, reaching 87% of all Canadians at the end of 2024.

Investing in network security, capacity and resiliency has helped Bell achieve 99.9947% network reliability in 2024. Our investments provide core network architecture, diversity and redundancy – including multiple transport routes – which minimize the risk of major service disruptions. We also proactively provide notifications to keep customers informed if services are disrupted.

Key metrics

5G network coverage at December 31



Pure fibre footprint



Bell's network reliability (1)



How data governance helps create value

We recognize that to achieve our purpose of advancing how Canadians connect with each other and the world, we must maintain the social licence from our customers and all Canadians to collect and use data in our operations. A strong and consistently applied approach to data governance is critical to maintaining that social licence by focusing on respecting the privacy of our customers' data and protecting such data against information security threats. Conversely, failure to meet customer expectations regarding the appropriate use and protection of their data can have negative reputational, business and financial consequences for our company.

Our activities and outcomes

Our approach to data governance encompasses the protection and appropriate use of data across their life cycle, and we are incorporating data governance proactively as a core consideration in all our business initiatives and technology decisions. We have a data governance policy which covers privacy, information security, data access management and records management. All employees are trained on data governance, as part of our mandatory biannual code of business conduct training. In 2024, Bell continued to make significant investments in people, processes and technology in order to seek to protect confidential information from evolving cybersecurity threats.

Key metric

	2022	2023	2024
Number of unresolved well-founded privacy complaints (2) from the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada	–	–	–

How information security governance helps create value

As Canadians have become more digitally connected, evolving cyber threats have become more frequent. We need to be able to identify and address information security risks in a timely manner in order to be in a better position to protect our market share and reputation, and these efforts align with our strategic imperative to champion customer experience, while at the same time reducing exposure to cyberattacks. Avoiding data breaches can also limit the increase in expenses associated with remediation efforts and legal exposures, aligning with our strategic imperative to operate with agility and cost efficiency.

Our activities and outcomes

We are focused on maintaining the trust that our customers have in us to protect their data. To do this, we are implementing prevention, detection, and response programs related to security threats. In addition, we are helping define industry security and risk management practices, and we are training our team members on data protection.

In 2023, we aligned our program to meet the requirements of the ISO/ IEC 27001 standard, and have continued to use this as a base to build on and maintain our information security management system. Our Be Cyber Savvy information security education program includes access to our specialized cyber awareness platform, monthly phishing simulations, base year cybersecurity courses and a recurring annual course to maintain knowledge for all team members. At the end of 2024, 95% of onboarded team members had completed base year training. We believe a combination of training, clear messaging and positive reinforcement has led to continued annual improvement in reporting suspected phishing attempts and demonstrates team member engagement in keeping Bell information secure.

Key metric

Phishing simulation report rate



(1) *Bell's network reliability refers to our high-speed FTTH Internet connection.*

(2) *A complaint is considered well-founded if the Information Commissioner concluded that one or more of the allegations in the complaints has merit.*

Our customers and relationships



Since 2010, the Bell Let's Talk mental health initiative has raised awareness and action for Canadian mental health with a focus on helping reduce the stigma around mental illness, improving access to care, supporting world-class research and leading by example in workplace mental health. Over the last 15 years, Canadians have taken action to create real change by engaging in the world's largest mental health conversation to help create a Canada where everyone can get the culturally-appropriate mental health support they need. On World Mental Health Day 2024, Bell announced another $10 million towards mental health in 2025, bringing the total Bell Let's Talk investment to $184 million since 2010.

How taking action on mental health helps create value

Our products and services help communities thrive, and we believe the way we invest – our time, our money and our passion – has a positive impact on the communities we serve. Communities also benefit from the engagement of our team members as they support the causes they value deeply. Bell is taking a leading role in helping address the mental health crisis in Canada with Bell Let's Talk. The program encourages Canadians to take action and achieve real change in their mental health.

Our activities and outcomes

Bell Let's Talk is active year round providing funding through the Bell Let's Talk Community Fund, Diversity Fund and Bell True Patriot Love Fund. Bell Let's Talk has partnered with more than 1,585 organizations including hospitals, universities, local community service providers and other care and research organizations. This collaboration has enabled these organizations to improve access to mental health supports and services in communities nationwide.

- On Bell Let's Talk Day, on January 22, 2025, Bell put a priority focus on youth mental health with a new text-to-donate campaign. Together with Canadians on Bell Let's Talk Day, we contributed a total of $1,605,770 to six youth mental health organizations, including Integrated Youth Services, Jack.org, Kids Help Phone, National Association of Friendship Centres, the Strongest Families Institute and the Youth in Mind Foundation.
- Communities and organizations across Canada showed their support on January 22 by raising the Bell Let's Talk flag at city and town halls, military bases, schools and other locations. Students across the country at elementary and high schools, universities, colleges and cégeps also engaged in a variety of initiatives in their learning environments to promote student mental health.
- Since 2011, the Bell Let's Talk Community Fund has provided over 1,175 grants and invested over $22 million including 75 new grants announced in October 2024
- In 2024, The Bell True Patriot Love Fund awarded a total of $250,000 to 9 organizations making a meaningful difference in the military veteran community

Key metric

The company's total Bell Let's Talk investment reached $174 million at the end of 2024.

Our products and services



Our products and services provide value to Canadians by helping them both mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts. Our solutions enable customers to reduce environmental impacts, improve health and safety and better safeguard protected data from growing risks.

How our products and services contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation helps create value

Bell technologies and services can help our customers reduce energy needs, minimize carbon footprints and enhance productivity. Our solutions help businesses embrace new ways to communicate, collaborate, ensure business continuity and be able to maintain services in the event of emergencies and extreme incidents.

Our activities and outcomes

Our solutions include:

- virtualization and cloud computing encourage optimal use of space, power and cooling resources by consolidating servers and storage. They improve business continuity through redundancies in our network
- IoT solutions can help optimize asset and fleet management and are effective for smart buildings, smart cities, smart operations and smart fieldwork applications. Electronic controls coupled with our communications networks can help communities adapt to rising mean temperatures and/or events such as extended heat waves
- hybrid workforce solutions and teleworking can help maintain business continuity by giving workers access to their cloud-based collaboration tools from anywhere, anytime, and on any device. In times of crisis, immediate access to reliable communications is critical to disaster recovery
- dematerialization (the reduction of the quantities of materials needed to serve an economic function) encourages the substitution of technology (e.g., online banking apps) for travel (e.g., commuting to the bank)

At Bell, we believe it is important to understand the net carbon abatement impact of our solutions. To achieve this, we have worked with Groupe AGECO, a third-party consultant with expertise in GHG emissions quantification, to develop a methodology that uses a carbon abatement ratio which estimates the carbon reduction capacity of our products and services used by our customers. The carbon abatement ratio represents the GHG emissions estimated to have been avoided by our customers through the use of our technological solutions in comparison

to our own operational (scope 1 and 2) GHG emissions. To do so, GHG emissions are estimated in a business-as-usual case where technology is not used compared to the case where Bell's products are used. The avoided GHG emissions correspond to the difference between the emissions estimated to have been generated in a business-as-usual case compared to the case where Bell's technological solutions are used. The emissions generated by Bell in providing the solutions to the customers are not deducted from the total carbon abatement of solutions, but are included in our operational emissions. Only the benefits resulting from technologies deployed to Bell's clients are considered, i.e., environmental benefits associated with solutions implemented within Bell's own operations are not included. An example of how the calculations were made is provided below:

Business-as-usual scenario	Physical meeting in one room between two or more participants, including the transportation to the meeting location
Bell's solution	Virtual meeting through a cloud-hosted platform with integrated video and audio conferencing, online presentations, shared applications and group document editing. Users can share their entire or part of their desktop, or a specific application with a small group of people.
Carbon abatement	GHG emissions avoided from business travel for a meeting due to the use of Bell's web conferencing solution

The calculation method of the carbon abatement ratio is based on existing methodologies developed in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector. The calculation, as shown below, is based on assumptions that are dependent on customers' behaviour over which Bell has no control.

$$\text{Carbon abatement ratio} = \frac{\text{GHG emissions (business-as-usual case)} - \text{GHG emissions (using Bell's solutions case)}}{\text{Bell's total operational GHG emissions (scope 1 \& 2)}}$$

Key metric

GHG emissions estimated to have been avoided by our customers through the use of Bell's products and services

Number of times by which GHG emissions estimated to have been abated by our customers through the use of Bell's technologies exceeded scope 1 and 2 GHG emitted by Bell's operations [1]



Our environment

Our environment

We strive to minimize the negative environmental impacts of our operations and to create positive impacts where possible. We also know that our team members, our customers, and our investors expect this. Taking care of the environment makes good business sense. If we fail to take action to reduce our negative impacts on the environment, we risk losing our valuable team members and customers to competitors, we risk increased costs due to fines or remediation requirements, and we risk losing investors, all of which could adversely impact our business.

We have been implementing and maintaining programs to reduce the environmental impact of our operations for more than 30 years. Our Environmental Policy, first issued in 1993, reflects our team members' values, as well as the expectations of customers, investors and society that we regard environmental protection as an integral part of doing business that needs to be managed systematically under a continuous improvement process. We implemented an environmental management system to help with this continuous improvement, which has been certified ISO 14001 [2] since 2009, making us the first North American communications company to be so designated. [3]

How addressing climate change helps create value

Climate change could pose risks to our operating environment and our ability to create value. To help mitigate these risks, we aim to optimize our energy consumption and reduce our GHG emissions while continuing to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Our activities and outcomes

We are taking action both to help fight climate change and adapt to its consequences. We are adapting by taking action to seek to maintain our resiliency in the face of climate change, and are helping our customers do the same. To fight climate change, we are focused on reducing our energy consumption and GHG emissions, while also helping customers reduce theirs. Fostering innovation that helps reduce our carbon footprint is part of our culture. On an annual basis, we calculate, monitor and publicly report on our energy performance and GHG emissions, and on our risks and opportunities related to climate change. Since 2003, we report on our climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts through the CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), a not-for-profit organization that gathers information on climate-related risks and opportunities from organizations worldwide. We are also engaged in reducing our GHG footprint to contribute to the global effort in fighting climate change. We have set the target to be carbon neutral for our

(1) *GHG emitted by Bell's operations refers to scope 1emissions (direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Bell) and scope 2emissions (indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heating/cooling and steam required by Bell's activities). The analyses were performed based on 2017, 2020 and 2023 data, respectively.*

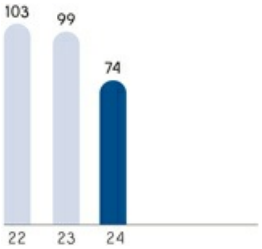
(2) *Our ISO 14001 certification covers Bell Canada's internal governance to ensure execution of the environmental management system associated with the development of policies and procedures for the delivery of services by Bell Canada for business sectors network & broadband services (wireline, wireless, internet, TV), cloud and data hosting, broadcast services (radio, digital platform& TV) and connectivity and advertising technology and event promotion.*

(3) *Bell's review in 2020 of publicly available information for North American communications and telecommunications companies indicated Bell was the first of its North American communications and telecommunications competitors to receive ISO 14001 certifications.*

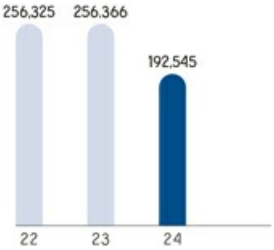
operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2 only) in 2025. For 2026 and 2030, we have set science-based GHG emissions reduction and supplier engagement targets that are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) (1) has approved the three specific targets set by BCE Inc. that cover all scopes.

Key metrics

Energy intensity
(Energy consumption (Megawatt hours (MWh) equivalent) divided by network usage (petabytes))



Operational (scope 1 and 2 market-based) GHG emissions
(tonnes of CO_2e)



How circular economy helps create value

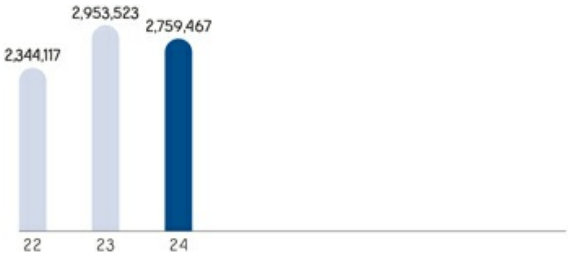
We are advancing our circular economy approach to focus on solutions that detach growth from accelerating raw material consumption in an effort to reduce the environmental impact of our operations. Waste reduction is essential to improving our operational efficiency by generating economic benefits, and better aligning with the values and expectations of our employees and customers.

Our activities and outcome

Bell has managed waste reduction, reuse and recycling programs for more than 30 years. We have waste reduction goals and strong monitoring processes in place that enable us to track and report on our activities that generate waste. To manage the waste created from the electronic devices we distribute to customers, we have implemented effective and accessible e-waste collection programs for the recovery, reuse, refurbishment and recycling of customer-facing devices, including national take-back programs, drop boxes and mail-in instructions. To measure the success of these programs, we track the number of recovered electronic devices annually. At Bell, we believe in leading by example, and so to continue to manage and reduce the waste generated from our own operations, we have the target to reach and maintain a 30% reduction of total waste sent to landfill by 2030, from a 2019 baseline year. In 2024, to enhance our waste diversion efforts, we launched a fibre optic cable recycling program in Québec. This project has been under development for several years due to the challenges of recycling fibre optic cables and the limited options available in Canada. Through working towards waste reduction, we are striving to build a resilient path to circularity.

Key metric

Customer devices recovered (2)



(1) *The SBTi is a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute and the World Wide Fund for Nature driving ambitious climate action in the private sector by enabling organizations to set science-based emissions reduction targets.*

(2) *Customer devices include used TV receivers, modems, Wi-Fi pods and mobile phones.*

Our people

Our people

To execute on our strategic imperatives, we rely on the engagement and expertise of our team members. We focus on attracting, developing and retaining the best talent, as well as creating a positive team member experience to drive effectiveness, high performance and agility in our evolving business environment. Through workplace wellness initiatives and by promoting belonging in the workplace, we reinforce our goal of creating a safe and inclusive atmosphere for all team members.

How well-being helps create value

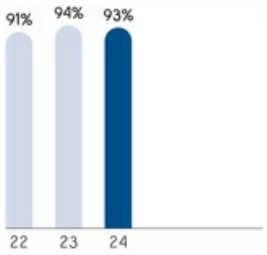
Bell team members bring our corporate purpose and strategic imperatives to life every day. To support the Bell team, we strive for a dynamic culture where all team members feel valued and respected in a safe, supportive environment. We offer inclusive benefits, ongoing education and awareness programs, and a range of progressive initiatives to help foster well-being and success. At Bell, we believe that taking care of the well-being of our team members is essential to their personal success and to our organization's ongoing progress.

Our activities and outcomes

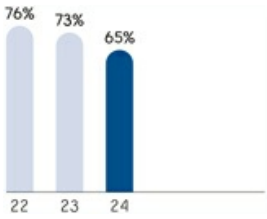
To foster the well-being of our team members, we believe that engaging our team members as well as nurturing an inclusive environment are both essential. We are proud to be again ranked as one of Canada's Top Employers. (1) Bell has also been recognized by Mediacorp as one of Canada's Top Employers for Young People, Top Family-Friendly Employers, one of Canada's Greenest Employers, one of Canada's Best Diversity Employers and one of Montréal's Top Employers. (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) We are focused on developing and retaining the best talent in the country by providing a workplace that is positive, professional and rewarding, all of which enable creativity and innovation. We also continue to develop, implement and share mental health practices in the workplace, and to broaden our approach to emphasize total-health support. We educate team members through our training programs and campaigns, support them through an extensive range of mental health services, and support and adapt workplace policies and practices to foster a psychologically safe workplace. Since 2010, over 90 metrics have been measured quarterly and assessed for trends and program insights to closely monitor the psychological health of our workplace. Collecting qualitative and quantitative data is crucial to ensuring that we are heading in the right direction and making any required adjustments to our mental health programs.

Key metrics

People leaders who completed mandatory base training on mental health



Overall team member engagement score (7)



(1) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Top 100Employers" in years 2016 to 2025 by Canada's Top Employers, an editorial competition organized by Mediacorp Canada Inc., a publisher of employment periodicals. Winners are evaluated and selected based on their industry leadership in offering exceptional workplaces for their employees. Employers are compared to others in their field to determine which offers the most progressive and forward-thinking programs.*

(2) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Top Employers for Young People" in years 2018 to 2025 by Canada's Top 100 Employers. Winners are evaluated and selected based on the programs offered to attract and retain young employees, when compared to other employers in the same field.*

(3) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Top Family-Friendly Employers" in years2020 to 2024 by Canada's Top 100 Employers. Winners were evaluated and selected based on the programs and initiatives offered to help employees balance work and family commitments, when compared to other employers in the same field.*

(4) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Greenest Employers" in years2017 to 2024 by Canada's Top 100 Employers. Winners were evaluated and selected based on the unique environmental initiatives and programs they have developed; the extent to which they have been successful in reducing the organization's own environmental footprint; the degree to which their employees are involved in these programs and whether they contribute any unique skills; and the extent to which these initiatives have become linked to the employer's public identity, attracting new employees and clients to the organization.*

(5) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Best Diversity Employers" in years2017 to 2022 and in 2025 by Canada's Top 100 Employers. Winners are evaluated and selected based on exceptional workplace diversity and inclusiveness programs, when compared to other employers in the same field.*

(6) *Bell was recognized as one of "Montréal's Top Employers" in years2013 to 2024 by Canada's Top Employers. Winners were evaluated and selected based on progressive and forward-thinking programs offered in a variety of areas, when compared to other organizations in the same field.*

(7) *This metric is calculated as the average score obtained in the annual Bell team member satisfaction survey. The Team Member Engagement score is based on four specific questions and the percentage of employees who responded favourably (Strongly agree or Agree) to these questions out of the total number of employees who responded to the survey. Methodology has changed from 2023, it was then based on five specific questions.*

Our financial resources

Our financial resources

The financial resources of the company are addressed throughout this MD&A. In addition, in 2022 and 2023, we added sustainability-linked pricing to our committed credit facilities, to our securitization program and to certain derivatives, introducing price adjustments based on our performance of certain sustainability performance targets.

Assumptions

GHG emissions reduction and supplier engagement targets

Our environment

Our GHG emissions reduction and supplier engagement targets are based on a number of assumptions including, without limitation, the following principal assumptions:

- Our ability to purchase a significant amount of high-quality credible carbon credits and/or renewable energy certificates (RECs) to offset or reduce, as applicable, our GHG emissions
- The carbon offset will be permanent and will not be reversed, in whole or in part, prior to the date of our targets
- No significant increase in electricity grid emissions intensity over which we have no control
- Sufficient supplier engagement and collaboration in setting their own science-based targets
- The successful and timely implementation of various corporate and business initiatives to reduce our electricity and fuel consumption, as well as reduce other direct and indirect GHG emissions enablers
- Availability of sufficient funds to be allocated to the implementation of initiatives to reduce our electricity and fuel consumption
- No significant cost increase in solutions and initiatives identified to be implemented to achieve our targets
- No new corporate initiatives, business acquisitions, business divestitures or technologies that would materially change our anticipated levels of GHG emissions. In particular, our GHG emissions reduction targets assume that the previously announced pending acquisition of Ziply Fiber and pending dispositions of Northwestel and our ownership stake in MLSE will not materially change our anticipated levels of GHG emissions.
- No negative impact on the calculation of our GHG emissions from refinements in or modifications to international standards or the methodology we use for the calculation of such GHG emissions
- No required changes to our science-based targets pursuant to the SBTi methodology that would make the achievement of our science-based targets, as updated from time to time, more onerous or unachievable in light of business requirements
- No significant change in the allocation of our spend by supplier and sufficient engagement and collaboration from the other participants across our whole value chain in reducing their own GHG emissions

Explanation of certain climate-related terms, metrics and targets

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled by Bell. Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heating/ cooling and steam required by Bell's activities. We use market-based GHG accounting (emission factors are specified within the contractual agreements with the applicable supplier) to evaluate our GHG targets. Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions are sometimes collectively referred to in this MD&A as "operational emissions". Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in our value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

By definition, GHG emissions from scope 3 (upstream and downstream indirect emissions) occur from sources owned or controlled by other entities in Bell's value chain (such as our suppliers, employees and customers). As a result, measuring scope 3 emissions is more complex than measuring scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, for which we are able to obtain primary data (such as litres of fuel consumed within our vehicle fleet and kilowatt-hours of electricity consumed within our buildings). For scope 3 categories for which primary data is not available, we have to rely on secondary data (such as financial data and industry-average data from published databases). These data collection challenges contribute to uncertainty in scope 3 emissions measurement.

Carbon neutrality

We will measure our carbon neutrality performance based on our operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2 emissions in tonnes of CO_2e) minus GHG emissions offset by carbon credits purchased (in tonnes of CO_2e). To be carbon neutral, the total must be equal to zero or lower. To achieve our target to have carbon neutral operations in 2025, we will need to purchase a significant amount of carbon credits to offset our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions that will not have been avoided by internal initiatives. In 2024, our scope 1 and 2 emissions represented 9% of our total carbon footprint. Our target for carbon neutral operations excludes our scope 3 emissions which represented 91% of our carbon footprint in 2024.

Science-based targets

Science-based targets provide a clearly-defined pathway for companies to reduce GHG emissions, aiming to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement – limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The SBTi brings together a team of experts to provide companies with independent assessment and validation of targets.

Net zero target

BCE's carbon neutrality and science-based targets are different than, and independent of, the SBTi's net zero target. Net zero refers to the state in which an organization reduces GHG emissions in its entire value chain (i.e., scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions) to as close to zero as possible (with a minimum reduction of at least 90%) and neutralizes[1] any remaining emissions such that its net global GHG emissions balance to zero. At the moment, BCE does not have a net zero target.

(1) *According to SBTi, neutralize means that carbon is removed from the atmosphere and permanently stored in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products.*

2 Strategic imperatives

Our success is built on the BCE team's dedicated execution of the six strategic imperatives that support our purpose to advance how Canadians connect with each other and the world.

This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to BCE's network deployment plans, our ESG objectives, and our 2025 objectives, plans and strategic priorities. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

2.1 Build the best networks

Continuing to enhance our key competitive advantage with a focus on delivering leading broadband fibre and wireless networks in locations large and small.

2024 progress

- Announced our intent to acquire Ziply Fiber, the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., to accelerate Bell's growth in fibre. Together, Bell Canada and Ziply Fiber have a goal to reach approximately 12 million fibre locations in North America by the end of 2028, reinforcing Bell's position as the third largest fibre Internet provider in North America.
- Continued to expand our FTTP direct fibre footprint to more homes and businesses, reaching 7.8 million locations at the end of 2024. FTTP enables multi-gigabit symmetrical download and upload Internet speeds, offering a performance and quality advantage over cable networks.
- Completed Canada's first 50G passive optical network technology trial, in partnership with Nokia Corporation, leveraging existing fibre infrastructure to reach speeds up to 50Gbps on a single fibre, and demonstrating an efficient and cost-effective upgrade path
- Deployed 3800 MHz spectrum in select areas of Toronto and Kitchener-Waterloo, offering customers the country's fastest mobile technology on Canada's fastest 5G+ network (1)
- Expanded 5G+ service coverage, leveraging 3500 MHz and 3800 MHz spectrum, to reach 60% of Canada's population
- Bell's 5G and 5G+ networks were recognized as the fastest and best in Canada by Global Wireless Solutions (GWS) in its 2024 nationwide assessment of 5G networks. (1) This marks the third consecutive year Bell has earned this recognition for its 5G network and the second consecutive year for its 5G+ network.

2025 focus

- Further deployment of direct fibre to more homes and businesses within our wireline footprint, but at a slower pace than during any of 2020 to 2024
  - As a direct result of the CRTC's rejection on February 3, 2025 of a Governor-in-Council request to reconsider its November 2023 decision that provided large carriers temporary wholesale tariffed access to Bell's FTTP network, our near-term fibre build target of 8.3 million locations by the end of 2025 will not be reached
  - Ongoing expansion and deployment of 5G and 5G+ wireless networks, offering competitive coverage and quality

(1) *Independent testing by GWS from February to November 2024 ranked Bell's 5G and 5G+ networks highest among Canadian national wireless carriers. GWS OneScore rankings for 5G+ performance and speeds are based on testing while actively using 3500 MHz spectrum.*

2.2 Drive growth with innovative services

Leveraging our leading network technologies to provide truly differentiated communications services to Canadians and drive revenue growth.

2024 progress

- Added 309,517 total net postpaid and prepaid mobile phone subscribers, bringing Bell's mobile phone customer base to 10,288,574 at December 31, 2024
- As part of a strategic distribution agreement, Bell and Best Buy Canada opened 167 Best Buy Express small-format consumer technology retail stores across Canada, offering a selection of products from Best Buy and exclusive telecommunications services from Bell, Virgin Plus and Lucky Mobile
- Entered into a retail partnership with Loblaw Companies Limited to launch no name mobile, providing Canadians new affordable wireless options and prepaid plans, powered by PC Mobile and running on Bell's 4G network
- Expanded our multi-year strategic partnership with Hyundai Motor Group, leveraging Bell's IoT connectivity to provide Canadian customers with advanced in-car connected infotainment services
- Announced a technology collaboration with MacLean Engineering, the world's largest Canadian-based manufacturer of underground mining equipment, to advance the next generation of mining operations in Canada with Bell's Private Mobile Network at the MacLean Research & Training Facility
- Built on our position as the leading Internet service provider (ISP) in Canada with a retail high-speed Internet subscriber base of 4,490,896 at December 31, 2024, up 0.4% over 2023
- Bell pure fibre was ranked Canada's fastest Internet in Ookla's Q1-Q2 2024 and Q3-Q4 2024 Speedtest Awards reports[1]
- Recognized as Canada's most trusted communications provider by BrandSpark. Bell was also awarded Most Trusted High Speed Internet provider for Wi-Fi performance/Wi-Fi connectivity for the sixth consecutive time, and earned Most Trusted awards for TV, cellular and home phone.[2]
- Acquired Stratejm, a Mississauga-based cybersecurity provider, and CloudKettle Inc., a Halifax-based professional services provider, adding professional and managed services expertise in cybersecurity and Salesforce digital workflow automation to Bell's existing capabilities and strengthening end-to-end AI-powered support for enterprise customers
- FX Innovation acquired HGC Technologies (HGC), an Elite ServiceNow partner. Based in Montréal, with Canadian and American operations, HGC focuses on helping clients maximize their business impact with the ServiceNow digital workflow platform. The acquisition strengthens FX Innovation's expertise in process automation, cloud technologies, and digital transformation.
- Expanded our multi-year strategic partnership with ServiceNow, an AI platform for business transformation, to accelerate Bell's digital transformation while continuing to offer ServiceNow implementation expertise to support the digital transformation of its Bell Business Markets (BBM) customers. The partnership makes Bell one of ServiceNow's largest communications customers with a first-of-its-kind collaboration in Canada.
- Formed a strategic partnership with Palo Alto Networks that brings together Bell's expertise in managed and professional services with Palo Alto Networks' AI-powered cybersecurity platforms, enabling Bell to offer a full suite of services to deliver comprehensive protection against evolving cyber threats for customers in Canada
- Launched Google Cloud Contact Center AI from Bell for Canadian businesses, a managed solution supported by professional services expertise that enables intelligent customer and agent experiences leveraging generative AI-infused technology
- Launched services for Microsoft Teams Phone Mobile, building on Bell's collaboration with Microsoft to offer Canadian businesses a flexible, secure, high-performance communication solution. The mobile-first solution integrates mobile numbers with Teams, enabling seamless calling and collaboration.
- Announced a partnership with Mila, a Montréal-based research institute in AI, to develop AI solutions to enhance customer experience, optimize business operations and cultivate a vibrant AI ecosystem within Québec and across Canada
- Launched the Bell Business Wi-Fi App, providing small businesses in Ontario and Québec with an enhanced Wi-Fi experience that combines improved security, customizable guest Wi-Fi, employee and customer data insights, and simplified network management

2025 focus

- Leverage innovative new partnerships and collaborations to deliver for our customers
- Continued growth in wireless mobile phone subscribers
- Introduction of more 5G and 5G+ devices and services
- Increased adoption of unlimited data plans and device financing plans
- Improved wireless handset device availability in addition to stable device pricing and margins
- Continued business customer adoption of advanced 5G and IoT solutions
- Continued growth in retail Internet subscribers
- Enhance Internet product superiority through new service offerings and hardware to provide an enhanced customer experience in the home
- Cross sell to customers who do not have all their telecommunication services with Bell
- Continued diversification of Bell's distribution strategy with a focus on expanding DTC and online transactions
- Continue to deliver network-centric managed and professional services solutions to large and medium-sized businesses that increase the value of connectivity services

(1) *Based on analysis by Ookla, a web testing and network diagnostics company, of Speedtest Intelligence data of fixed nationally aggregated Speed Score results foQ1-Q2 and Q3-Q4 2024.*

(2) *Voted and awarded Most Trusted High Speed Internet Provider forWi-Fi Performance/Wi-Fi Connectivity, Home Phone Service Provider, TV Service Provider (in a tie), and Cellular Service Provider (in a tie) by Canadian shoppers based on the 2025 BrandSpark Canadian Trust Study. BrandSpark is a research and consulting firm.*

2.3 Deliver the most compelling content

Taking a unified approach across our media and distribution assets to deliver the content Canadians want the most.

2024 progress

- Increased our IPTV subscriber base by 3.0% to 2,132,953 at December 31, 2024
- Grew our total Crave subscriber base to more than 3.6 million, up 18% over 2023
- 2024 was the most watched year in Crave history for hours viewed
- Crave, TSN and RDS became available on Prime Video Channels in Canada
- Maintained CTV's #1 ranking as the most-watched TV network in Canada for the 23rd year in a row
- Launched 11 English and French-language FAST channels, featuring a selection of entertainment, factual, news, and sports programming, available on LG Channels, Samsung TV Plus, Plex and The Roku Channel
- Completed the previously announced acquisition of OUTEDGE, to support Bell Media's digital media strategy and deliver multi-channel marketing solutions across Canada
- Announced the expansion of Bell Media's partnership with Warner Bros. Discovery for the Canadian market, extending Crave for multiple years as the exclusive home of HBO and Max content
- Secured a content and licensing agreement with NBCUniversal Global TV Distribution bringing cable channels USA Network and Oxygen True Crime to Canada for the first time ever, as of January 1, 2025, at which time existing specialty channels Discovery and Investigation Discovery rebranded as USA Network and Oxygen True Crime. Also on January 1, 2025, existing specialty channels Animal Planet, Discovery Science and Discovery Velocity rebranded as CTV Wild, CTV Nature, and CTV Speed.
- Announced a partnership with Lionsgate and Point Grey Pictures (PGP), the production company founded by actor Seth Rogen and filmmaker Evan Goldberg, to develop and produce PGP's first Canadian scripted TV series
- Launched Bell Ads for Business, an advertising platform that allows businesses across Canada to utilize Bell's premium Canadian data, and target intended audiences, while accessing digital inventory across the open internet and Bell Media digital properties
- Bell Media became the Canadian strategic partner of TikTok's Pulse Premiere in Canada, an advertising solution that gives advertisers' brands the control and predictability to choose where their ads are placed, adjacent to select publisher partner content on the For You feed, including adjacency to Bell Media's TikTok content
- Bell Media became the exclusive Canadian sales partner of Dotdash Meredith, America's largest digital publisher, expanding premium digital advertising in Canada
- Bell Media and StackAdapt, a multi-channel advertising platform, partnered to make Bell Media's inventory of connected TV, display, video, audio, and digital OOH channels available on the StackAdapt platform. This partnership enables advertisers to scale campaigns effectively across Bell Media's digital offerings, including live sports.
- Partnered with Shopsense AI to bring second-screen shopping experiences to Canadian viewers, marking Shopsense's first expansion outside the U.S. and the first integration of its Commerce OS into Canadian entertainment programming

2025 focus

- Continued growth in IPTV subscribers
- Enhance TV product superiority through new service offerings and innovation to provide an enhanced customer experience in the home
- Reinforce industry leadership in conventional TV, specialty TV, DTC streaming and sports services
  - In January 2025, Bell and Corus Entertainment expanded their multi-year agreement to distribute Corus networks on Bell Fibe TV and Bell Satellite TV, including Corus' premier lifestyle networks, Flavour Network and Home Network
- Continued scaling of Crave, TSN, TSN+ and RDS through expanded distribution, optimized content offering and UX improvements
  - In January 2025, Bell Media launched new bundle subscription options allowing viewers to combine Crave, TSN (English-language bundle), and RDS (French-language bundle), with the Ultimate Entertainment and Sports Bundle plans
- Continued support of original French content with a focus on digital platforms such as Crave, Noovo.ca and iHeartRadio Canada, to better serve our French-language customers through a personalized digital experience
- Grow advertising revenue and maximize market share
- Continue to scale Connected TV and Dynamic Audio Ad Insertion (DAAI), bringing precision targeting of digital advertising and providing a personalized ad experience to specific households or devices
- Advance our digital-first media strategy including growing digital revenues.[1] DTC subscribers and digital growth in OOH business
- Optimize unique partnerships and strategic content investments to monetize content rights and Bell Media properties across all platforms and scale global content distribution

(1) *Digital revenues are comprised of advertising revenue from digital platforms including web sites, mobile apps, connected TV apps and OOH digital assets/platforms, as well as advertising procured through Bell digital buying platforms and subscription revenue from DTC services and video-on-demand (VOD) services.*

2.4 Champion customer experience

Making it easier for customers to do business with Bell at every step, from sales to installation, to ongoing support.

2024 progress

- Decreased our share of consumer complaints for the BCE group of companies and affiliates by 5% over the previous year, according to the 2023–2024 Annual Report by the Commission for Complaints for Telecom-television Services (CCTS)
- Appointed Hadeer Hassaan as Bell's first Chief Customer Experience Officer, reinforcing our customer-first approach in everything we do and our objective to create meaningful experiences across all channels
- Launched a refreshed MyBell app, offering a range of new features and improvements including improved navigation, personalized offers and alerts on the home screen, and a modern visual design
- Introduced new digital bill featuring an easier to understand layout and new features that highlight any month-over-month changes, personal bill explainers and digital billboards that keep customers informed about their Bell services, exclusive offers, and campaigns like Bell for Better
- Introduced new virtual assistants leveraging Google Chat AI for Bell, Virgin Plus and Lucky Mobile customers, offering instant answers and self-service links
- Leveraging AI technologies developed by Meta and Google, launched new chatbot for field technicians that serves as a virtual helpdesk, delivering real-time support and resources to technicians
- Implemented AI-powered agent support models leveraging real-time transcription, enabling the analysis of calls in our contact centers through our Speech AI solution and the identification of cross-sell opportunities
- Leveraged Generative AI for call quality assurance, monitoring aspects such as time on hold and manager escalations and to automatically generate retention offers in real time

2025 focus

- Launch a customer friendly virtual assistant to answer common questions quickly and accurately
- Add open ticket tracking capabilities for customers to check the status of requests and communicate with agents with links in MyBell
- Continue to invest in AI to resolve customer issues faster
- Upgrade knowledge management tools enabling customers to get accurate, consistent answers whether through retail channels, call centres or MyBell
- Continue to improve quality of operations to make it easy to do business with Bell
- Further improve and expand self-installation capabilities
- Further reduce the number of repair truck rolls through better diagnostics and our Virtual Repair tool
- Reduce the elapsed time when field technicians have to refer an issue to another group for resolution

2.5 Operate with agility and cost efficiency

Underscoring our focus on operational excellence and cost discipline throughout every part of our business.

2024 progress

- Continued our multi-year operational transformation to modernize our operations, increase productivity, build technology talent and materially right-size our cost base
- Improved BCE consolidated adjusted EBITDA margin [(1)] by 1.2 pts to 43.4%, our highest annual margin in over 30 years
- Reduced Bell CTS operating costs by 3.4%, contributing to Bell CTS adjusted EBITDA margin improvement of 1.2 pts over 2023
- Realized labour savings of more than $200 million from workforce restructuring initiatives
- Reduced capital expenditures by $684 million in 2024 to $3,897 million, consistent with a planned reduction in capital spending attributable to slower new FTTP footprint expansion, regulatory decisions that discourage network investment, and the realization of efficiencies from prior investments in digital transformation initiatives
- Delivered productivity improvements and cost efficiencies resulting from the expansion of Bell's all-fibre network footprint and service innovations enabled by new broadband technologies

2025 focus

- Accelerate Bell's operational transformation
- Continued focus on our cost structure
- Realize cost savings from:
  - operating efficiencies enabled by our direct fibre footprint
  - changes in consumer behaviour and product innovation
  - digital adoption
  - product and service enhancements
  - expanding self-serve capabilities
  - new call centre and digital investments
  - other improvements to the customer service experience
  - lower contracted rates from our suppliers
  - rationalization of real estate footprint
- Continued reduction in capital expenditures and capital intensity [(2)]
  - As a direct result of the CRTC's rejection on February 3, 2025 of a Governor-in-Council request to reconsider its November 2023 decision that provided large carriers temporary wholesale tariffed access to Bell's FTTP network, we expect to reduce our capital expenditures by more than we anticipated would be the case for 2025. Consequently, our near-term fibre build target of 8.3 million locations by the end of 2025 will not be reached.

(1) *Adjusted EBITDA margin is defined as adjusted EBITDA divided by operating revenues.*

(2) *Capital intensity is defined as capital expenditures divided by operating revenues.*

2.6 Engage and invest in our people and create a sustainable future

Strengthening our inclusive workplace culture, recognizing that Bell's success requires a dynamic and engaged team that is committed to the highest ESG standards.

2024 progress

- Named one of Canada's Top 100 Employers for the tenth consecutive year by Mediacorp [1]
- Named one of Canada's Top Employers for Young People for the eighth consecutive year by Mediacorp [2]
- Named one of Canada's Top Family-Friendly Employers for the fifth consecutive year by Mediacorp [3]
- Named a Montréal Top Employer for the 12th consecutive year by Mediacorp [4]
- Introduced a new AI assistant powered by Generative AI technology for team members, offering a wide range of capabilities to enhance their productivity and creativity
- As part of our collaboration with Microsoft to bring new solutions to Canadian businesses, Bell adopted Microsoft 365 as its cloud collaboration platform, advancing the company's own digital transformation, and helping to foster greater collaboration and productivity across teams
- Introduced the Welcome Hub, Bell's onboarding solution for new hires powered by ServiceNow and developed in partnership with FX Innovation, improving the employee experience while facilitating preboarding tasks and centralizing administrative steps and procedures
- Ranked the most sustainable telecom globally for the second year in a row and 34th overall in the Corporate Knights Global 100 2025 ranking of the most sustainable corporations in the world [5]
- Named to the Canada's Best 50 Corporate Citizens list compiled by Corporate Knights for a third consecutive year, ranking 19th overall [6]
- Named one of Canada's Greenest Employers for the eighth straight year [7]
- Named the top telecom and ranked 3rd overall in the Globe and Mail's Road to Net Zero report [8]

2025 focus

- Enable skills and career development to support Bell's operational transformation
- Evolve talent and leadership development programs
- Support a holistic, company-wide engagement and communication strategy
- Continue HR transformation to drive self-service, automation, process simplification and cost structure improvements
- Continue our leading workplace programs for the mental health and well-being of all Bell team members
- Continue to implement our action plan to achieve carbon neutral operations
- Enhance our Be Cyber Savvy program for employees, further advancing their cybersecurity knowledge and awareness

(1) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Top 100Employers" in years 2016 to 2025 by Canada's Top Employers, an editorial competition organized by Mediacorp Canada Inc., a publisher of employment periodicals. Winners are evaluated and selected based on their industry leadership in offering exceptional workplaces for their employees. Employers are compared to others in their field to determine which offers the most progressive and forward-thinking programs.*

(2) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Top Employers for Young People" in years 2018 to 2025 by Canada's Top 100 Employers. Winners are evaluated and selected based on programs offered to attract and retain young employees, when compared to other employers in the same field.*

(3) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Top Family-Friendly Employers" in years2020 to 2024 by Canada's Top 100 Employers. Winners were evaluated and selected based on the programs and initiatives offered to help employees balance work and family commitments, when compared to other employers in the same field.*

(4) *Bell was recognized as one of "Montréal's Top Employers" in years2013 to 2024 by Canada's Top Employers. Winners were evaluated and selected based on progressive and forward-thinking programs offered in a variety of areas, when compared to other organizations in the same field.*

(5) *In January 2025, Corporate Knights Inc., a sustainable-economy media and research company, ranked BCE #1 among telecom providers and #34 overall in its global 2025 ranking of the World's 100 Most Sustainable Corporations. The ranking is based on an assessment of more than 8,000 public companies with revenue over US $1 billion whose fiscal year ends between July 1 2023, and June 30, 2024. All companies are scored on applicable metrics relative to their peers, with 50% of the weight assigned to sustainable revenue and sustainable investment.*

(6) *In June 2024, Corporate Knights Inc. ranked BCE #19 overall in its ranking of Canada's best 50 corporate citizens. The annual ranking is based on a set of 25 ESG indicators that compares Canadian companies with a gross revenue of at least $1 billion. Eligible companies include: Canadian-headquartered privately held companies and Canadian Crown corporations with at least $1 billion annual revenue, Canadian-listed companies with more than $1 billion annual revenue, companies included in S&P/TSX Renewable Energy and Clean Technology Index (all revenues), top 10 largest Canadian cooperative organizations by revenue, top 10 credit unions by assets under management and those with at least 100,000 members and all 2023 Best 50 companies. All companies are scored on up to 25 KPIs covering resource management, employee management, financial management, sustainable revenue and sustainable investment and supplier performance in comparison to their peer group, with 50% of each company's score assigned to sustainable revenue and sustainable investment.*

(7) *Bell was recognized as one of "Canada's Greenest Employers" in years2017 to 2024 by Canada's Top 100 Employers. Winners were selected and evaluated based on the unique environmental initiatives and programs they have developed; the extent to which they have been successful in reducing the organization's own environmental footprint; the degree to which their employees are involved in these programs and whether they contribute any unique skills; and the extent to which these initiatives have become linked to the employer's public identity, attracting new employees and clients to the organization.*

(8) *In February 2024, the Globe and Mail ranked Bell 3rd in their ranking of Canadian companies with strong management leading them on the Road to Net Zero. The ranking is based on Sustainalytics' analysis of thousands of data points to calculate the Low-Carbon Transition Rating (LCTR) score. To date, it has rated 8,000 companies globally, including 260 publicly-traded corporations in Canada.*

3 Performance targets, outlook, assumptions and risks

This section provides information pertaining to our performance against 2024 targets, [1] our consolidated business outlook and operating assumptions for 2025 and our principal business risks.

3.1 BCE 2024 performance

Financial measure	2024 target	2024 performance and results	
Revenue growth	**Approx. (1.5%)**	(1.1%)	BCE revenues declined by 1.1% in 2024, compared to 2023, driven by both lower product and service revenues of 5.2% and 0.4%, respectively, due to reduced product and service revenues from Bell CTS, partly mitigated by higher Bell Media revenues.
Adjusted EBITDA growth	**1.5% to 4.5%**	1.7%	BCE adjusted EBITDA grew by 1.7% in 2024, compared to 2023, attributable to a greater contribution from our Bell CTS and Bell Media segments, reflecting lower operating costs, moderated by reduced operating revenues.
Net earnings growth	**No target provided**	(83.9%)	In 2024, net earnings decreased by 83.9%, compared to 2023, mainly due to higher impairment of assets primarily at our Bell Media segment due to a further decline in advertising demand and spending in the linear advertising market, higher severance, acquisition and other costs, higher interest expense and higher depreciation and amortization, partly offset by lower income taxes, higher adjusted EBITDA and lower other expense.
Capital intensity	**Below 16.5%**	16.0%	Capital expenditures were $3,897 million in 2024, down $684 million or 14.9% over last year, corresponding to a capital intensity ratio of 16.0%, down 2.6 pts year over year. This decline is consistent with a planned reduction in capital spending, primarily driven by slower FTTP footprint expansion, regulatory decisions that discourage network investment, and the realization of efficiencies from prior investments in digital transformation initiatives.
Net earnings per share (EPS) growth	**No target provided**	(92.1%)	Net earnings attributable to common shareholders in 2024 decreased by $1,913 million, or $2.10 per common share, compared to 2023, mainly due to higher impairment of assets primarily at our Bell Media segment, higher severance, acquisition and other costs, higher interest expense and higher depreciation and amortization, partly offset by lower income taxes, higher adjusted EBITDA and lower other expense.
Adjusted net earnings per share (adjusted EPS) [2] growth	**(7%) to (2%)**	(5.3%)	Excluding the impact of severance, acquisition and other costs, net mark-to-market gains (losses) on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans, net equity gains (losses) on investments in associates and joint ventures, net gains (losses) on investments, early debt redemption costs and impairment of assets, net of tax and non-controlling interest (NCI), adjusted net earnings in 2024 was $2,773 million, or $3.04 per common share, compared to $2,926 million, or $3.21 per common share, in 2023.
Cash flows from operating activities growth	**No target provided**	(12.1%)	In 2024, BCE's cash flows from operating activities of $6,988 million decreased by $958 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash from working capital, higher interest paid, higher severance and other costs paid and higher income taxes paid, partly offset by higher EBITDA.
Free cash flow growth	**(11%) to (3%)**	(8.1%)	Free cash flow of $2,888 million in 2024 decreased by $256 million compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash flows from operating activities, excluding cash from acquisition and other costs paid, partly offset by lower capital expenditures.
Annualized dividend per common share	**$3.99 per share**	$3.99 per share	Annualized dividend per BCE common share for 2024 increased by $0.12 cents, or 3.1%, to $3.99 compared to $3.87 per share in 2023.

(1) *As announced in a news release issued on November7, 2024, and available on SEDAR+ at* ***www.sedarplus.ca***, we revised our revenue guidance for *2024 downward from a range of 0% to 4%, previously announced on February 8, 2024, to a decline of approximately 1.5%. All other financial guidance targets remained unchanged.*

(2) *Adjusted EPS is a non-GAAP ratio. Refer to section 11.2,* Non-GAAP ratios *in this MD&A for more information on this measure.*

3.2 Business outlook and assumptions

This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to our projected financial performance, anticipated reductions in capital expenditures, network deployment plans, and business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

2025 outlook

We expect wireless and broadband competitive pricing flowthrough pressure from 2024, lower subscriber loadings, decreased wireless product sales and higher media content and programming costs to impact revenue and adjusted EBITDA. We expect restrained enterprise customer spending on traditional network products and services, and a continued market shift by wireless customers to bring-your-own-device (BYOD) mobile phone transactions. Additionally, our strategic distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada will result in a further decrease in revenue in 2025 due to the timing of The Source store closures and transition to Best Buy Express in 2024. As this revenue is largely consumer electronics related, the impact on BCE's adjusted EBITDA will not be material given low margins for such products. While declines in legacy voice and data and traditional media revenues are expected to continue to weigh on BCE's adjusted EBITDA, our fibre, 5G wireless, B2B solutions business and digital media continue to present attractive growth opportunities.

Our strategic priorities in 2025 centre on:

- Maintaining focus on higher value mobile phone and Internet subscribers and growth in bundled households
- Continuing to accelerate our business markets growth in cloud, security and workflow automation services
- Continued digital advertising and direct-to-consumer streaming growth

Despite competitive and economic pressures on revenue and adjusted EBITDA, we anticipate a higher adjusted EBITDA margin in 2025 enabled by savings from transformation initiatives, including a reduced workforce, and other operating efficiencies. We expect a slowdown of our fibre build in Canada and efficiencies from transformation initiatives to drive lower capital expenditures, which is expected to drive higher free cash flow.

Assumptions

Assumptions about the Canadian economy

Our forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions concerning the Canadian economy. These assumptions do not incorporate the imposition of wide-ranging U.S. tariffs on imports from Canada and retaliatory tariffs by the Canadian government on a wide range of goods coming from the U.S. Given the fast-evolving situation and the high degree of uncertainty around the duration and extent of trade wars, it is difficult to predict how the effects would flow-through the economy. New tariffs could significantly affect the outlooks for economic growth, customer spending, inflation and the Canadian dollar. In particular, we have assumed:

- Strengthening economic growth, given the Bank of Canada's most recent estimated growth in Canadian gross domestic product of 1.8% in 2025, representing an increase from 1.3% in 2024
- Slower population growth because of government policies designed to slow immigration
- Growth in consumer spending supported by past decreases in interest rates
- Modest growth in business investment underpinned by past declines in interest rates
- Relatively stable level of consumer price index (CPI) inflation
- Ongoing labour market softness
- Interest rates expected to remain at or near current levels
- Canadian dollar expected to remain near current levels. Further movements may be impacted by the degree of strength of the U.S. dollar, interest rates and changes in commodity prices.

Market assumptions

- A higher level of wireline and wireless competition in consumer, business and wholesale markets
- Higher, but slowing, wireless industry penetration
- A shrinking data and voice connectivity market as business customers migrate to lower-priced telecommunications solutions or alternative OTT competitors
- The Canadian traditional TV and radio advertising markets are expected to be impacted by audience declines as the advertising market growth continues to shift towards digital
- Declines in broadcasting distribution undertaking (BDU) subscribers driven by increasing competition from the continued rollout of subscription video on demand (SVOD) streaming services together with further scaling of OTT aggregators

Assumptions underlying expected continuing contribution holiday in 2025 in the majority of our pension plans

- At the relevant time, our defined benefit (DB) pension plans will remain in funded positions with going concern surpluses and maintain solvency ratios that exceed the minimum legal requirements for a contribution holiday to be taken for applicable DB and defined contribution (DC) components
- No significant declines in our DB pension plans' financial position due to declines in investment returns or interest rates
- No material experience losses from other events such as through litigation or changes in laws, regulations or actuarial standards

3.3 Principal business risks

Provided below is a summary description of certain of our principal business risks that could have a material adverse effect on all of our segments. Certain additional business segment-specific risks are reported in section 5, *Business segment analysis*. For a detailed description of the principal risks relating to our regulatory environment and of the other principal business risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation, refer to section 8, *Regulatory environment* and section 9, *Business risks*, respectively.

General economic conditions and geopolitical events

Our business and financial results could be negatively affected by adverse economic conditions, including trade wars and recessions. Trade wars resulting from the imposition of U.S. tariffs on imports from Canada and retaliatory tariffs by the Canadian government on goods coming from the U.S. could significantly affect economic growth, customer spending, inflation and the Canadian dollar. Given the fast-evolving situation and high degree of uncertainty around the duration and extent of tariffs that could be imposed, it is difficult to predict how the effects would flow-through the economy. The global economic environment could further exacerbate pre-existing risk factors, including those described in this MD&A, in light of modest Canadian economic growth, reductions in immigration levels, high housing support costs relative to income, and financial and capital market volatility. All of these could negatively affect our business and financial results, including by adversely affecting customer spending and the resulting demand for our products and services, our customers' financial condition, and the cost and amount of funding available in the financial markets.

Furthermore, risk factors including, without limitation, those described in this MD&A, could be exacerbated, or become more likely to materialize, as a result of geopolitical events, which could have an adverse impact on our business or future financial results and related assumptions, the extent of which is difficult to predict. Geopolitical events could adversely impact the global economy and cause financial and capital market volatility, broader geopolitical instability and armed conflicts, higher energy prices, inflationary pressures limiting consumer and business spending and increasing our operating costs, disruptions in our supply chain and increased information security threats.

Competitive environment



Competitive activity in our industry is intense and competitive dynamics are evolving, contributing to disruptions in each of our business segments

Our market landscape is being reshaped by changing macroeconomic and regulatory environments, increasing global and national competition, and evolving customer preferences. As our business evolves and technological advances drive new services, delivery models and strategic partnerships, our competitive landscape continues to intensify and expand to include new and emerging competitors, certain of which were historically our partners or suppliers, as well as global-scale competitors, including, in particular, cloud and OTT service providers, IoT hardware and software providers, VoIP providers, and other web-based and satellite-based players that are penetrating the communications space with significant resources and a large customer base over which to amortize costs. Certain of these competitors are changing the competitive landscape by establishing a material market presence, which has accelerated in recent years. Established competitors further seek to consolidate or expand their product offerings through acquisitions in order to increase scale and market opportunities in light of these changes in market dynamics. Failure to effectively respond to such evolving competitive dynamics could adversely affect our business and financial results.

Technology substitution, IP networks and recent regulatory decisions, in particular, continue to facilitate entry in our industry. In addition, the effects of government policies that result in the acquisition of spectrum at favourable pricing by regional facilities-based wireless service providers distort market dynamics. These factors have changed industry economics and allowed competitors to launch new products and services and gain market share with far less investment in financial, marketing, human, technological and network resources than has historically been required. In particular, with regulatory decisions mandating wholesale rates for wireline Internet and mobile virtual network operator (MVNO) access, competitors can deliver their services over our networks, leveraging regulatory obligations applicable to us, therefore limiting their need to invest in building their own networks and impacting the network-based differentiation of our services and our ability to earn an appropriate return on investment in our networks. Such lower required investment by competitors and impact on our return on investment challenges the monetization of our networks and our operating model. Moreover, foreign OTT players are currently not subject to the same Canadian content investment obligations as those imposed on Canadian domestic digital suppliers, which provides them with a competitive advantage over us.

New technologies create a potential for diversifying our product and service offerings and create growth opportunities. However, if we are unable to develop and deploy new solutions in advance of or concurrently with our competitors, if the market does not adopt these new technologies in pace with our deployment of new solutions, or if we fail to adequately assess and manage the risks associated with these new solutions, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

We expect these trends to continue in the future, and the increased competition we face as a result could negatively impact our business including, without limitation, in the following ways:

- Competitors' aggressive market offers, combined with heightened customer sensitivity around pricing, could lead to pricing pressures, lower margins and increased costs of customer acquisition and retention, and our market share and sales volumes could decrease if we do not match competitors' pricing levels or increase customer acquisition and retention spending
- Adverse economic conditions, such as economic downturns or recessions, high interest rates and elevated inflation, adverse conditions in the financial markets, reductions in immigration levels, or a declining level of retail and commercial activity, could have a negative impact on the demand for, and prices of, our wireline, wireless and media products and services, and improve the competitive position of lower-cost providers
- Regulatory decisions regarding wholesale access to our wireless and fibre networks could facilitate entry of new competitors, including OTT players, strengthen the market position of current competitors, or encourage existing competitors to expand beyond their traditional footprint, which may negatively impact our retail subscriber base in favour of lower-margin wholesale subscribers and thus could negatively impact our capacity to optimize scale and invest in our networks
- The acceleration of disruptions and disintermediation in each of our business segments could adversely affect our business and financial results
- Should our value proposition on pricing, network, speed, service or features not be considered sufficient for customers in light of available alternatives, or should our products and services not be provided over customers' preferred delivery channels, this could lead to increased churn and slowing revenue growth
- The shift to online transactions could cause a reduction in in-store traffic, which could adversely impact our ability to leverage our extensive retail network to increase the number of subscribers and sell our products and services
- The convergence of wireline and wireless services is impacting product purchase choice by customers and could increase product substitution in favour of lower-margin products as well as increase churn. These trends are expected to increase with the continued adoption of 5G and 5G+.
- Increased embedded SIM (eSIM) adoption makes it easier for customers to change service providers and has the potential to upend existing distribution models, including negatively impacting roaming revenue
- The extent and timely rollout of fibre networks and 5G and 5G+ mobile services may be adversely impacted by government and regulatory decisions, constraints on access to and price of network equipment, labour shortages and potential operational challenges in delivering new technology
- Cloud-based and OTT-based substitution and the market expansion of lower-cost VoIP, collaboration and software-defined networking in a wide area network (SD WAN) solutions offered by local and global competitors, such as traditional software players, are changing our approach to service offerings and pricing and could have an adverse effect on our business
- The launch by Canadian and international competitors of low earth orbit (LEO) satellites, as well as partnerships between Canadian telcos and LEO satellite connectivity providers, and between governments and LEO satellite connectivity providers, to provide connectivity, including in rural areas and the North, intensifies competition, which could adversely affect our network deployment strategy in such areas and negatively impact demand for our connectivity services. The ability of our subsidiary Northwestel, operating in Canada's North, to respond to the competitive threat from these providers is further hampered by CRTC retail Internet regulations.
- Increased insolvency, spending rationalization and consolidation by business customers could lead to further disruptions in our Bell CTS segment, driven by technology substitution, economic factors and customers' operational efficiencies
- The pressure from simpler, lower-cost, agile service models is driving in-sourcing trends, which could have an adverse impact on our managed services business
- Greater customer adoption of services like 5G, as well as IoT services and applications in the areas of retail (e.g., home automation), business (e.g., remote monitoring), transportation (e.g., connected car and asset tracking) and urban city optimization (smart cities), combined with the increased use of AI, is expected to accelerate competition in these areas
- Subscriber and viewer growth and retention are challenged by changing viewer habits, optionality, higher costs for consumers and content providers, as well as the expansion and continued market penetration of global scale low-cost OTT content providers, OTT aggregators and other alternative service providers, some of which may offer content and platforms as loss leaders to support their core business, as well as account stacking, CRTC arbitration and a fragmentation of audiences due to an abundance of choices
- Competition, with both global competitors and traditional Canadian TV competitors, for programming content could drive significant increases in content acquisition and development costs as well as reduced access to key content as some competitors withhold content to enhance their OTT service offering
- The proliferation of content piracy could negatively impact our ability to monetize products and services beyond our current expectations, while creating bandwidth pressure without corresponding revenue growth in the context of regulated wholesale high-speed Internet access rates
- Our ability to grow digital and other alternative advertising revenue, in the context of a changing and fragmented advertising market, is being challenged by global-scale players
- Traditional radio faces accelerated substitution from new music players and alternative streaming services such as those offered by global audio streaming players and those made available by new technologies, including smart car services

For a further discussion of our competitive environment and related risks, as well as a list of our main competitors, on a segmented basis, refer to *Competitive landscape and industry trends* and *Principal business risks* in section 5, *Business segment analysis*.

Regulatory environment and compliance



Our regulatory environment influences our strategies, and adverse governmental or regulatory decisions could have negative financial, operational, reputational or competitive consequences for our business

Although most of our retail services are not price-regulated, government agencies and departments such as the CRTC, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED), Canadian Heritage and the Competition Bureau continue to play a significant role in regulatory matters such as establishing and modifying regulations for mandatory access to networks, spectrum auctions, the imposition of consumer-related codes of conduct, approval of acquisitions, broadcast and spectrum licensing, foreign ownership requirements, privacy and cybersecurity obligations, and control of copyright piracy. As with all regulated organizations, strategies are contingent upon regulatory decisions. Adverse decisions by governments or regulatory agencies, increased regulation or lack of effective anti-piracy remedies could have negative financial, operational, reputational or competitive consequences for our business.

For a discussion of our regulatory environment and the principal risks related thereto, refer to section 8, *Regulatory environment* as well as the segment discussion under *Principal business risks* in section 5.1, *Bell CTS*.

Failure to proactively address our legal and regulatory obligations, and our involvement in various claims and legal proceedings, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance and reputation

Changes in laws or regulations, or in how they are interpreted, and the adoption of new laws or regulations, as well as pending or future litigation, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance and reputation. The increase in laws and regulations around customer interactions and the technological evolution of our business further create an environment of complex compliance requirements that must be adequately managed. The failure to monitor and comply with legal or regulatory obligations applicable to us could expose us to litigation, significant fines and penalties, and operational restrictions, as well as result in reputational harm. Heightened focus on consumer protection through provincial legislation and regulatory consumer codes, as well as increased legal and regulatory pressure in the areas of privacy, accessibility, data governance and other ESG topics, require that we build and operationalize enhanced compliance frameworks and could further increase the company's exposure to investigations, litigation, sanctions, fines and reputational harm.

We become involved in various claims and legal proceedings as part of our business. For a description of important legal proceedings involving us, please see the section entitled *Legal proceedings* contained in the BCE 2024 AIF.

Technology/infrastructure transformation



The evolution and transformation of our networks, systems and operations using next-generation technologies, while lowering our cost structure, are essential to effective competition and customer experience

Globalization, increased competition and ongoing technological advances are driving customer expectations for faster market responses, improved customer service, enhanced user experiences and cost-effective delivery. Meeting these expectations requires the deployment of new service and product technologies along with customer service tools that are network-neutral and based on a more collaborative and integrated development environment. The availability of improved networks and software technologies further provides the foundation for better and faster connections, which have in turn led to a significant growth in IoT applications. Change can be difficult and may present unforeseen obstacles that might impact successful execution, and this transition is made more challenging by the complexity of our multi-product environment, combined with the complexity of our network and IT infrastructure.

We are pursuing an operational transformation, which entails improving the experience and value we deliver to customers enabled by modernized infrastructure, simplified and automated business processes, and a right-sized cost model.

Failure to successfully pursue this transformation and accurately assess the potential of new technologies, make critical updates to existing network capabilities, achieve cloud integration and fortify cybersecurity, or to invest and evolve in the appropriate direction in an environment of changing business models, could limit our ability to deliver value to our customers through easy and simple buy and support interactions and through enabling them to get what they want much faster through any channel, as well as limit our customers' ability to receive products, services and content to any device or location regardless of network access type. As a result, this could have an adverse impact on our business and financial results.

Our network and IT evolution activities seek to use new as well as evolving and developing technologies, including network functions virtualization, software-defined networks, cloud technologies, multi-edge computing, open source software, "big data", IoT, AI and machine learning. These activities further seek to transform our networks and systems through consolidation, virtualization and automation to achieve our objectives of becoming more agile in our service delivery and operations, as well as providing omni-channel capabilities for our customers and driving lower costs. Our evolution activities also focus on building next-generation converged wireline and wireless networks leveraging smart-core technologies, to enable competitive quality and customer experience at a competitive cost structure amid rapidly growing capacity requirements. Alignment across technology platforms, product and service development and operations is increasingly critical to ensure appropriate trade-offs and optimization of capital allocation. Failure to adopt best in class technology practices in transforming our operations in order to enable a truly customer-centric service experience may hinder our ability to build customers' trust in our innovation and technological capabilities and our ability to compete on footprint, service experience and cost structure. Planning and executing multiple complex projects within the desired delivery timelines can also be challenging. Any one or more of the above could have an adverse impact on our business, financial results and reputation.

Customer retention and new customer acquisitions may be hindered during our transformation activities if such transformation causes poor service performance, which in turn may adversely affect our ability to achieve operational and financial objectives. Failure to quickly maximize adaptable infrastructures, processes and technologies to efficiently respond to evolving customer patterns and behaviours and to leverage IP and automation across many facets of our network, product and service portfolio could inhibit a fully customer-centric approach. This could reduce our ability to provide comprehensive self-serve convenience, real-time provisioning, cost savings and flexibility in delivery and consumption, leading to negative business and financial outcomes.

We further seek to expand our network footprint to enhance our value proposition and meet customer needs while deploying technologies to support growth. However, adverse government, regulatory or court decisions may impact the specific nature, magnitude, location and timing of investment decisions. In particular, the requirement to provide aggregated access to our FTTP on a wholesale basis, lowering of rates by the CRTC of mandated wholesale services over FTTP and/or FTTN, the imposition of unfavourable terms or the adoption of unfavourable rates in arbitration processes associated with the facilities-based MVNO access service the CRTC has implemented, the potential for additional mandated access to our networks, or the imposition of broader wholesale obligations on wireless networks would undermine the incentives for facilities-based digital infrastructure providers to invest in next-generation wireline and wireless networks. Failure to continue investment in next-generation capabilities in a disciplined, timely and strategic manner could limit our ability to compete effectively and to achieve desired business and financial results.

Other examples of risks that could affect the achievement of our desired technology/infrastructure transformation include the following:

- Failure to have our people, processes and culture evolve to a cross-functional approach to minimize business unit silos and promote a holistic “One Bell” mindset may impact our transformation initiatives
- The current global economic environment as well as geopolitical events may bring about further incremental costs, delays or unavailability of equipment, materials and resources, which may impact our ability to continue building next-generation converged networks and drive other transformation initiatives
- Challenges in hiring, retaining, insourcing, and developing technical and skilled resources could adversely impact transformation activities. Potential deterioration in employee morale and de-prioritization of transformation initiatives due to staff reductions, cost reductions or reorganizations could adversely affect our transformation and financial results.
- Suboptimal capital deployment in network build, infrastructure and process upgrades, and customer service improvements, could hinder our ability to compete effectively
- Cloud-based strategy with multiple service providers requires a different architecture framework and execution for each service provider which could slow the pace of our transformation
- Execution risk and lower or slower than expected savings achieved through targeted savings initiatives (e.g., vendor management, real estate optimization) could impact our ability to invest in the transformation
- We, and other telecommunications carriers upon which we rely to provide services, must be able to purchase high-quality, reputable network equipment and services from third-party suppliers on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost
- Network construction and deployment on municipal or private property requires the issuance of municipal or property owner consents, respectively, for the installation of network equipment, which could increase the cost of, and cause delays in, fibre and wireless rollouts
- The successful deployment of 5G mobile services could be impacted by various factors affecting coverage and costs
- Higher demand for faster Internet speed and capacity, coupled with governmental policies and initiatives, creates tensions around FTTP deployment in terms of geographic preference and pace of rollout
- The increasing dependence on applications for content delivery, sales, customer engagement and service experience drives the need for new and scarce capabilities (sourced internally or externally), that may not be available, as well as the need for associated operating processes integrated into ongoing operations
- New products, services or applications could reduce demand for our existing, more profitable service offerings or cause prices for those services to decline, and could result in a shorter life cycle for existing or developing technologies, which could increase depreciation and amortization expense
- The decommissioning of legacy equipment could be challenged by customer and regulatory requirements to continue using older technologies as well as inherent risks involved with transitioning to new systems
- As content providers’ business models change, content consumption habits evolve and viewing options increase, our ability to aggregate and distribute relevant content and our ability to develop alternative delivery vehicles to compete in new markets and increase customer engagement and revenue streams may be hindered by the significant software development and network investment required
- Successfully managing the development and deployment of relevant product solutions on a timely basis to match the speed of adoption of IoT in the areas of retail, business and government could be challenging
- Customers continue to expect improvements in customer service, new functions and features, and reductions in the price charged to provide those services. Our ability to provide such improvements increasingly relies upon using a number of rapidly evolving technologies, including AI and machine learning. However, the use of such technologies is being increasingly scrutinized by legislators and regulators. If we cannot build market-leading competencies in the use of these emerging technologies in a way that respects societal values, we may not be able to continue to meet changing customer expectations and to continue to grow our business.

4 Consolidated financial analysis

Our financial resources

This section provides detailed information and analysis about BCE's performance in 2024 compared with 2023. It focuses on BCE's consolidated operating results and provides financial information for our Bell CTS and Bell Media business segments. For further discussion and analysis of our business segments, refer to section 5, *Business segment analysis*.

4.1 Introduction

BCE consolidated income statements

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Operating revenues				
Service	**21,073**	21,154	(81)	(0.4%)
Product	**3,336**	3,519	(183)	(5.2%)
Total operating revenues	**24,409**	24,673	(264)	(1.1%)
Operating costs	**(13,820)**	(14,256)	436	3.1%
Adjusted EBITDA	**10,589**	10,417	172	1.7%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***43.4%***	*42.2%*		*1.2 pts*
Severance, acquisition and other costs	**(454)**	(200)	(254)	n.m.
Depreciation	**(3,758)**	(3,745)	(13)	(0.3%)
Amortization	**(1,283)**	(1,173)	(110)	(9.4%)
Finance costs				
Interest expense	**(1,713)**	(1,475)	(238)	(16.1%)
Net return on post-employment benefit plans	**66**	108	(42)	(38.9%)
Impairment of assets	**(2,190)**	(143)	(2,047)	n.m.
Other expense	**(305)**	(466)	161	34.5%
Income taxes	**(577)**	(996)	419	42.1%
Net earnings	**375**	2,327	(1,952)	(83.9%)
Net earnings attributable to:				
Common shareholders	**163**	2,076	(1,913)	(92.1%)
Preferred shareholders	**181**	187	(6)	(3.2%)
NCI	**31**	64	(33)	(51.6%)
Net earnings	**375**	2,327	(1,952)	(83.9%)
Adjusted net earnings	**2,773**	2,926	(153)	(5.2%)
EPS	**0.18**	2.28	(2.10)	(92.1%)
Adjusted EPS	**3.04**	3.21	(0.17)	(5.3%)

n.m.: not meaningful

BCE statements of cash flows – selected information

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Cash flows from operating activities	**6,988**	7,946	(958)	(12.1%)
Capital expenditures	**(3,897)**	(4,581)	684	14.9%
Free cash flow	**2,888**	3,144	(256)	(8.1%)

BCE operating revenues decreased by 1.1% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by reduced product and service revenues of 5.2% and 0.4%, respectively. The decline in product revenues was attributable to lower consumer electronics sales at The Source due to permanent store closures and conversion to Best Buy Express as part of our distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada, partly offset by greater wireless device sales, mainly resulting from a higher sales mix of premium mobile phones, moderated by lower contracted volumes. The decline in service revenues reflected greater acquisition, retention and bundle discounts on wireline residential services, sustained wireless competitive pricing pressures, ongoing erosion in legacy voice, and satellite TV revenues, and continued lower demand for traditional broadcast TV advertising. This was mitigated in part by higher wireless, retail Internet and IPTV subscriber bases, along with the flow-through of rate increases, ongoing growth in media digital revenues, the contribution from various acquisitions, and higher business solutions services revenue. (1)

In 2024, net earnings decreased by 83.9%, compared to 2023, mainly due to higher impairment of assets primarily at our Bell Media segment, higher severance, acquisition and other costs, higher interest expense and higher depreciation and amortization, partly offset by lower income taxes, higher adjusted EBITDA and lower other expense.

BCE adjusted EBITDA grew by 1.7% in 2024, compared to last year, due to growth in both our Bell CTS and Bell Media segments, driven by lower operating costs, reflecting cost reduction initiatives, mainly attributable to workforce reductions, cost containment and other operating efficiencies, partly offset by reduced operating revenues. This resulted in an adjusted EBITDA margin of 43.4% in 2024, up 1.2 pts, over last year, due to lower operating costs, coupled with a reduced proportion of low-margin product sales in our total revenue base, partly offset by lower service revenue flow-through.

In 2024, BCE's cash flows from operating activities decreased by $958 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash from working capital, higher interest paid, higher severance and other costs paid and higher income taxes paid, partly offset by higher EBITDA.

Free cash flow decreased by $256 million in 2024, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash flows from operating activities, excluding cash from acquisition and other costs paid, partly offset by lower capital expenditures.

4.2 Customer connections

Our customers and relationships

BCE net activations (losses)

	2024	2023	% change
Mobile phone net subscriber activations (losses)	**309,517**	411,189	(24.7%)
Postpaid	***213,408***	*426,172*	*(49.9%)*
Prepaid	***96,109***	*(14,983)*	*n.m.*
Mobile connected device net subscriber activations	**310,882**	293,307	6.0%
Retail high-speed Internet net subscriber activations	**131,521**	187,126	(29.7%)
Retail IPTV net subscriber activations	**21,614**	81,918	(73.6%)
Retail residential NAS lines net losses	**(187,426)**	(176,612)	(6.1%)
Total services net activations	**586,108**	796,928	(26.5%)

n.m.: not meaningful

(1) *Business solutions services revenue within our BBM unit is comprised of managed services, which include network management, voice management, hosting and security, and professional services, which include consulting, integration and resource services.*

Total BCE customer connections

	2024	2023	% change
Mobile phone subscribers (1) (2) (4)	**10,288,574**	10,287,046	–
Postpaid (4)	***9,530,436***	*9,422,830*	*1.1%*
Prepaid (1) (2)	***758,138***	*864,216*	*(12.3%)*
Mobile connected device subscribers	**3,043,430**	2,732,548	11.4%
Retail high-speed Internet subscribers (2) (3) (4)	**4,490,896**	4,473,429	0.4%
Retail IPTV subscribers (3)	**2,132,953**	2,070,342	3.0%
Retail residential NAS lines (3)	**1,834,191**	2,021,617	(9.3%)
Total services subscribers (4)	**21,790,044**	21,584,982	1.0%

(1) *In Q4 2024, we removed 124,216 Bell prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at December31, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date.*

(2) *In Q3 2024, we removed 77,971 Virgin Plus prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at September30, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date. Additionally, as a result of a recent CRTC decision on wholesale high-speed Internet access services, we are no longer able to resell cable Internet services to new customers in our wireline footprint as of September 12, 2024, and consequently we removed all of the existing 106,259 cable subscribers in our wireline footprint from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base as of that date.*

(3) *In Q2 2024, we increased our retail IPTV subscriber base by 40,997 to align the deactivation policy for our Fibe TV streaming services to our traditional Fibe TV service. While in Q2 2023, our retail high-speed Internet, retail IPTV and retail residential NAS lines subscriber bases increased by 35,080, 243 and 7,458 subscribers, respectively, as a result of small acquisitions.*

(4) *In Q1 2024, we adjusted our mobile phone postpaid subscriber base to remove very low tonon-revenue generating business market subscribers of 105,802. Additionally, in Q1 2024 our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base increased by 3,850 business subscribers as a result of a small acquisition. We also removed 11,645 turbo hubs subscribers from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base in Q1 2024, as we are no longer actively marketing this product in our wireless-to-the-home footprint. Lastly, as of Q1 2024, we are no longer reporting retail satellite TV subscribers as this no longer represents a significant proportion of our revenues. As a result, satellite TV subscribers have been removed from our retail TV subscriber base, and we now report exclusively retail IPTV subscribers.*

BCE added 586,108 net retail subscriber activations in 2024, down 26.5% compared to last year. The net retail subscriber activations in 2024 consisted of:

- 309,517 mobile phone net subscriber activations, along with 310,882 mobile connected device net subscriber activations
- 131,521 retail high-speed Internet net subscriber activations
- 21,614 retail IPTV net subscriber activations
- 187,426 retail residential NAS lines net losses

At December 31, 2024, BCE's retail subscriber connections totaled 21,790,044, up 1.0% year over year, and consisted of:

- 10,288,574 mobile phone subscribers, stable year over year, and 3,043,430 mobile connected device subscribers, up 11.4% year over year
- 4,490,896 retail high-speed Internet subscribers, up 0.4% year over year
- 2,132,953 retail IPTV subscribers, up 3.0% year over year
- 1,834,191 retail residential NAS lines, down 9.3% year over year

4.3 Operating revenues

BCE
Revenues
(in $ millions)



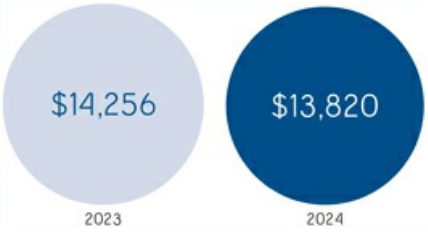
	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Bell CTS	**21,619**	21,926	(307)	(1.4%)
Bell Media	**3,151**	3,117	34	1.1%
Inter-segment eliminations	**(361)**	(370)	9	2.4%
Total BCE operating revenues	**24,409**	24,673	(264)	(1.1%)

BCE

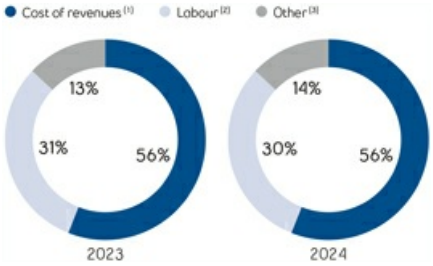
BCE operating revenues in 2024 decreased by 1.1% over last year, driven by lower product revenues of 5.2% and lower service revenues of 0.4%. The year-over-year decline in operating revenues was attributable to lower Bell CTS revenues of 1.4%, from both lower product revenues of 5.2% and reduced service revenues of 0.7%, driven by continued erosion in wireline voice revenues, partly offset by higher wireline data and wireless revenues. The growth in Bell Media operating revenues of 1.1% moderated the decline in BCE operating revenues, reflecting higher advertising and other revenues, partly offset by lower subscriber revenues.

4.4 Operating costs

BCE
Operating costs
(in $ millions)



BCE
Operating cost profile



	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Bell CTS	**(11,788)**	(12,206)	418	3.4%
Bell Media	**(2,393)**	(2,420)	27	1.1%
Inter-segment eliminations	**361**	370	(9)	(2.4%)
Total BCE operating costs	**(13,820)**	(14,256)	436	3.1%

(1) *Cost of revenues includes costs of wireless devices and other equipment sold, network and content costs, and payments to other carriers.*

(2) *Labour costs (net of capitalized costs) include wages, salaries and related taxes and benefits, post-employment benefit plans service cost, and other labour costs, including contractor and outsourcing costs.*

(3) *Other operating costs include marketing, advertising and sales commission costs, bad debt expense, taxes other than income taxes, IT costs, professional service fees and rent.*

BCE

BCE operating costs decreased by 3.1% in 2024, compared to last year, due to lower expenses in Bell CTS of 3.4% and Bell Media of 1.1%, reflecting cost reduction initiatives, mainly attributable to workforce reductions, cost containment and other operating efficiencies, as well as lower cost of goods sold associated with the product revenue decline and lower content costs at Bell Media.

4.5 Net earnings

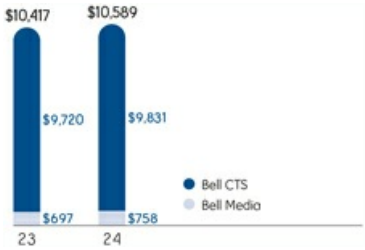
BCE
Net earnings
(in $ millions)



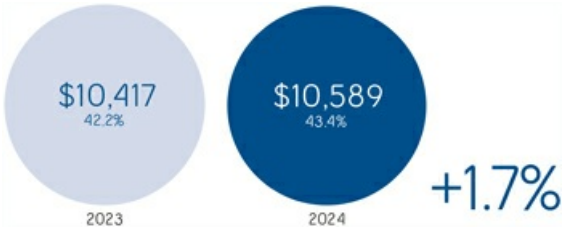
In 2024, net earnings decreased by 83.9%, compared to 2023, mainly due to higher impairment of assets primarily at our Bell Media segment due to a further decline in advertising demand and spending in the linear advertising market, higher severance, acquisition and other costs, higher interest expense and higher depreciation and amortization, partly offset by lower income taxes, higher adjusted EBITDA and lower other expense.

4.6 Adjusted EBITDA

BCE
Adjusted EBITDA
(in $ millions)



BCE
Adjusted EBITDA
(in $ millions)
(% adjusted EBITDA margin)



	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Bell CTS	**9,831**	9,720	111	1.1%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***45.5%***	*44.3%*		*1.2 pts*
Bell Media	**758**	697	61	8.8%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***24.1%***	*22.4%*		*1.7 pts*
Total BCE adjusted EBITDA	**10,589**	10,417	172	1.7%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***43.4%***	*42.2%*		*1.2 pts*

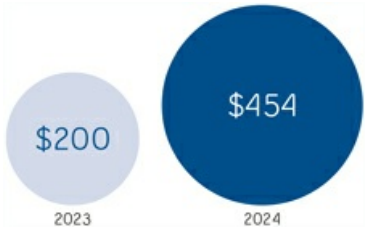
BCE

BCE adjusted EBITDA increased by 1.7% in 2024, compared to 2023, driven by growth from both our Bell CTS and Bell Media segments of 1.1% and 8.8%, respectively, due to lower operating costs, partly offset by reduced operating revenues. This resulted in an adjusted EBITDA margin of 43.4% in 2024, up 1.2 pts over last year, attributable to lower operating costs, along with a reduced proportion of low-margin product sales in our total revenue base, moderated by lower service revenue flow-through.

4.7 Severance, acquisition and other costs

This category includes various income and expenses that are not related directly to the operating revenues generated during the year. This includes severance costs consisting of charges related to involuntary and voluntary employee terminations, as well as transaction costs, such as legal and financial advisory fees, related to completed or potential acquisitions, employee severance costs related to the purchase of a business, the costs to integrate acquired companies into our operations, costs related to litigation and regulatory decisions, when they are significant, and other costs.

BCE
Severance, acquisition and other costs
(in $ millions)



2024

Severance, acquisition and other costs included:

- Severance costs of $383 million related to involuntary and voluntary employee terminations
- Acquisition and other costs of $71 million

2023

Severance, acquisition and other costs included:

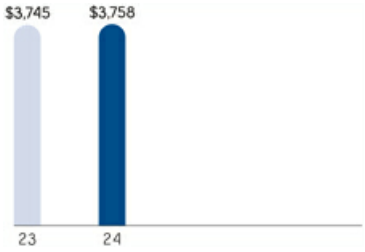
- Severance costs of $134 million related to involuntary and voluntary employee terminations
- Acquisition and other costs of $66 million

4.8 Depreciation and amortization

The amount of our depreciation and amortization in any year is affected by:

- *How much we invested in new property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in previous years*
- *How many assets we retired during the year*
- *Estimates of the useful lives of assets*

BCE
Depreciation
(in $ millions)



BCE
Amortization
(in $ millions)



Depreciation

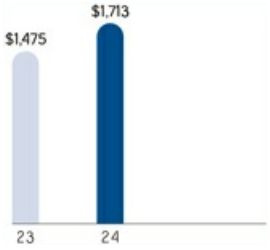
Depreciation in 2024 increased by $13 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to a higher asset base as we continued to invest in our broadband and wireless networks.

Amortization

Amortization in 2024 increased by $110 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to a higher asset base.

4.9 Finance costs

BCE
Interest expense
(in $ millions)



BCE
Net return on post-employment benefit plans
(in $ millions)



Interest expense

Interest expense in 2024 increased by $238 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to higher average debt balances and higher interest rates.

Net return on post-employment benefit plans

Net return on our post-employment benefit plans is based on market conditions that existed at the beginning of the year as well as the net post-employment benefit plan asset (liability). On January 1, 2024, the discount rate was 4.6% compared to 5.3% on January 1, 2023.

In 2024, net return on post-employment benefit plans decreased by $42 million, compared to last year, as a result of a lower discount rate in 2024 and a lower net asset position.

The impacts of changes in market conditions during the year are recognized in *Other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI)*.

4.10 Impairment of assets

2024

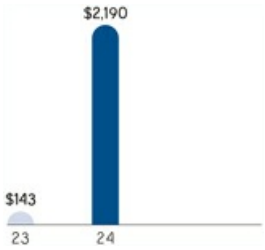
During the third quarter of 2024, we identified indicators of impairment for our Bell Media TV services and radio markets, due to a further decline in advertising demand and spending in the linear advertising market. Accordingly, impairment testing was required for certain groups of cash generating units (CGUs) as well as for goodwill for the Bell Media group of CGUs.

We recognized $958 million of impairment charges for English and French TV services and radio markets within our Bell Media segment. These charges included $627 million allocated to indefinite-life intangible assets for broadcast licences and brands, $144 million allocated to program and feature film rights, $85 million allocated to property, plant and equipment for network and infrastructure and equipment, $85 million allocated to software, $10 million allocated to finite-life intangible assets mainly for trademarks, and $7 million allocated to prepaid expenses.

In Q3 2024, we recorded $1,132 million of impairment charges for goodwill at Bell Media.

Additionally in 2024, we recorded impairment charges of $100 million related mainly to right-of-use assets for certain office spaces we ceased using as part of our real estate optimization strategy as a result of our hybrid work policy.

BCE
Impairment of assets
(in $ millions)



2023

During the fourth quarter of 2023, we recognized $86 million of impairment charges for French TV channels within our Bell Media segment. The impairment charges were the result of a reduction in advertising demand in the industry resulting from economic uncertainties and unfavourable impacts to market-based valuation assumptions. These charges included $41 million allocated to indefinite-life intangible assets for broadcast licences and brands, and $45 million to finite-life intangible assets for program and feature film rights.

There was no impairment of Bell Media goodwill.

Additionally in 2023, we recorded impairment charges of $57 million related mainly to right-of-use assets for certain office spaces we ceased using as part of our real estate optimization strategy as a result of our hybrid work policy.

4.11 Other expense

Other (expense) income includes income and expense items, such as:

- *Net mark-to-market gains or losses on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans*
- *Equity income or losses from investments in associates and joint ventures*
- *Gains or losses on retirements and disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*
- *Gains or losses on investments, including gains or losses when we dispose of, write down or reduce our ownership in investments*
- *Early debt redemption costs*
- *Interest income*

BCE
Other expense
(in $ millions)



For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Net mark-to-market losses on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans	**(269)**	(103)
Equity (losses) income from investments in associates and joint ventures		
Loss on investment	**(247)**	(581)
Operations	**10**	28
(Losses) gains on retirements and disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(38)**	11
Interest income	**123**	67
Gains on investments	**57**	80
Early debt redemption costs	**–**	(1)
Other	**59**	33
Total other expense	**(305)**	(466)

2024

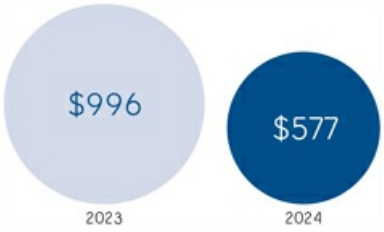
Other expense of $305 million included net mark-to-market losses on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans, losses on our equity investments in associates and joint ventures, which included a loss on BCE's share of an obligation to repurchase at fair value the minority interest in MLSE and losses on retirements and disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, partly offset by interest income and gains on our investments mainly related to an obligation to repurchase at fair value the minority interest in one of our subsidiaries.

2023

Other expense of $466 million included losses on our equity investments in associates and joint ventures which included a loss on BCE's share of an obligation to repurchase at fair value the minority interest in MLSE and net mark-to-market losses on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans, partly offset by gains on our investments as a result of the sale of our 63% ownership in certain production studios and higher interest income.

4.12 Income taxes

BCE
Income taxes
(in $ millions)



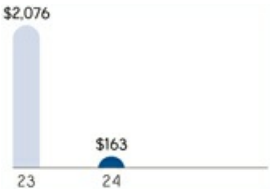
The following table reconciles the amount of reported income taxes in the income statements with income taxes calculated at a statutory income tax rate of 26.8% for both 2024 and 2023.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Net earnings	**375**	2,327
Add back income taxes	**577**	996
Earnings before income taxes	**952**	3,323
Applicable statutory tax rate	**26.8%**	26.8%
Income taxes computed at applicable statutory rates	**(255)**	(891)
Non-taxable portion of gains on investments	**18**	5
Uncertain tax positions	**4**	16
Impairment of goodwill	**(303)**	–
Change in estimate relating to prior periods	**1**	10
Non-taxable portion of equity losses	**(66)**	(149)
Previously unrecognized tax benefits	**3**	–
Other	**21**	13
Total income taxes	**(577)**	(996)
Average effective tax rate	**60.6%**	30.0%

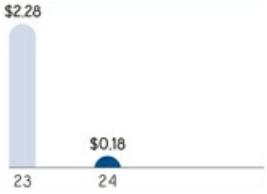
Income taxes in 2024 decreased by $419 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower taxable income.

4.13 Net earnings attributable to common shareholders and EPS

BCE
Net earnings attributable to common shareholders
(in $ millions)



BCE
EPS
(in $)



BCE
Adjusted net earnings
(in $ millions)



BCE
Adjusted EPS
(in $)



Net earnings attributable to common shareholders in 2024 decreased by $1,913 million, or $2.10 per common share, compared to 2023, mainly due to higher impairment of assets primarily at our Bell Media segment, higher severance, acquisition and other costs, higher interest expense and higher depreciation and amortization, partly offset by lower income taxes, higher adjusted EBITDA and lower other expense.

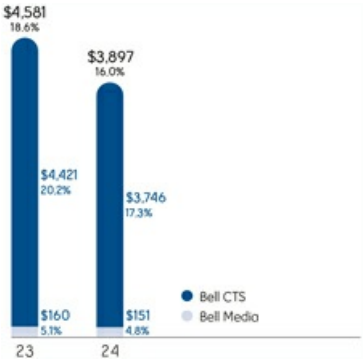
Excluding the impact of severance, acquisition and other costs, net mark-to-market gains (losses) on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans, net equity gains (losses) on investments in associates and joint ventures, net gains (losses) on investments, early debt redemption costs and impairment of assets, net of tax and NCI, adjusted net earnings in 2024 was $2,773 million, or $3.04 per common share, compared to $2,926 million, or $3.21 per common share, in 2023.

4.14 Capital expenditures

Our networks

BCE

Capital expenditures
(in $ millions)
Capital intensity
(%)



BCE capital expenditures of $3,897 million in 2024, along with a corresponding capital intensity ratio of 16.0%, declined by 14.9% and 2.6 pts, respectively, over 2023, consistent with a planned reduction in capital spending, primarily driven by slower FTTP footprint expansion, regulatory decisions that discourage network investment, and the realization of efficiencies from prior investments in digital transformation initiatives.

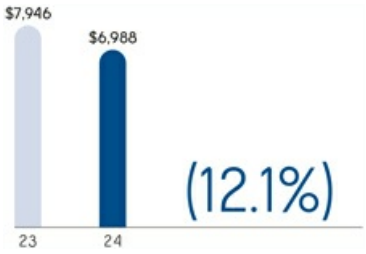
4.15 Cash flows

In 2024, BCE's cash flows from operating activities decreased by $958 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash from working capital, higher interest paid, higher severance and other costs paid and higher income taxes paid, partly offset by higher EBITDA.

Free cash flow decreased by $256 million in 2024, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash flows from operating activities, excluding cash from acquisition and other costs paid, partly offset by lower capital expenditures.

BCE

Cash flows from operating activities
(in $ millions)



BCE

Free cash flow
(in $ millions)



5 Business segment analysis

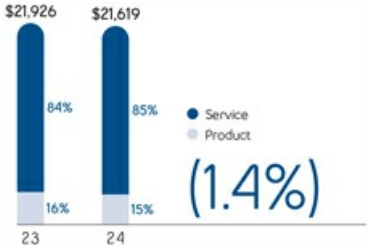
Our networks | Our customers and relationships | Our products and services | Our financial resources

5.1 Bell CTS

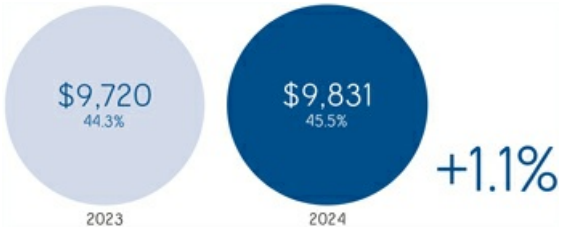
Financial performance analysis

2024 performance highlights

Bell CTS
Revenues
(in $ millions)



Bell CTS
Adjusted EBITDA
(in $ millions)
(% adjusted EBITDA margin)



Total mobile phone subscribers (1) (2) (4) **in 2024**

10.3 million

Flat vs. 2023

Mobile phone postpaid net subscriber activations in 2024

213,408

Decreased (49.9%) vs. 2023

Mobile phone prepaid net subscriber activations in 2024

96,109

vs. net losses of (14,983) in 2023

Mobile phone postpaid churn in 2024 (5)

1.33%

Increased 0.18 pts vs. 2023

Mobile phone blended average revenue per user (ARPU) (1) (2) (4) (6) per month

(2.0%)

2024: $57.90
2023: $59.08

Retail high-speed Internet subscriber growth (2) (3) (4)

+0.4%

in 2024

Retail high-speed Internet net subscriber activations in 2024

131,521

Decreased (29.7%) vs. 2023

Retail IPTV subscriber growth (3)

+3.0%

in 2024

Retail IPTV net subscriber activations in 2024

21,614

Decreased (73.6%) vs. 2023

Retail residential NAS lines subscriber decline (3)

(9.3%)

in 2024

(1) *In Q4 2024, we removed 124,216 Bell prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at December 31, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date.*

(2) *In Q3 2024, we removed 77,971 Virgin Plus prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at September 30, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date. Additionally, as a result of a recent CRTC decision on wholesale high-speed Internet access services, we are no longer able to resell cable Internet services to new customers in our wireline footprint as of September 12, 2024, and consequently we removed all of the existing 106,259 cable subscribers in our wireline footprint from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base as of that date.*

(3) *In Q2 2024, we increased our retail IPTV subscriber base by 40,997 to align the deactivation policy for our Fibe TV streaming services to our traditional Fibe TV service. While in Q2 2023, our retail high-speed Internet, retail IPTV and retail residential NAS lines subscriber bases increased by 35,080, 243 and 7,458 subscribers, respectively, as a result of small acquisitions.*

(4) *In Q1 2024, we adjusted our mobile phone postpaid subscriber base to remove very low ton on-revenue generating business market subscribers of 105,802. Additionally, in Q1 2024 our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base increased by 3,850 business subscribers as a result of a small acquisition. We also removed 11,645 turbo hubs subscribers from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base in Q1 2024, as we are no longer actively marketing this product in our wireless-to-the-home footprint.*

(5) *Mobile phone churn is defined as the rate at which existing mobile phone subscribers cancel their services. Refer to section 11.6 KPIs in this MD&A for more information on this measure.*

(6) *Mobile phone blended ARPU is defined as Bell CTS wireless external services revenues divided by the average mobile phone subscriber base for the specified period, expressed as a dollar unit per month.*

Bell CTS results

Revenues

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Wireless	**7,149**	7,120	29	0.4%
Wireline data	**8,117**	8,084	33	0.4%
Wireline voice	**2,672**	2,862	(190)	(6.6%)
Other wireline services	**318**	312	6	1.9%
External service revenues	**18,256**	18,378	(122)	(0.7%)
Inter-segment service revenues	**27**	29	(2)	(6.9%)
Operating service revenues	**18,283**	18,407	(124)	(0.7%)
Wireless	**2,715**	2,885	(170)	(5.9%)
Wireline	**621**	634	(13)	(2.1%)
External/Operating product revenues	**3,336**	3,519	(183)	(5.2%)
Total external revenues	**21,592**	21,897	(305)	(1.4%)
Total operating revenues	**21,619**	21,926	(307)	(1.4%)

Bell CTS operating revenues declined by 1.4% in 2024, compared to last year, due to both lower product and service revenues. The year-over-year service revenue decline was driven by continued erosion in wireline voice revenues, moderated by wireline data and wireless revenues growth.

Bell CTS operating service revenues decreased by 0.7% in the year, compared to 2023.

- **Wireless revenues** increased by 0.4% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by:
  - Continued growth in our mobile phone and connected device subscriber bases coupled with the flow-through of rate increases

  These factors were partly offset by:
  - Greater competitive pricing pressures on rate plans experienced throughout the year
  - Lower data overages driven by increased customer adoption of monthly plans with higher data thresholds, including unlimited plans
- **Wireline data revenues** grew by 0.4% in 2024, compared to 2023, mainly driven by:
  - Higher retail Internet and IPTV subscriber bases, along with the flow-through of residential rate increases
  - The contribution from FX Innovation, acquired in June 2023, along with other small acquisitions
  - Greater business solutions services sales to enterprise customers, including security and cloud growth

  These factors were partly offset by:
  - Increased acquisition, retention and bundle discounts on residential services
  - Continued erosion in our satellite TV subscriber base along with IP broadband and legacy data revenue declines
- **Wireline voice revenues** declined by 6.6% in 2024, compared to last year, primarily due to:
  - Ongoing retail residential NAS lines erosion, combined with business voice declines, driven by technological substitution to wireless and Internet-based services
  - Greater acquisition, retention and bundle discounts on residential services

  These factors were partly offset by:
  - Flow-through of residential rate increases

Bell CTS operating product revenues decreased by 5.2% in the year, compared to last year.

- **Wireless operating product revenues** declined by 5.9% year over year, due to lower consumer electronics sales from The Source as a result of permanent store closures and conversion to Best Buy Express as part of our distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada, and reduced wireless device sales from lower contracted volumes, partly offset by a greater sales mix of premium mobile phones
- **Wireline operating product revenues** declined by 2.1% in 2024, compared to last year, attributable to exceptionally strong traditional infrastructure sales to large enterprise customers in 2023, mainly due to the recovery from global supply chain disruptions experienced in 2022, partly offset by higher land mobile radio systems sales to the government sector

Operating costs and adjusted EBITDA

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Operating costs	**(11,788)**	(12,206)	418	3.4%
Adjusted EBITDA	**9,831**	9,720	111	1.1%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**45.5%**	44.3%		1.2 pts

Bell CTS operating costs decreased by 3.4% in 2024, compared to 2023, due to:

- Cost reduction initiatives, resulting from workforce reductions, permanent closures of The Source stores as part of our distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada, as well as automation-enabled operating efficiencies
- Lower cost of goods sold associated with the decline in product revenues
- Savings from lower call volumes to our customer service centres

These factors were partly offset by:

- Greater costs from FX Innovation, acquired in June 2023, and other small acquisitions
- Increased bad debt expense
- Higher costs associated with the growth in business solutions services revenue

Bell CTS adjusted EBITDA increased by 1.1% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by lower operating costs, partly offset by reduced operating revenues. Adjusted EBITDA margin of 45.5% in 2024, increased by 1.2 pts over 2023, due to lower costs, attributable to various cost reduction initiatives and operating efficiencies, along with a reduced proportion of low-margin product sales in our total revenue base, partly offset by lower service revenue flow-through.

Bell CTS operating metrics

Wireless

	2024	2023	Change	% change
Mobile phones				
Blended ARPU (1) (2) (3) ($/month)	**57.90**	59.08	(1.18)	(2.0%)
Gross subscriber activations	**2,351,507**	2,224,555	126,952	5.7%
Postpaid	***1,641,053***	*1,608,503*	*32,550*	*2.0%*
Prepaid	***710,454***	*616,052*	*94,402*	*15.3%*
Net subscriber activations (losses)	**309,517**	411,189	(101,672)	(24.7%)
Postpaid	***213,408***	*426,172*	*(212,764)*	*(49.9%)*
Prepaid	***96,109***	*(14,983)*	*111,092*	*n.m.*
Blended churn % (average per month)	**1.67%**	1.51%		(0.16) pts
Postpaid	***1.33%***	*1.15%*		*(0.18) pts*
Prepaid	***5.28%***	*5.31%*		*0.03 pts*
Subscribers (1) (2) (3)	**10,288,574**	10,287,046	1,528	–
Postpaid (3)	***9,530,436***	*9,422,830*	*107,606*	*1.1%*
Prepaid (1) (2)	***758,138***	*864,216*	*(106,078)*	*(12.3%)*
Mobile connected devices				
Net subscriber activations	**310,882**	293,307	17,575	6.0%
Subscribers	**3,043,430**	2,732,548	310,882	11.4%

n.m.: not meaningful

(1) *In Q4 2024, we removed 124,216 Bell prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at December 31, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date.*

(2) *In Q3 2024, we removed 77,971 Virgin Plus prepaid mobile phone subscribers from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as at September 30, 2024, as we stopped selling new plans for this service as of that date.*

(3) *In Q1 2024, we adjusted our mobile phone postpaid subscriber base to remove very low tonon-revenue generating business market subscribers of 105,802.*

Mobile phone blended ARPU of $57.90 decreased by 2.0% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by:

- Greater competitive pricing pressures on rate plans experienced throughout the year
- Lower data overages due to greater customer adoption of monthly plans with higher data thresholds, including unlimited plans

These factors were partly offset by:

- Flow-through of rate increases
- The favourable impact from the Q1 2024 adjustment to our mobile phone postpaid subscriber base to remove very low to non-revenue generating business market subscribers of 105,802

Mobile phone gross subscriber activations grew by 5.7% in 2024, compared to 2023, due to both higher postpaid and prepaid gross subscriber activations.

- **Mobile phone postpaid gross subscriber activations** increased by 2.0% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by the population growth experienced in the first half of the year, along with continued 5G momentum, partly offset by greater competitive intensity and lower contribution from The Source given store conversions to Best Buy Express and a decline in foreign student volumes reflecting government-imposed student visa caps

- **Mobile phone prepaid gross subscriber activations** increased by 15.3% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by expanded retail distribution and effective Lucky Mobile promotional offers

Mobile phone net subscriber activations decreased by 24.7% in 2024, compared to 2023, due to lower postpaid net subscriber activations, partly offset by greater prepaid net subscriber activations.

- **Mobile phone postpaid net subscriber activations** decreased by 49.9% in 2024, compared to last year, due to greater subscriber deactivations, partly offset by higher subscriber gross activations
- **Mobile phone prepaid net subscriber activations** increased by 111,092 year over year, due to higher gross activations and fewer subscriber deactivations

Mobile phone blended churn of 1.67% in 2024, increased by 0.16 pts, compared to 2023.

- **Mobile phone postpaid churn** of 1.33% in 2024 increased by 0.18 pts year over year, due to higher subscriber deactivations driven by greater competitive market activity and promotional offer intensity compared to last year
- **Mobile phone prepaid churn** of 5.28% in 2024, decreased by 0.03 pts, compared to 2023, due to lower subscriber deactivations driven by successful retention offers on Lucky Mobile, moderated by the impact of more attractive promotional offers on postpaid discount brands, particularly in the early part of the year

Mobile phone subscribers at December 31, 2024 totaled 10,288,574, essentially stable, compared to the 10,287,046 subscribers reported at the end of 2023. This consisted of 9,530,436 postpaid subscribers, an increase of 1.1% from 9,422,830 subscribers reported at the end of 2023, and 758,138 prepaid subscribers, a decrease of 12.3% from 864,216 subscribers reported at the end of last year. As at December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024 we removed 124,216 Bell prepaid mobile phone subscribers and 77,971 Virgin Plus prepaid mobile phone subscribers, respectively, from our prepaid mobile phone subscriber base as we stopped selling new plans for these services as of those dates. Additionally, in Q1 2024, we adjusted our mobile phone postpaid subscriber base to remove very low to non-revenue generating business market subscribers of 105,802.

Mobile connected device net subscriber activations increased by 6.0% in 2024, compared to last year, mainly due to higher IoT net activations.

Mobile connected device subscribers at December 31, 2024 totaled 3,043,430 up 11.4% from 2,732,548 subscribers reported at the end of 2023.

Wireline data

Retail high-speed Internet

	2024	2023	Change	% change
Retail net subscriber activations	**131,521**	187,126	(55,605)	(29.7%)
Retail subscribers (1) (2) (3)	**4,490,896**	4,473,429	17,467	0.4%

(1) *As a result of a recent CRTC decision on wholesale high-speed Internet access services, we are no longer able to resell cable Internet services to new customers in our wireline footprint as of September 12, 2024, and consequently we removed all of the existing 106,259 cable subscribers in our wireline footprint from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base as of that date.*

(2) *In Q1 2024, we removed 11,645 turbo hubs subscribers from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base as we are no longer actively marketing this product in our wireless-to-the-home footprint. Additionally, our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base increased by 3,850 business subscribers as a result of a small acquisition.*

(3) *In Q2 2023, our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base increased by 35,080 as a result of small acquisitions.*

Retail high-speed Internet net subscriber activations decreased by 29.7% in 2024, compared to last year, mainly due to more aggressive promotional offers by competitors offering cable, fixed wireless and satellite Internet services, as well as less new fibre footprint expansion, slowing market growth and a higher number of customers coming off of promotional offers.

Retail high-speed Internet subscribers totaled 4,490,896 at December 31, 2024, up 0.4% from 4,473,429 subscribers reported at the end of 2023. In Q1 2024, we removed 11,645 turbo hubs subscribers from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base as we are no longer actively marketing this product in our wireless-to-the-home footprint. Additionally, in Q1 2024, our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base increased by 3,850 business subscribers due to a small acquisition. Finally, as a result of a recent CRTC decision on wholesale high-speed Internet access services, we are no longer able to resell cable Internet services to new customers in our wireline footprint as of September 12, 2024, and consequently we removed all of the existing 106,259 cable subscribers in our wireline footprint from our retail high-speed Internet subscriber base as of that date.

Retail IPTV

	2024	2023	Change	% change
Retail IPTV net subscriber activations	**21,614**	81,918	(60,304)	(73.6%)
Retail IPTV subscribers (1) (2)	**2,132,953**	2,070,342	62,611	3.0%

(1) *In Q2 2024, we increased our retail IPTV subscriber base by 40,997 to align the deactivation policy for our Fibe TV streaming services to our traditional Fibe TV service.*

(2) *In Q2 2023, our retail IPTV subscriber base increased by 243 as a result of small acquisitions.*

Retail IPTV net subscriber activations decreased by 73.6% in 2024, compared to 2023, attributable to lower gross activations from our Fibe TV streaming services due to our focus on growing higher-valued subscribers, along with less pull-through as a result of lower Internet activations, increased competitive intensity and greater substitution with OTT services.

Retail IPTV subscribers at December 31, 2024 totaled 2,132,953, up 3.0% from 2,070,342 subscribers reported at the end of 2023. In Q2 2024, we increased our retail IPTV subscriber base by 40,997 to align the deactivation policy for our Fibe TV streaming services to our traditional Fibe TV service.

Wireline voice

	2024	2023	Change	% change
Retail residential NAS lines net losses	**(187,426)**	(176,612)	(10,814)	(6.1%)
Retail residential NAS lines (1)	**1,834,191**	2,021,617	(187,426)	(9.3%)

(1) *In Q2 2023, our retail residential NAS lines subscriber base increased by 7,458 subscribers as a result of small acquisitions.*

Retail residential NAS lines net losses increased by 6.1% in 2024, compared to last year, from lower gross activations resulting from the continued substitution to wireless and Internet-based technologies, as well as less pull-through on lower Internet activations, mitigated in part by fewer customer deactivations.

Retail residential NAS lines of 1,834,191 at December 31, 2024, declined by 9.3% from 2,021,617 lines reported at the end of 2023. The 2024 rate of erosion of 9.3% has deteriorated over the 7.7% experienced in 2023, mainly due to the impact of small acquisitions made in 2023.

Competitive landscape and industry trends

This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to our business outlook. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

Competitive landscape

Wireless products and services

The Canadian wireless industry experienced low single-digit service revenue growth in 2024, which was largely attributable to continued customer growth despite slowing immigration and population growth. With penetration rates in other developed geographies (U.S., Europe and Asia) well above 100%, the Canadian mobile phone penetration rate is expected to continue to increase, above and beyond the approximate rate of 93% for 2024, in line with the trend toward multiple devices, and the ongoing adoption of mobile devices and services.

In 2024, the Canadian wireless industry continued to experience heightened levels of competition nationally, particularly amongst flanker brands. This competitive intensity has contributed to ongoing base rate plan pricing pressure, driving pressure to service revenue and offsetting subscriber growth. Additionally, continued declines in chargeable data usage driven by rising levels of data allocation in monthly plans, including unlimited data plans, as well as other ongoing factors, such as the popularity of data sharing plans, including family plans, and an evolving shift in the customer mix toward non-traditional mobile devices and tools such as video chats, along with increased adoption of Canada-U.S.-Mexico plans, are further eroding revenues. The roll-out of 5G network infrastructure continued in 2024, with 5G coverage by the national carriers reaching approximately 88% of the Canadian population at the end of 2024, compared to approximately 86% at the end of 2023. For Bell, our long-standing focus on network excellence is reflected in the recognition we received from independent third-party sources, including being recognized as Canada's fastest and best 5G and 5G+ networks by GWS in its 2024 nationwide assessment of 5G networks. This marks the third consecutive year Bell has earned this recognition for its 5G network and the second consecutive year for its 5G+ network.

The Canadian wireless industry remains highly competitive and capital-intensive among facilities-based providers, as carriers continue to expand and enhance their broadband wireless networks, including the ongoing build-out of 5G and operationalization of spectrum.

Competitors for wireless products and services

- Facilities-based national wireless service providers Rogers, the Telus Corporation group of companies (Telus) and Québecor Inc. (Québecor)
- Regional facilities-based wireless service providers Saskatchewan Telecommunications Holding Corporation, which provides service in Saskatchewan; Bragg Communications Inc. (Eastlink), which provides service in the three Maritime provinces

Wireline products and services

An estimated 7.6 million Internet subscribers received their service over the networks of the three largest cable companies at the end of 2024, compared to an estimated 7.5 million subscribers at the end of 2023. Meanwhile, an estimated 7.7 million Internet subscribers received their service over the networks of incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs) like Bell at the end of 2024, compared to approximately 7.6 million at the end of 2023. Bell continues to make gains in market share as a result of the ongoing expansion of our FTTP direct fibre network and increased customer penetration of bundled service offerings. Our ongoing focus on FTTP and its superior characteristics as compared to cable, such as higher and symmetrical download and upload speeds and greater reliability, has allowed us to connect approximately 7.8 million homes and businesses in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba to our pure fibre technology. Notably, Bell pure fibre Internet was awarded fastest in Canada in Ookla's Q3-Q4 2024 Speedtest Awards report for the fourth consecutive time. Bell was also awarded most trusted high-speed Internet provider for Wi-Fi performance/Wi-Fi connectivity for the sixth consecutive time from BrandSpark's Most Trusted Awards.

While many Canadians still watch conventional TV, digital streaming platforms are playing an increasingly important role in the broadcasting industry and in the distribution of content. Popular online video services are providing Canadians with more choice about where, when and how to access video content. In 2024, ILECs offering IPTV service expanded their combined subscriber base by an estimated 1% to reach 3.5 million customers, or a 39% market share, up compared to approximately 37% at the end of 2023, through wider network coverage, enhanced differentiated services and bundled offerings, and marketing and promotions focused on IPTV. Canada's three largest cable companies had an estimated 4.5 million TV subscribers, or a 50% market share at the end of 2024, unchanged from 2023. The balance of industry subscribers were served by satellite TV and regional providers.

In recent years, two of the largest Canadian cable companies have launched new TV services based on the Comcast X1 video platform – Rogers and Québecor's Vidéotron brand. Our IPTV platform (Fibe TV, Fibe TV app and Virgin Plus TV) continues to offer numerous service advantages compared to this cable platform, including: flexible pricing plans and packages available to all customers; picture clarity and quality; content depth and breadth; the number of ways customers can access content, including wireless set-top boxes, Restart TV, higher-capacity PVR and the Fibe TV app. We continue to offer more on-demand content and more OTT content with Crave, Netflix, Prime Video and YouTube all in one place.

The financial performance of the overall Canadian wireline telecommunications market continues to be impacted by the ongoing declines in legacy voice service revenues resulting from technological substitution to wireless and OTT services, as well as by the ongoing conversion to IP-based data services and networks by large business customers. Canada's three largest cable companies had an estimated combined base of approximately 2.5 million telephony subscribers at the end of 2024, representing a national residential market share of approximately 41%, unchanged from 2023. Telecommunications companies had an estimated combined total of 3.0 million telephony subscribers at the end of 2024, representing a market share of approximately 49%, unchanged from 2023. Other non-facilities-based competitors also offer local and long distance VoIP services and resell high-speed Internet services.

Competitors for wireline products and services

- Cable TV providers offering cable TV, Internet and cable telephony services, including:
  - Rogers in Ontario, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba
  - Vidéotron in Québec
  - Cogeco Cable Inc. (a subsidiary of Cogeco Inc.) (Cogeco) in Ontario and Québec
  - Shaw Direct, providing satellite TV service nationwide
  - Eastlink in every province except Saskatchewan, where it does not provide cable TV and Internet service
- Telus provides residential voice, Internet and IPTV services in British Columbia, Alberta and Eastern Québec
- Telus and Allstream Inc. (Allstream) provide wholesale products and business services across Canada
- Various others such as TekSavvy Solutions and Vonage Canada (a division of Vonage Holdings Corp.) offer resale or VoIP-based local, long distance and Internet services
- LEO satellite providers offering Internet services
- OTT voice and/or video services, such as Zoom, Skype, Netflix, Prime Video, Disney+ and YouTube
- Digital media streaming devices such as Apple TV, Roku and Google Chromecast
- Other Canadian ILECs and cable TV operators
- Substitution to wireless services, including those offered by Bell
- Customized managed outsourcing solutions competitors, such as systems integrators CGI Inc. and IBM
- Wholesale competitors include cable operators, domestic competitive local exchange carrier (CLEC)s, U.S. or other international carriers for certain services, and electrical utility-based telecommunications providers
- Competitors for home security range from local to national companies, such as Telus, Rogers, Chubb Fire & Security and Stanley Security. Competitors also include do-it-yourself security providers such as Lorex and home automation service providers such as Ring, Nest and Wyze.

Industry trends

Wireless products and services

Wireless growth continues to be driven by the ongoing increase in data usage and adoption, including: higher-value smartphones, unlimited data offerings, shared family data plans, IoT devices, as well as mobile access and related data services. These trends are expected to drive the growing demand for wireless data services for the foreseeable future, particularly as the industry continues to shift to 5G. However, these growth opportunities are being offset by competitive pricing pressures and declining data overage revenues as adoption of unlimited data plans increases. Consequently, industry ARPU is expected to continue to remain pressured for the foreseeable future. As a result of increased competitive intensity, the industry continues to see greater adoption of BYOD additions, resulting in increased switching activity between carriers. Furthermore, recent government objectives to slow immigration growth in Canada, including fewer international student permits, could impact future industry subscriber growth and may lead to increased competitive intensity.

While LTE and LTE-A technologies increase download speeds, encourage data usage and enhance the customer experience, growth in data traffic poses challenges to mobile access technology. To better manage this data traffic, Canadian providers continue to evolve their networks and deploy spectrum to support the shift to 5G. Although the millimetre wave (mmWave) band is important for the expansion of 5G networks, ISED has not yet indicated when the mmWave spectrum auction will commence.

IoT technologies connect communications-enabled devices via wireless technologies, allowing them to exchange key information and share processes. Advanced platforms and networks are already in place in industries such as transportation and logistics, utilities and fleet management, with deployment ongoing in other sectors, including smart cities, manufacturing, retail, food services, consumer utilities, and connected cars. These industries are adopting IoT solutions, combined with other applications, to digitally transform their operations and generate value from their connections. IoT presents a meaningful opportunity for growth in wireless connectivity, which can deliver services to customers more efficiently. IoT connectivity generally has a lower ARPU when sold as a stand-alone service, but supports both revenue and margin growth, since it often leads to the sale of IoT applications or our other service offerings, enhancing customer account penetration with additional services. In 2024, we added 310,882 mobile connected devices, bringing our mobile connected device subscriber base to more than 3.0 million, up 11% from 2023.

Wireline products and services

The wireline telecommunications market is expected to remain very competitive in 2025. Although the residential high-speed internet market is maturing, with a penetration rate of approximately 93% across Canada at the end of 2024, subscriber growth is expected to continue over the coming years. Technology substitution, including the growth of wireless and VoIP services, is expected to continue to replace higher-margin legacy voice revenues, while digital streaming services and other online content providers are expected to impact current linear TV services. Bell is an important provider of these substitution services and the decline in this legacy business is continuing as expected.

The popularity of viewing TV and on-demand content anywhere, particularly on handheld devices, is expected to continue to grow as customers adopt services that enable them to view content on multiple screens. Streaming media providers continue to enhance OTT and DTC streaming services in order to compete for a share of viewership, as viewing habits and consumer demand evolve. Conventional TV content providers are monitoring OTT developments and seeking to adapt their content and market strategies to compete with these non-traditional offerings. We view OTT as an opportunity to add further capabilities to our linear and on-demand assets, providing customers with flexible options to choose the content they want and encouraging greater customer usage of Bell's high-speed Internet and wireless networks. In 2024, we expanded the reach of our DTC streaming services through our agreement with Amazon, making Crave, TSN and RDS available on Prime Video Channels in Canada. In 2025, Bell Media launched new bundle subscription options allowing viewers to combine Crave, TSN, and RDS, with the Ultimate Entertainment and Sports Bundle plans.

The Canadian ILECs continue to make significant capital investments in broadband networks, with a focus on FTTP, to maintain and enhance their ability to support advanced IP-based services and higher broadband speeds. Cable companies continue to evolve their cable networks with DOCSIS-related bandwidth enhancements and node splitting. Although the platform increases speed in the near term and is cost-efficient, it does not offer the advanced capabilities of FTTP over the longer term, such as fast symmetrical upload and download speeds.

In the business market, the convergence of IT and telecommunications, facilitated by the ubiquity of IP, continues to shape the competitive environment, with non-traditional providers increasingly blurring the lines of competition and business models. Cable companies continue to make investments to better compete in the highly contested small and medium-sized business space. Telecommunications companies like Bell are providing network-centric managed applications that leverage their significant FTTP investments, while IT service providers are bundling network connectivity with their proprietary software-as-a-service (SaaS) offerings. The development of IP-based platforms, which provide combined IP voice, data and video solutions, creates potential cost efficiencies that compensate, in part, for reduced margins resulting from the continuing shift from legacy to IP-based services. The evolution of IT has created significant opportunities for our business markets services, such as cloud, security and workflow automation solutions, that can have a greater business impact than traditional telecommunications services.

Business outlook and assumptions

This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to our projected financial performance for 2025 and our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

2025 outlook

Our outlook for 2025 reflects an uncertain macroeconomic and regulatory environment, and ongoing competitive pricing pressures. Our outlook also considers the superiority of fibre over cable, our 5G wireless services, enterprise business solutions services and digital subscriptions, all of which present opportunities for growth. Additionally, our strategic distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada will result in a further decrease in revenue in 2025 due to the timing of The Source store closures and transition to Best Buy Express in 2024. As this revenue is largely consumer electronics related, the impact on adjusted EBITDA will not be material given low margins for such products.

We are targeting stable revenue driven by continued subscriber base expansion and pricing changes, offset by the cumulative impact of 2024 competitive market pricing pressures.

Wireless subscriber growth is expected to be supported by an ongoing 5G upgrade cycle, continued penetration growth and our continued focus on multi-product cross sales. We are focused on growing our wireless mobile phone subscriber base in a disciplined and cost-conscious manner as we manage increased competitive intensity and promotional activity across all regions and market segments. We expect slightly declining mobile phone blended ARPU driven by the flow-through of prior year competitive pricing pressures and reduced data overage revenue resulting from the continued adoption of unlimited plans, partly offset by increased 5G subscriptions and pricing changes. We will also seek to achieve higher revenues from IoT services and applications.

Continued expansion of our retail Internet and IPTV subscriber bases is expected to be supported by a broader FTTP service footprint together with higher household penetration, further scaling of Bell's app-based live TV streaming services and the introduction of new products and features. We will continue to focus on winning the home by leveraging our symmetrical Internet speed advantage over cable, delivering the best customer experience with our products, and driving greater cross-sell penetration of higher value mobility and Internet households.

In our business markets, we expect an improving financial performance trajectory predicated on higher product sales and project spending by large enterprise customers combined with wireless subscriber growth. However, as large enterprise customers continue to look for opportunities to leverage low-cost technologies to grow and transform the workforce of the future and face increased uncertainty about future economic conditions, spending on telecommunications services and products is expected to be variable. In addition, ongoing customer migrations from traditional technologies to IP-based systems and demand for cheaper bandwidth alternatives will continue to impact business markets' results in 2025. We intend to seek to offset the revenue decline from traditional legacy telecommunications services by continuing to develop market leading services and value enhancements to improve the client experience through services such as cloud, security and workforce automation solutions. Further, we intend to use marketing initiatives and other customer-specific strategies with the objective of slowing the pace of NAS erosion, while also investing in direct fibre expansion, 5G and new solutions in key portfolios such as Internet, private networks, voice and unified communications, cloud solutions, workflow automation, security solutions, cloud-based contact centre, IoT and MEC. We will also continue to focus on delivering network-centric managed and professional services solutions to large and medium-sized businesses that increase the value of connectivity services.

We expect the overall level of competitive intensity in our small and medium-sized business markets to remain high, as cable operators and other telecom competitors look to these customer segments as potential growth opportunities. We also intend to introduce service offerings that help drive innovative solutions and value for our small and medium-sized customers by leveraging Bell's network assets, broadband fibre footprint and service capabilities to expand our relationships with them.

We are maintaining a sharp focus on our operating cost structure to help offset pressures related to customer growth and retention, the ongoing erosion of high-margin wireline voice and other legacy revenues, and competitive repricing pressures in our residential, business and wholesale markets. This, combined with further operating efficiencies enabled by our direct fibre footprint, changes in consumer behaviour and product innovation, digital adoption, product and service enhancements, expanding self-serve capabilities, new call centre and digital investments, other improvements to the customer service experience, management workforce reductions including attrition and retirements, and lower contracted rates from our suppliers, is expected to deliver meaningful cost savings and productivity gains across the organization.

Assumptions

- Stable or slight decrease in our market share of national operators' wireless mobile phone net additions as we manage increased competitive intensity and promotional activity across all regions and market segments
- Ongoing expansion and deployment of 5G and 5G+ wireless networks, offering competitive coverage and quality
- Continued diversification of our distribution strategy with a focus on expanding DTC and online transactions
- Slightly declining mobile phone blended ARPU due to competitive pricing pressure
- Continuing business customer adoption of advanced 5G, 5G+ and IoT solutions
- Continued scaling of technology services from recent acquisitions made in the enterprise market through leveraging our sales channels with the acquired businesses' technical expertise
- Improving wireless handset device availability in addition to stable device pricing and margins
- Moderating deployment of direct fibre to incremental homes and businesses within our wireline footprint
- Continued growth in retail Internet subscribers
- Increasing wireless and Internet-based technological substitution
- Continued focus on the consumer household and bundled service offers for mobility, Internet and content services
- Continued large business customer migration to IP-based systems
- Ongoing competitive repricing pressures in our business and wholesale markets
- Traditional high-margin product categories challenged by large global cloud and OTT providers of business voice and data solutions expanding into Canada with on-demand services
- Increasing customer adoption of OTT services resulting in downsizing of TV packages and fewer consumers purchasing BDU subscriptions services
- Realization of cost savings related to operating efficiencies enabled by our direct fibre footprint, changes in consumer behaviour and product innovation, digital and AI adoption, product and service enhancements, expanding self-serve capabilities, new call centre and digital investments, other improvements to the customer service experience, management workforce reductions including attrition and retirements, and lower contracted rates from our suppliers
- No adverse material financial, operational or competitive consequences of changes in or implementation of regulations affecting our communication and technology services business

Key growth drivers

- A greater number of customers on our 5G and 5G+ networks
- Cross-sell to customers who do not have all their telecommunication services with Bell
- Further expansion of FTTP footprint, but at a slower pace than during any of 2020 to 2024
- Increasing FTTP and WTTP customer penetration
- Continued growth in retail Internet and IPTV subscribers
- Expansion of our business customer relationships to drive higher revenue per customer
- Ongoing service innovation and product value enhancements

Principal business risks

This section discusses certain principal business risks specifically related to the Bell CTS segment. For a detailed description of the other principal risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, refer to section 9, *Business risks*.

Aggressive competition

Risk

- The intensity of competitive activity from national wireless operators, smaller or regional facilities-based wireless service providers, non-traditional players and resellers
- The intensity of competitive activity coupled with the proliferation of instalment and/or buy and pay later plans, and new wireline product launches for residential customers (e.g., IoT, smart home systems and devices, innovative TV platforms, etc.) and business customers (e.g., OTT VoIP, collaboration and SD WAN solutions) from national operators, non-traditional players and wholesalers, including the expanded offering of retail services based on wholesale access by large facilities-based competitors

Potential impact

- Pressure on our revenue, adjusted EBITDA, ARPU, cash flows and churn would likely result if wireless competitors continue to aggressively pursue new types of price plans, increase discounts, offer shared plans based on sophisticated pricing requirements (e.g., instalments) or offer other incentives, such as cash-back for upgrade with old smartphone and multi-product bundles, in order to attract new customers
- An increase in the intensity level of competitive activity for wireline services could result in lost revenue, higher churn and increased acquisition and retention expenses, all of which would put pressure on Bell CTS's adjusted EBITDA

Regulatory environment

Risk

- Increased regulation of wireless services, pricing and infrastructure, such as additional mandated access to wireless networks, establishing rates for mandated wireless services that are materially different from the rates we propose, and limitations placed on future spectrum bidding
- In an interim decision (Interim Decision), the CRTC determined that aggregated access to Bell Canada's FTTP facilities in Ontario and Québec should be mandated on a temporary and expedited basis, and the CRTC set interim rates that are materially lower than the rates we proposed, and which do not sufficiently account for the investment required in these facilities. Subsequently, in a final decision (Final Decision), the CRTC concluded its wholesale high-speed access review and mandated the establishment of an aggregated wholesale high-speed access service available on FTTP facilities to be provided by large ILECs in all provinces as of February 13, 2025. The CRTC also prohibited incumbents from accessing wholesale high-speed access service over any technology, on a go forward basis, within their traditional incumbent wireline territories. This new service materially improves the business position of our competitors. Bell Canada had filed an appeal of the Interim Decision to the Governor-in-Council and the latter released an order referring the Interim Decision back to the CRTC to reconsider, no later than 90 days after November 6, 2024, whether the three largest Internet service providers in Canada and their affiliates should be prohibited from using aggregated FTTP services in Ontario and Québec further to tariffs approved by the CRTC. In a February 3, 2025 decision, the CRTC determined that it would not vary the Interim Decision and would instead rule on the issue of whether Bell Canada, Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Telus Communications Inc. and their affiliates should be prohibited from using tariffed wholesale high-speed access services by summer 2025. Several parties have filed Part 1 applications asking the CRTC to review and vary several aspects of the Final Decision. In a motion dated September 12, 2024, Saskatchewan Telecommunications (SaskTel) has also sought leave to appeal the Final Decision to the Federal Court of Appeal. The Competitive Network Operators of Canada, Cogeco Communications Inc., Eastlink and SaskTel have also filed a joint appeal of the Final Decision to the Governor-in-Council. The latter must decide on this appeal on or before August, 13, 2025. At this point, Bell Canada is still assessing the impact of the Final Decision. If final rates are established that are different from the interim rates, there is a risk they will be applied retroactively.
- The courts could overturn the new wholesale rates the CRTC set for aggregated high-speed access service in 2021, which were much higher than the rates it had proposed in 2019. Although the Federal Court of Appeal rejected TekSavvy Solutions Inc.'s application to overturn those rates, the latter is now seeking leave from the Supreme Court of Canada to challenge that decision.

Potential impact

- Increased regulation could influence network investment and the market structure, limit our flexibility, improve the business position of our competitors, limit network-based differentiation of our services, and negatively impact the financial performance of our Bell CTS segment
- In respect of the new aggregated wholesale high-speed access service mandated on FTTP facilities: (i) the mandating of final rates that are materially different from the rates we proposed could have a financial impact, (ii) while we are able to make use of wholesale FTTP in the traditional territory of Telus Communications Inc., and vice versa, our traditional territory has a larger customer base than that of Telus Communications Inc., giving the latter access to a larger base of potential new customers than we will gain access to; (iii) we and our brands that resell wholesale high-speed access services over competitors' cable are no longer allowed to sell those services to new customers within our traditional wireline incumbent serving territory, and (iv) in the case of our existing wholesale high-speed access service, the implementation of the rates for aggregated or disaggregated wholesale high-speed access services could change our investment strategy, especially in relation to investment in next-generation wireline networks in smaller communities and rural areas, improve the business position of our competitors, further accelerate penetration and disintermediation by OTT players, and negatively impact the financial performance of our business

Market environment, technological advancement and changing customer behaviour

Risk

- Slower subscriber growth due to high Canadian Internet and smartphone penetration, combined with potential pressures from the economic environment and reduced discretionary spending, and reductions in immigration levels
- With technological advancement, the traditional TV viewing model (i.e., a subscription for bundled channels) is challenged by an increasing number of legal and illegal viewing options available in the market offered by traditional, non-traditional and global players, as well as increasing cord-cutting and cord-shaving trends
- The proliferation of network technologies impacts business customers' decision to migrate to OTT, VoIP and/or leverage SD WAN architecture
- Changing customer habits further contribute to the erosion of NAS lines

Potential impact

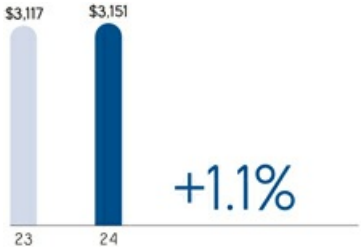
- A maturing wireline and wireless market with reductions in immigration levels could challenge subscriber growth and the cost of subscriber acquisition and retention, putting pressure on the financial performance of our business
- Our market penetration and number of TV subscribers could decline as a result of innovative offerings by BDUs and an increasing number of domestic and non-domestic unregulated OTT providers, as well as a significant volume of content piracy
- The proliferation of IP-based products, including OTT content and OTT software offerings directly to consumers, may accelerate the disconnection of TV services or the reduction of TV spending, as well as the reduction in business IT investments by customers
- The ongoing loss of NAS lines challenges our traditional voice revenues and compels us to develop other service offerings

5.2 Bell Media

Financial performance analysis

2024 performance highlights

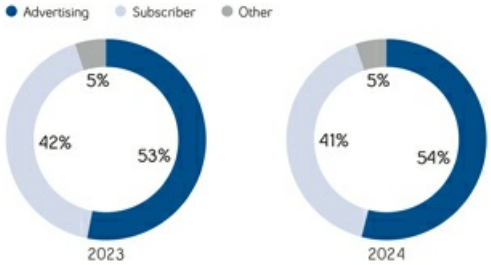
Bell Media
Revenues
(in $ millions)



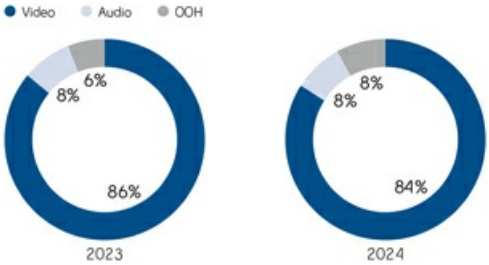
Bell Media
Adjusted EBITDA
(in $ millions)



Bell Media
Revenue mix
(product)



Bell Media
Revenue mix
(line of business)



Bell Media results

Revenues

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
External revenues	**2,817**	2,776	41	1.5%
Inter-segment revenues	**334**	341	(7)	(2.1%)
Bell Media operating revenues	**3,151**	3,117	34	1.1%

Bell Media operating revenues increased by 1.1% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by higher advertising and other revenues, partly offset by lower subscriber revenues. Digital revenues [1] continued to contribute to the growth in operating revenues, up 19.2% year over year.

- **Advertising revenues** increased by 2.8% in 2024, compared to 2023, driven by higher digital advertising revenues, mainly attributable to increased bookings from Bell Media's strategic audience management (SAM) TV media sales tool along with growth in ad-supported subscription tiers on Crave and Connected TV. Additionally, advertising revenues were favourably impacted by higher OOH revenues from the acquisition of OUTEDGE in June 2024 and stronger sports specialty TV performance, partly offset by continued lower demand for traditional broadcast TV advertising, primarily impacting conventional and entertainment specialty TV, and the unfavourable impact from content delays due to the Writers Guild of America (WGA) and the Screen Actors Guild and American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) strikes in 2023.
- **Subscriber revenues** declined by 1.1% in 2024, compared to last year, due to lower year-over-year BDU subscribers, partly offset by growth in Crave and sports streaming subscribers
- **Other revenues** increased year over year in 2024, primarily due to higher revenues from Formula 1 and the acquisition of OUTEDGE

(1) *Digital revenues are comprised of advertising revenue from digital platforms including websites, mobile apps, connected TV apps and OOH digital assets/platforms, as well as advertising procured through Bell digital buying platforms and subscription revenue from DTC services and video on demand services.*

Operating costs and adjusted EBITDA

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Operating costs	**(2,393)**	(2,420)	27	1.1%
Adjusted EBITDA	**758**	697	61	8.8%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**24.1%**	22.4%		1.7 pts

Bell Media operating costs decreased by 1.1% in 2024, compared to last year, due to:

- Restructuring initiatives undertaken over the past year as a result of the unfavourable economic and broadcasting regulatory environments
- Lower content costs

These factors were partly offset by:

- Greater costs from the acquisition of OUTEDGE
- Higher costs associated with the revenue growth from Formula 1

Bell Media adjusted EBITDA grew by 8.8% in 2024, compared to last year, driven by higher operating revenues and lower operating costs.

Bell Media operating metrics

- Total Crave subscriptions increased 18% from last year to more than 3.6 million, which was driven by a 51% increase in Crave DTC streaming subscribers
- CTV maintained its #1 ranking as the most-watched network in Canada for the 23rd year in a row among total viewers in primetime, with 14 of the top 20 programs nationally among total viewers
- Bell Media maintained its leadership position in the specialty and pay TV market with its English specialty and pay TV properties reaching 73% of all Canadian English specialty and pay TV viewers in the average week among key viewers aged 25 to 54 and with its French specialty and pay TV properties reaching 68% of Québec French specialty and pay TV viewers in an average week
- Noovo had 5 out of the top 15 most watched regular shows on French conventional TV among viewers aged 25 to 54
- Bell Media continued to rank first in unique visitors, reach, total page views and total page minutes in digital media in 2024 among Canadian broadcast and video network competitors. Bell Media also ranked sixth among online properties in the country in terms of unique visitors and reach, with an average of 22.9 million unique visitors per month, with 70% average monthly reach of the digital audience in 2024.
- Bell Media remained Canada's top radio broadcaster in 2024, and it had the #1 and #2 musical radio station in the Montréal French-language market for 2024 among listeners aged 25 to 54
- Astral Media Inc. (Astral) continues to be a leading OOH solution provider across Canada, offering a range of six product lines: outdoor advertising, street furniture, airport, digital large format, transit and indoor place-based. Our products have the potential to reach 24 million Canadians weekly, and we offer exclusive advertising presence including 5 of the top 15 airports and 2 of the top transit commissions in Canada.

Competitive landscape and industry trends

This section contains forward-looking statements, including related to our business outlook. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

Competitive landscape

Competition for content in the Canadian media industry continues to be increasingly controlled by a small number of global competitors with significant scale and financial resources. Technology has allowed new entrants to become media players in their own right. Some players have become more vertically integrated across both traditional and emerging platforms to better enable the acquisition and monetization of premium content. Global aggregators have also emerged and are competing for both content and viewers.

Bell Media competes in the video, audio, OOH advertising and digital media markets:

- **Video:** The video market has become increasingly fragmented and this trend is expected to continue as new services and technologies increase the diversity of information and entertainment outlets available to consumers
- **Audio:** Competition within the radio broadcasting industry occurs primarily in discrete local market areas among individual stations
- **OOH:** The Canadian OOH advertising industry is fragmented, consisting of a few large companies as well as numerous smaller and local companies operating in a few local markets
- **Digital media:** Consumer demand for digital media, content on mobile devices, and on-demand content is increasing and media products have experienced significant digital uptake, requiring industry players to increase their efforts in digital content and capabilities in order to compete. In response to this trend, advertisers are shifting their spending to premium video and audio products on global digital platforms and social media that enable marketers to narrowly target specific audiences instead of the previous mass marketing approach. This results in lower use of traditional advertising methods and requires a shift in focus. Bell Media and other media companies have initiated programs to sell their advertising inventory on a more targeted basis through updated buying platforms with enhanced access to data and are now selling their inventory on programmatic buying platforms.

The Canadian traditional TV and radio advertising markets are expected to be impacted by audience declines as advertising market growth continues to shift towards digital.

Competitors

Video

- Conventional Canadian TV stations (local and distant signals) and specialty and pay channels, such as those owned by Corus Entertainment Inc. (Corus), Rogers, Québecor and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)/Société Radio-Canada
- U.S. conventional TV stations and specialty channels
- OTT streaming providers such as Netflix, Prime Video, Disney+, Apple TV+, Paramount +, Discovery+ and DAZN
- Video-sharing websites such as YouTube, TikTok and Instagram
- FAST channels

Audio

- Large radio operators, such as Rogers, Corus, Cogeco and Stingray Group Inc. that also own and operate radio station clusters in various local markets
- Radio stations in specific local markets
- Satellite radio provider SiriusXM
- Music streaming services such as Spotify and Apple Music
- Music downloading services such as Apple's iTunes Store
- Other media such as newspapers, local weeklies, TV, magazines, outdoor advertising and the Internet

OOH advertising

- Large outdoor and indoor advertisers, such as Allvision, Branded Cities, Lamar Advertising, Pattison Outdoor, Québecor Inc., Vendo Media, REC Media, UB Media, Cineplex, and Rogers Sports & Media
- Numerous smaller and local companies operating a limited number of faces in a few local markets
- Other media such as TV, radio, print media and the Internet

Industry trends

Consumers continue to have access to an array of online entertainment and information alternatives, with new options being added yearly. The increase in alternative entertainment options has led to a fragmentation in consumption habits. Traditional linear TV still delivers higher viewership compared to other forms of video consumption, although the gap is closing with more people consuming content from an assortment of services and in a variety of formats. In particular, today's viewers are consuming more content online, watching less scheduled programming live, time-shifting original broadcasts through PVRs, viewing more video on mobile devices, and catching up on an expanded library of past programming on-demand. While households use streaming services, such as Crave, Netflix, Prime Video, Disney+, Apple TV+, and YouTube to complement linear TV consumption, an increasing number are using these services as alternatives to a traditional linear package. With the increase of options in the alternative market, content is more widespread than ever before across providers, resulting in a more competitive landscape. This has resulted in price increases and consumers' need to subscribe to more than one service. The industry has responded with bundling options, lower price ad tiers, and an increase in FAST channels, such as The Roku Channel, Tubi and Pluto TV. In 2024, Bell Media launched 11 English and French-language FAST channels, featuring a selection of entertainment, factual, news, and sports programming, available on LG Channels, Samsung TV Plus, Plex and The Roku Channel.

Premium video content remains vitally important to media companies in attracting and retaining viewers and advertisers. This content, including live sports and special events, should continue to draw audiences and advertisers moving forward. Heightened competition for these rights from global competitors, including Netflix, Prime Video, Disney+, DAZN and Apple TV+, has already resulted in higher program rights costs and may also make it more difficult to secure content.

Consumer behaviour is continually changing and media companies are adjusting by evolving and personalizing their content and product offerings. Media companies have launched their own solutions with the objective of better competing with non-traditional offerings through DTC products such as Bell Media's bilingual Crave service, TSN and RDS, all of which offer streaming on a variety of platforms. While the SVOD model continues to dominate the streaming landscape, AVOD and FAST services are seeing tremendous growth due to the appeal to price-conscious consumers.

In addition, there has been a shift in how advertisers want to buy advertising across all media platforms. The growth of digital consumption has also given advertisers the opportunity to buy more targeted inventory and to buy inventory via self-serve and programmatically. As a result, Bell Media and other media companies have initiated programs to sell their advertising inventory on a more targeted basis through updated buying platforms with enhanced access to data and are now selling their inventory on programmatic buying platforms.

Business outlook and assumptions

This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to our projected financial performance for 2025 and our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

2025 outlook

We are targeting positive media revenue growth in 2025 led by scaling of digital advertising in Connected TV, DAAI, ad-supported Crave and through the acquisition in 2024 of OUTEDGE. The Canadian traditional TV and radio advertising markets are expected to be impacted by audience declines as advertising market growth continues to shift towards digital. Subscriber revenue growth is being targeted through continued scaling of Crave, TSN, RDS and TSN+ through expanded distribution, optimized content offerings, UX improvements and BDU rate increases. The non-recurrence of revenue adjustments in 2024 and the effects of shifting media consumption towards competing OTT and digital platforms, as well as further TV cord-shaving and cord-cutting, is expected to continue to negatively impact legacy media subscriber revenue and volumes.

We remain focused on advancing our digital-first media strategy, including growing digital revenues and DTC subscribers. We also intend to continue controlling costs by achieving productivity gains and pursuing operational efficiencies across all of our media properties, while continuing to invest in premium content across all screens and platforms.

Across our media properties, particularly in video, we intend to leverage our market position combined with enhanced audience targeting to offer advertisers, both nationally and locally, premium opportunities to reach their target audiences. Success in this area requires that we focus on successfully acquiring highly rated programming and differentiated content; building and maintaining strategic supply arrangements for content across all screens and platforms; and producing and commissioning high-quality Canadian content. We will also continue to scale Connected TV and DAAI, bringing precision targeting of digital advertising and providing a personalized ad experience to specific households or devices.

Our sports offerings are expected to continue to deliver popular content and viewing experiences to our video audiences. These offerings, combined with the integration of our digital platforms, are integral parts of our strategy to enhance viewership and engagement. We will also continue to focus on creating innovative high-quality productions in the areas of sports news and editorial coverage.

In non-sports specialty TV, audiences and advertising revenues are expected to be driven by investment in quality programming and production including the rebranding of our specialty channels including the introduction of USA Network and Oxygen True Crime in Canada.

Through Crave, our bilingual premium video streaming service, we will continue to leverage our investments in premium content (including HBO, Max, STARZ and original French-language programming) in order to attract DTC streaming subscribers. We intend to continue expanding platform distribution and delivering UX improvements.

We will continue to support original French programming with a focus on digital platforms such as Crave, Noovo.ca and iHeartRadio, to better serve our French-language customers through a personalized digital experience.

In audio, we intend to offer advertisers, both nationally and locally, attractive opportunities to reach their target audiences including scaling of DAAI. Additionally, in conjunction with our video properties, we will continue to pursue opportunities that leverage our promotional capabilities, provide an expanded platform for content sharing, including additional radio stations on our iHeartRadio Canada app, and offer other synergistic efficiencies.

In our OOH operations, we provide advertisers with attractive opportunities in all key Canadian markets. We continue to seek new opportunities to support the growing demand in digital, including converting strategic existing static outdoor structures to digital as well as building new digitals. Our acquisition of OUTEDGE was fully integrated for sales under the Astral brand to kick off 2025. This accelerates our digital media strategy and ability to deliver impactful, multi-channel marketing solutions coast-to-coast.

Assumptions

- Overall digital revenue expected to reflect scaling of Connected TV, DTC advertising and subscriber growth, as well as digital growth in our OOH business contributing towards the advancement of our digital-first media strategy
- Leveraging of first-party data to improve targeting, advertisement delivery including personalized viewing experience and attribution
- Continued escalation of media content costs to secure quality content
- Continued scaling of Crave, TSN, TSN+ and RDS through expanded distribution, optimized content offering and UX improvements
- Continued support in original French content with a focus on digital platforms such as Crave, Noovo.ca and iHeartRadio Canada, to better serve our French-language customers through a personalized digital experience
- Ability to successfully acquire and produce highly-rated programming and differentiated content
- Building and maintaining strategic supply arrangements for content across all screens and platforms
- No adverse material financial, operational or competitive consequences of changes in or implementation of regulations affecting our media business

Key growth drivers

- Continued scaling of Crave, TSN, TSN+ and RDS through expanded distribution including bundles and partnerships
- Scaling of Connected TV advertising
- DTC advertising and subscriber growth
- Digital growth in our OOH business
- Ongoing growth in BDU rates
- Delivery of compelling content to maintain strength in audience performance and scale global content distribution

Principal business risks

This section discusses certain principal business risks specifically related to the Bell Media segment. For a detailed description of the other principal risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, refer to section 9, *Business risks*.

Advertising and subscription revenue uncertainty

Risk

- Advertising is heavily dependent on economic conditions and viewership, and traditional media is under increasing pressure for advertising spend against dominant non-traditional/global digital services
- The advertising market could be further impacted by canceled or delayed advertising campaigns from many sectors due to the economic environment
- Bell Media has contracts with a variety of BDUs, under which monthly subscription fees for specialty and pay TV services are earned, which expire on a specific date

Potential impact

- Economic uncertainty could continue to impact advertisers' spending. Our failure to increase or maintain viewership or capture our share of the changing and fragmented advertising market, including digital revenues, could result in the loss of advertising revenue.
- If we are not successful in obtaining favourable agreements with BDUs, it could result in the loss of subscription revenue

Aggressive competition

Risk

- The intensity of competitive activity from new technologies and alternative distribution platforms such as unregulated OTT content offerings, VOD, personal video platforms, DTC distribution and pirated content, in addition to traditional TV services, in combination with the development of more aggressive product and sales strategies by non-traditional global players with a much larger scale

Potential impact

- Increased competitive activity in combination with the development of more aggressive product and sales strategies could have an adverse impact on the level of subscriptions and/or viewership for Bell Media's TV services and on Bell Media's revenue streams

Rising content costs and ability to secure key content

Risk

- Rising content costs, as an increasing number of domestic and global competitors seek to acquire the same content or to restrict content within their own ecosystems, and the ability to acquire or develop key differentiated content to drive revenues and subscriber growth

Potential impact

- Rising programming costs could require us to incur unplanned expenses, which could result in negative pressure on adjusted EBITDA
- Our inability to acquire or develop popular programming content could adversely affect Bell Media's viewership and subscription levels and, consequently, advertising and subscription revenues

6 Financial and capital management

Our financial resources

This section tells you how we manage our cash and capital resources to carry out our strategy and deliver financial results. It provides an analysis of our financial condition, cash flows and liquidity on a consolidated basis.

6.1 Net debt

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Long-term debt	**32,835**	31,135	1,700	5.5%
Debt due within one year	**7,669**	5,042	2,627	52.1%
50% of preferred shares (1)	**1,767**	1,834	(67)	(3.7%)
Cash	**(1,572)**	(547)	(1,025)	n.m.
Cash equivalents	**–**	(225)	225	100.0%
Short-term investments	**(400)**	(1,000)	600	60.0%
Net debt	**40,299**	36,239	4,060	11.2%

n.m.: not meaningful

(1) *50% of outstanding preferred shares of $3,533 million and $3,667 million at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, are classified as debt consistent with the treatment by some credit rating agencies.*

The increase of $2,627 million in debt due within one year and $1,700 million in long-term debt were due to:

- the issuance by Bell Canada of Series US-9 Notes, with a total principal amount of $700 million in U.S. dollars ($942 million in Canadian dollars)
- the issuance by Bell Canada of Series US-10 Notes, with a total principal amount of $750 million in U.S. dollars ($1,009 million in Canadian dollars)
- the issuance by Bell Canada of Series M-61 MTN debentures, with a total principal amount of $400 million
- the issuance by Bell Canada of Series M-63 MTN debentures, with a total principal amount of $1,100 million
- an increase in notes payable (net of repayments) of $1,945 million
- a net increase of $580 million due to higher lease liabilities and other debt
- an increase in outstanding loans of $324 million under the Bell Mobility uncommitted trade loan agreement

Partly offset by:

- the repayment at maturity of Series M-44 MTN debentures, with a total principal amount of $1,000 million
- the repayment at maturity of Series US-3 Notes, with a total principal amount of $600 million in U.S. dollars ($748 million in Canadian dollars)
- the repayment at maturity of Series 10 Notes, with a total principal amount of $225 million

The increase in cash of $1,025 million, the decrease in short-term investments of $600 million and the decrease in cash equivalents of $225 million were mainly due to:

- $6,988 million of cash flows from operating activities
- $3,834 million of issuance of long-term debt
- $1,945 million increase in notes payable (net of repayments)

Partly offset by:

- $3,897 million of capital expenditures
- $3,613 million of dividends paid on BCE common shares
- $3,303 million of repayment of long-term debt
- $624 million for business acquisitions
- $531 million for the purchase of spectrum licences
- $235 million paid for the purchase on the open market of BCE common shares for the settlement of share-based payments
- $187 million of dividends paid on BCE preferred shares
- $92 million paid for the repurchase of BCE preferred shares
- $68 million of cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to NCI

6.2 Outstanding share data

Common shares outstanding	Number of shares
Outstanding, January 1, 2024	**912,274,545**
Shares issued under deferred share plan	**8,558**
Outstanding, December 31, 2024	**912,283,103**

Stock options outstanding	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Outstanding, January 1, 2024	**7,484,561**	**61**
Forfeited or expired	**(938,742)**	**59**
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2024	**6,545,819**	**61**

At March 6, 2025, 921,824,604 common shares and 5,503,174 stock options were outstanding.

Discounted Treasury Dividend Reinvestment Plan

In Q4 2024, BCE amended its DRP to provide, at the BCE Board's discretion, for the issuance of new common shares from treasury at a discount to the Average Market Price. Commencing with the dividend payable on January 15, 2025 to eligible shareholders as of the December 16, 2024 record date, and subsequently until further notice, common shares will be issued from treasury at a discount of 2% to the Average Market Price.

Subsequent to year end, on January 15, 2025, 9,540,786 common shares were issued from treasury under the DRP to shareholders of record on December 16, 2024 holding 308,654,258 common shares, for $314 million.

6.3 Cash flows

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Cash flows from operating activities	**6,988**	7,946	(958)	(12.1%)
Capital expenditures	**(3,897)**	(4,581)	684	14.9%
Cash dividends paid on preferred shares	**(187)**	(182)	(5)	(2.7%)
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interest	**(68)**	(47)	(21)	(44.7%)
Acquisition and other costs paid	**52**	8	44	n.m.
Free cash flow	**2,888**	3,144	(256)	(8.1%)
Business acquisitions	**(624)**	(222)	(402)	n.m.
Business dispositions	**–**	209	(209)	(100.0%)
Acquisition and other costs paid	**(52)**	(8)	(44)	n.m.
Decrease (increase) in short-term investments	**600**	(1,000)	1,600	n.m.
Spectrum licences	**(531)**	(183)	(348)	n.m.
Other investing activities	**14**	(4)	18	n.m.
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	**1,945**	(646)	2,591	n.m.
Issue of long-term debt	**3,834**	5,195	(1,361)	(26.2%)
Repayment of long-term debt	**(3,303)**	(1,858)	(1,445)	(77.8%)
Repurchase of a financial liability	**–**	(149)	149	100.0%
Issue of common shares	**–**	18	(18)	(100.0%)
Purchase of shares for settlement of share-based payments	**(235)**	(223)	(12)	(5.4%)
Repurchase of preferred shares	**(92)**	(140)	48	34.3%
Cash dividends paid on common shares	**(3,613)**	(3,486)	(127)	(3.6%)
Other financing activities	**(31)**	(24)	(7)	(29.2%)
Net increase in cash	**1,025**	448	577	n.m.
Net (decrease) increase in cash equivalents	**(225)**	175	(400)	n.m.

n.m.: not meaningful

Cash flows from operating activities and free cash flow

In 2024, BCE's cash flows from operating activities decreased by $958 million, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash from working capital, higher interest paid, higher severance and other costs paid and higher income taxes paid, partly offset by higher EBITDA.

Free cash flow decreased by $256 million in 2024, compared to 2023, mainly due to lower cash flows from operating activities, excluding cash from acquisition and other costs paid, partly offset by lower capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures

	2024	2023	$ change	% change
Bell CTS	**3,746**	4,421	675	15.3%
Capital intensity	***17.3%***	*20.2%*		*2.9 pts*
Bell Media	**151**	160	9	5.6%
Capital intensity	***4.8%***	*5.1%*		*0.3 pts*
BCE	**3,897**	4,581	684	14.9%
Capital intensity	***16.0%***	*18.6%*		*2.6 pts*

BCE capital expenditures of $3,897 million in 2024, corresponding to a capital intensity ratio of 16.0%, declined by $684 million and 2.6 pts, respectively, over 2023. The year-over-year decline reflected:

- Lower capital expenditures in Bell CTS of $675 million, compared to last year, consistent with a planned reduction in capital spending, primarily driven by slower FTTP footprint expansion, regulatory decisions that discourage network investment, and the realization of efficiencies from prior investments in digital transformation initiatives
- Reduced year-over-year capital spending at Bell Media of $9 million, mainly due to lower spending on Connected TV and studio expansions, partly offset by higher investments to support digital growth and OUTEDGE acquisition impact

Business acquisitions

On July 2, 2024, Bell Canada acquired Stratejm for cash consideration of $78 million ($73 million net of cash acquired) and $11 million of estimated additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain performance objectives. This contingent consideration is expected to be settled by 2027 and the maximum amount payable is $20 million. Contingent consideration is estimated to be $11 million at December 31, 2024.

On June 7, 2024, Bell Media completed the acquisition of OUTFRONT Media Inc.'s Canadian OOH media business, OUTEDGE, for cash consideration of $429 million ($418 million net of cash acquired). Pursuant to a consent agreement negotiated with the Competition Bureau, Bell Media must dispose of 669 advertising displays in Québec and Ontario. On October 4, 2024, we entered into an agreement to dispose of these advertising displays for estimated proceeds of $14 million, subject to adjustments. Completion of the sale is expected in the first quarter of 2025, subject to receipt of the Competition Bureau's approval and other customary closing conditions.

On June 1, 2023, Bell acquired FX Innovation, a Montréal-based provider of cloud-focused managed and professional services and workflow automation solutions for business clients, for cash consideration of $157 million ($156 million net of cash acquired), of which $12 million is payable within two years, and an estimated $6 million of additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain performance objectives. This contingent consideration is expected to be settled by 2027 and the maximum amount payable is $7 million. Contingent consideration is estimated to be $2 million at December 31, 2024.

Business dispositions

On May 3, 2023, we completed the sale of our 63% ownership in certain production studios, which were included in our Bell Media segment, for net cash proceeds of $211 million.

Spectrum licences

On November 30, 2023, Bell Mobility secured the right to acquire 939 licences of 3800 MHz spectrum across Canada for $518 million. On January 17, 2024, Bell made a first payment of $104 million to ISED. The remaining balance of $414 million was paid on May 29, 2024, at which time Bell acquired the 3800 MHz spectrum licences.

On May 19, 2023, after approval from ISED, Bell Mobility obtained the right to use, through subordination, certain of Xplore Inc.'s 3500 MHz spectrum licences in Québec, for $145 million.

Debt instruments

We use a combination of short-term and long-term debt to finance our operations. Our short-term debt consists mostly of notes payable under commercial paper programs, loans securitized by receivables and wireless device financing plan receivables, and bank facilities. We usually pay fixed rates of interest on our long-term debt and floating rates on our short-term debt. As at December 31, 2024, all of our debt was denominated in Canadian dollars with the exception of our commercial paper, Bell Mobility trade loans and our U.S. Series of Notes, which are denominated in U.S. dollars and have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with cross currency interest rate swaps.

2024

During 2024, we issued debt, net of repayments. This included:

- $3,834 million issuance of long-term debt comprised of the issuance of Series US-9 Notes with a total principal amount of $700 million in U.S. dollars ($942 million in Canadian dollars), the issuance of Series US-10 Notes with a total principal amount of $750 million in U.S. dollars ($1,009 million in Canadian dollars), the issuance of Series M-61 MTN debentures with a total principal amount of $400 million, the issuance of Series M-63 MTN debentures with a total principal amount of $1,100 million, the increase of $324 million in outstanding loans under the Bell Mobility uncommitted trade loan agreement and the issuance of other debt of $66 million, partly offset by $7 million of discounts on our debt issuances
- $1,945 million issuance (net of repayments) of notes payable

Partly offset by:

- $3,303 million repayment of long-term debt comprised of the repayment of Series M-44 MTN debentures with a total principal amount of $1,000 million, the repayment of Series US-3 Notes with a total principal amount of $600 million in U.S. dollars ($748 million in Canadian dollars), the repayment of Series 10 Notes with a total principal amount of $225 million and net payments of leases and other debt of $1,330 million

2023

During 2023, we issued debt, net of repayments. This included:

- $5,195 million issuance of long-term debt comprised of the issuance of Series M-57, Series M-58, Series M-59, Series M-60, Series M-61 and Series M-62 MTN debentures, with total principal amounts of $300 million, $1,050 million, $450 million, $600 million, $400 million and $700 million in Canadian dollars, respectively, the issuance of Series US-8 Notes, with a total principal amount of $850 million in U.S. dollars ($1,138 million in Canadian dollars), the increase of $491 million in outstanding loans under the Bell Mobility uncommitted trade loan agreement and the issuance of other debt of $74 million, partly offset by $8 million of discounts on our debt issuances

Partly offset by:

- $1,858 million repayment of long-term debt comprised of net payments of leases and other debt of $1,258 million and the repayment of Series M-29 MTN debentures with a total principal amount of $600 million
- $646 million repayment (net of issuances) of notes payable

Consolidation of MLSE ownership under BCE (repurchase of a financial liability)

In January 2023, BCE repurchased the 9% interest held by the BCE Master Trust Fund (Master Trust Fund), a trust fund that holds pension fund investments serving the pension obligations of the BCE group pension plan participants, in MLSE for a cash consideration of $149 million, as a result of BCE's obligation to repurchase the Master Trust Fund's interest in MLSE at that price.

Issuance of common shares

The issuance of common shares in 2024 decreased by $18 million, compared to 2023, due to no stock options having been exercised in 2024.

Repurchase of preferred shares

In 2024, BCE repurchased and canceled 5,346,488 First Preferred Shares under its NCIB for a total cost of $92 million.

Subsequent to year end, BCE repurchased and canceled 1,413,405 First Preferred Shares under its NCIB for a total cost of $25 million.

In 2023, BCE repurchased and canceled 8,124,533 First Preferred Shares under its NCIB for a total cost of $140 million.

Cash dividends paid on common shares

In 2024, cash dividends paid on common shares of $3,613 million increased by $127 million, compared to 2023, due to a higher dividend paid in 2024 of $3.9600 per common share, compared to $3.8225 per common share in 2023.

6.4 Post-employment benefit plans

For the year ended December 31, 2024, we recorded an increase in our post-employment benefit plans and a gain, before taxes, in OCI of $796 million, due to a higher-than-expected return on plan assets, and an increase in the discount rate to 4.7% at December 31, 2024, compared to 4.6% at December 31, 2023, partly offset by an increase in the effect of the asset limit.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded a decrease in our post-employment benefit plans and a loss, before taxes, in OCI of $553 million, due to a decrease in the discount rate of 4.6% at December 31, 2023, compared to 5.3% at December 31, 2022, partly offset by a gain on plan assets, experience gains and a decrease in the effect of the asset limit.

6.5 Financial risk management

Management's objectives are to protect BCE and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis against material economic exposures and variability of results from various financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk and longevity risk. These risks are further described in Note 2, *Material accounting policies*, Note 9, *Other expense*, Note 27, *Post-employment benefit plans* and Note 29, *Financial and capital management* in BCE's 2024 consolidated financial statements.

The following table outlines our financial risks, how we manage these risks and their financial statement classification.

Financial risk	Description of risk	Management of risk and financial statement classification
Credit risk	We are exposed to credit risk from operating activities and certain customer financing activities, the maximum exposure of which is represented by the carrying amounts reported in the statements of financial position. We are exposed to credit risk if counterparties to our trade receivables, including wireless device financing plan receivables, and derivative instruments are unable to meet their obligations.	• Large and diverse customer base • Deal with institutions with investment-grade credit ratings • Regularly monitor our credit risk and credit exposure, and consider, among other factors, the effects of changes in interest rates and inflation • Our trade receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts balances at December 31, 2024, which both include the current portion of wireless device financing plan receivables, were $4,305 million and $120 million, respectively • Our non-current wireless device financing plan receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts balances at December 31, 2024 were $410 million and $12 million, respectively • Our contract assets balance at December 31, 2024 was $759 million, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts balance of $18 million
Liquidity risk	We are exposed to liquidity risk for financial liabilities.	• Our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, amounts available under our securitized receivables program, cash flows from operations and possible capital markets financing are expected to be sufficient to fund our operations and fulfill our obligations as they become due. Should our cash requirements exceed the above sources of cash, we would expect to cover such a shortfall by drawing on existing committed bank facilities and new ones, to the extent available • Refer to section 6.7, *Liquidity – Contractual obligations*, for a maturity analysis of our recognized financial liabilities
Foreign currency risk	We are exposed to foreign currency risk related to anticipated purchases and certain foreign currency debt. A 10% depreciation (appreciation) in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar would result in a gain of $1 million (loss of $73 million) recognized in net earnings at December 31, 2024 and a gain of $119 million (loss of $107 million) recognized in *Other comprehensive income (loss)* at December 31, 2024, with all other variables held constant. Refer to the following *Fair value* section for details on our derivative financial instruments.	• At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts and options maturing from 2025 to 2027 of $5.7 billion in U.S. dollars ($7.8 billion in Canadian dollars) and ₱3.2 billion in Philippine pesos ($75 million in Canadian dollars), to manage foreign currency risk related to anticipated purchases and certain foreign currency debt • For cash flow hedges relating to anticipated purchases denominated in foreign currencies, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship, which is recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements. Realized gains and losses in *Accumulated OCI* are reclassified to the income statements or to the initial cost of the related non-financial asset in the same periods as the corresponding hedged transactions are recognized. • For cash flow hedges relating to our U.S. dollar debt under our commercial paper program and securitization of receivables program, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset the foreign currency translation adjustment on the related debt, except for any portion of the hedging relationship which is ineffective • For economic hedges, changes in the fair value are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding cross currency interest rate swaps with notional amounts of $6,550 million in U.S. dollars ($8,554 million in Canadian dollars) to hedge the U.S. currency exposure of our U.S. Notes maturing from 2032 to 2054 • For these cross currency interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income, except for amounts recorded in *Other expense* in the income statements to offset the foreign currency translation adjustment on the related debt and any portion of the hedging relationship which is ineffective • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding cross currency interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $600 million in U.S. dollars ($815 million in Canadian dollars) to hedge the U.S. currency exposure of outstanding loans maturing in 2025 and 2026 under our Bell Mobility trade loan agreement • For these cross currency interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income, except for amounts recorded in *Other expense* in the income statements to offset the foreign currency translation adjustment on the related debt and any portion of the hedging relationship which is ineffective

Financial risk	Description of risk	Management of risk and financial statement classification
Interest rate risk	We are exposed to risk on the interest rates of our debt, our post-employment benefit plans and on dividend rate resets on our preferred shares. A 1% increase (decrease) in interest rates would result in a loss (gain) of $28 million recognized in net earnings at December 31, 2024, with all other variables held constant. Refer to the following *Fair value* section for details on our derivative financial instruments.	• We use interest rate swaps, cross currency basis rate swaps, cross currency interest rate swaps, forward starting interest rate swaps, amortizing interest rate swaps, interest rate swaptions and interest rate floors to hedge interest rate exposure on existing and/or future debt issuances. We also use leveraged interest rate options to hedge economically the dividend rate resets on preferred shares. • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $700 million to hedge the fair value of our Series M-62 MTN debentures maturing in 2029 • For interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives and the related debt are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset each other, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $250 million to hedge the fair value of our series M-52 MTN debentures maturing in 2030 • For interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives and the related debt are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset each other, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $350 million to hedge the fair value of our series M-57 MTN debentures maturing in 2032 • For interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives and the related debt are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset each other, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding forward starting interest rate swaps, effective from 2025 with a notional amount of $550 million in U.S. dollars ($742 million in Canadian dollars), of which $275 million in U.S. dollars matures in each of 2030 and 2035, to hedge the interest rate exposure on future U.S. dollar debt issuances • For forward starting interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship, which is recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding forward starting interest rate swaps, effective from 2028 with a notional amount of $125 million to hedge the fair value of our series M-59 MTN debentures maturing in 2053 • For forward starting interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives and the related debt are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset each other, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding forward starting interest rate swaps, effective from 2028 with a notional amount of $400 million to hedge the fair value of our series M-61 MTN debentures maturing in 2053 • For forward starting interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives and the related debt are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset each other, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship • At December 31, 2024, we had an outstanding amortizing interest rate swap with a notional amount of $123 million to hedge the interest rate exposure on other debt maturing in 2028 • For amortizing interest rate swaps, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding leveraged interest rate options with a fair value of nil to hedge economically the dividend rate resets on $582 million of our preferred shares which had varying reset dates in 2021 for the periods ending in 2026 • For leveraged interest rate options, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in the income statements in *Other expense* • At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding interest rate floors with a notional amount of $350 million to hedge economically the interest cost of our series M-62 MTN debentures maturing in 2029 • For interest rate floors, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements • For our post-employment benefit plans, the interest rate risk is managed using a liability matching approach, which reduces the exposure of the DB plans to a mismatch between investment growth and obligation growth
Equity price risk	We are exposed to risk on our cash flow related to the settlement of equity settled share-based payment plans. A 5% increase (decrease) in the market price of BCE's common shares would result in a gain (loss) of $18 million recognized in net earnings at December 31, 2024, with all other variables held constant. Refer to the following *Fair value* section for details on our derivative financial instruments.	• At December 31, 2024, we had outstanding equity forward contracts with a fair value net liability of $429 million on BCE's common shares to economically hedge the cash flow exposure related to the settlement of equity settled share-based compensation plans • Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recorded in the income statements in *Other expense*
Longevity risk	We are exposed to life expectancy risk on our post-employment benefit plans.	• The Bell Canada Pension Plan has an investment arrangement which hedges part of its exposure to potential increases in longevity, which covers approximately $3 billion of post-employment benefit obligations

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Certain fair value estimates are affected by assumptions we make about the amount and timing of future cash flows and discount rates, all of which reflect varying degrees of risk. Income taxes and other expenses that may be incurred on disposition of financial instruments are not reflected in the fair values. As a result, the fair values may not be the net amounts that would be realized if these instruments were settled.

The carrying values of our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, trade payables and other liabilities, interest payable, dividends payable, notes payable and loans secured by receivables approximate fair value as they are short-term. The carrying value of wireless device financing plan receivables approximates fair value given that their average remaining duration is short and the carrying value is reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts and an allowance for revenue adjustments. The carrying value of the Bell Mobility trade loans approximates fair value given their average remaining duration is short and they bear interest at a variable rate.

The following table provides the fair value details of other financial instruments measured at amortized cost in the statements of financial position.

			December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Classification	Fair value methodology	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Debt securities and other debt	Debt due within one year and long-term debt	Quoted market price of debt	**31,247**	**30,885**	29,049	28,225

The following table provides the fair value details of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statements of financial position.

			Fair value			
	Classification	Carrying value of asset (liability)	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1)	Observable market data (level 2) (1)	Non-observable market inputs (level 3) (2)
December 31, 2024					
Publicly-traded and privately-held investments (3)	Other non-current assets	**877**	**35**	**–**	**842**
Derivative financial instruments	Other current assets, trade payables and other liabilities, other non-current assets and liabilities	**(368)**	**–**	**(368)**	**–**
Other	Other non-current assets	**225**	**–**	**225**	**–**
December 31, 2023					
Publicly-traded and privately-held investments (3)	Other non-current assets	587	10	–	577
Derivative financial instruments	Other current assets, trade payables and other liabilities, other non-current assets and liabilities	(488)	–	(488)	–
Other	Other non-current assets and liabilities	147	–	216	(69)

(1) *Observable market data such as equity prices, interest rates, swap rate curves and foreign currency exchange rates.*

(2) *Non-observable market inputs such as discounted cash flows and revenue and earnings multiples. For certain privately-held investments, changes in our valuation assumptions may result in a significant change in the fair value of our level 3 financial instruments.*

(3) *Unrealized gains and losses are recorded in* OCI *in the statements of comprehensive income and are reclassified from* Accumulated OCI *to the* Deficit *in the statements of financial position when realized.*

6.6 Credit ratings

Credit ratings generally address the ability of a company to repay principal and pay interest on debt or dividends on issued and outstanding preferred shares.

Our ability to raise financing depends on our ability to access the public equity and debt capital markets, the money market, as well as the bank credit market. Our ability to access such markets and the cost and amount of funding available partly depend on our assigned credit ratings at the time capital is raised. Investment grade credit ratings usually mean that when we borrow money, we can obtain lower interest rates than companies that have ratings lower than investment grade. A ratings downgrade could result in adverse consequences for our funding cost and capacity, and our ability to access the capital markets, the money market and/or bank credit market.

The following table provides BCE's and Bell Canada's credit ratings as at March 6, 2025 from DBRS, Moody's and S&P.

Key credit ratings

	Bell Canada (1)		
March 6, 2025	**DBRS**	**Moody's**	**S&P**
Commercial paper	R-2 (high)	P-2	A-2 (Canadian scale) A-2 (Global scale)
Senior (unsubordinated) long-term debt	BBB (high)	Baa2	BBB
Subordinated long-term debt	BBB (low)	Baa3	BBB-
Junior subordinated long-term debt	BBB (low)	Baa3	BB+
	BCE (1)		
	DBRS	**Moody's**	**S&P**
Preferred shares	Pfd-3	–	P-3 (High) (Canadian scale) BB+ (Global scale)

(1) *These credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any of the securities referred to, and they may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the assigning rating agency. Ratings are determined by the rating agencies based on criteria established from time to time by them, and they do not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor.* Each credit rating should be evaluated independently of any other credit rating.

On August 30, 2024, Moody's downgraded Bell Canada's issuer rating to Baa2 from Baa1, senior long-term debt rating to Baa2 from Baa1 and subordinated long-term debt rating to Baa3 from Baa2. Bell Canada's commercial paper rating was affirmed at P-2. In addition, Moody's downgraded BCE's issuer rating to Baa3 from Baa2. The outlook associated with the Moody's ratings was changed to stable from negative. The downgrades were principally as a result of ongoing debt leverage above Moody's thresholds for the prior ratings. All of these new ratings remain investment grade according to Moody's rating scale with Moody's Baa3 rating representing its last investment grade rating rank.

On September 12, 2024, S&P downgraded the issuer-credit ratings on BCE and its subsidiaries to BBB from BBB+. At the same time, S&P lowered Bell Canada's senior long-term debt rating to BBB from BBB+ and subordinated long-term debt rating to BBB- from BBB. Although Bell Canada's commercial paper rating was affirmed at A-2 on a Global scale, it was downgraded to A-2 from A-1 (Low) on a Canadian national scale. S&P also lowered the ratings on BCE's preferred shares to P3 (High) from P2 (Low), on a Canadian national scale, and to BB+ from BBB-, on a Global scale. The outlook associated with the S&P ratings was changed to stable from negative. The downgrades were principally as a result of ongoing debt leverage above S&P's thresholds for the prior ratings. All of these new ratings on Bell Canada's senior and subordinated debt remain investment grade according to S&P's rating scale with S&P's BBB- rating representing its last investment grade rating rank. Notwithstanding that preferred shares are not debt or credit instruments, the new P3 (High) and BB+ ratings on BCE's preferred shares are considered below an investment grade rating on S&P's rating scale.

On November 5, 2024, DBRS placed all its credit ratings on BCE Inc. and Bell Canada "Under Review with Negative Implications" following BCE's announcement that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber.

On February 18, 2025, Bell Canada issued $2,250 million in U.S. dollars ($3,187 million in Canadian dollars) aggregate principal amount of Junior Subordinated Notes in two series: 1) $1,000 million in U.S. dollars ($1,416 million in Canadian dollars) of 6.875% Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series A due 2055; and 2) $1,250 million in U.S. dollars ($1,771 million in Canadian dollars) of 7.000% Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series B due 2055. The payment of principal, interest and other payment obligations under each series of Junior Subordinated Notes is fully, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by BCE Inc. on a junior subordinated basis. The Junior Subordinated Notes are direct and unsecured junior subordinated debt obligations of Bell Canada and, accordingly, are subordinated in right of payment to all present and future indebtedness of Bell Canada (other than indebtedness which by its terms ranks equally with or subordinate to the Junior Subordinated Notes), including being subordinated to Bell Canada's subordinated long-term debt referred to in the above table. DBRS, Moody's and S&P have assigned ratings of BBB (low), Baa3 and BB+, respectively, to the Junior Subordinated Notes. DBRS' and Moody's ratings represent the lowest investment grade ratings according to their respective rating scales. However, S&P's BB+ rating is considered the highest rating below an investment grade rating on S&P's rating scale. Additionally, the DBRS rating on the Junior Subordinated Notes is also "Under Review with Negative Implications".

As of March 6, 2025, BCE's and Bell Canada's credit ratings had stable outlooks from Moody's and S&P.

6.7 Liquidity

This section contains forward-looking statements, including relating to our anticipated capital expenditures, our expected post-employment benefit plans funding, BCE's common share dividend and common share dividend payout policy, and the sources of liquidity we expect to use to meet our 2025 cash requirements. Refer to the section *Caution regarding forward-looking statements* at the beginning of this MD&A.

Available liquidity

Total available liquidity at December 31, 2024 was $4.5 billion, comprised of $1,572 million in cash, $400 million in short-term investments, $700 million available under our securitized receivables program and $1.8 billion available under our $4.0 billion committed revolving and expansion credit facilities (given $2.2 billion of commercial paper outstanding).

In Q4 2024, we increased the committed revolving credit facility from $2.5 billion to $2.7 billion and extended the term to November 2029. We also increased the committed expansion facility from $1 billion to $1.3 billion and extended the term to November 2027.

On November 1, 2024, Bell Canada entered into the Commitment Letter for the $3,700 million in U.S. dollars ($5,324 million in Canadian dollars) Ziply Term Facility that can be drawn to finance the acquisition of Ziply Fiber. Subsequent to year end and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Commitment Letter, Bell Canada made reductions of $965 million in U.S. dollars ($1,375 million in Canadian dollars) in the aggregate amount of the Commitment Letter, decreasing the commitment thereunder to $2,735 million in U.S. dollars ($3,949 million in Canadian dollars).

We expect that our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, amounts available under our securitized receivables program, cash flows from operations and possible capital markets financings will permit us to meet our cash requirements in 2025 for capital expenditures, post-employment benefit plans funding, dividend payments, the payment of contractual obligations, maturing debt, ongoing operations and other cash requirements.

Should our 2025 cash requirements exceed our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, cash generated from our operations, and funds raised under capital markets financings and our securitized receivables program, we would expect to cover such a shortfall by drawing under committed credit facilities that are currently in place or through new facilities to the extent available.

In 2025, our cash flows from operations, cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, capital markets financings, securitized receivables program and credit facilities should give us flexibility in carrying out our plans for business growth, including business acquisitions, as well as for the payment of contingencies.

We continuously monitor our operations, capital markets and the Canadian economy with the objective of maintaining adequate liquidity.

Securitization program

In 2023, we amended our securitization program to add sustainability-linked pricing. The amendment introduces a financing cost that varies based on our performance of certain sustainability performance targets.

The securitization program is recorded as a floating rate revolving loan secured by certain receivables. We continue to service trade receivables and wireless device financing plan receivables under the securitization program, which matures in June 2027 unless previously terminated. The lenders' interest in the collection of these receivables ranks ahead of our interests, which means that we are exposed to certain risks of default on the amounts securitized.

We have provided various credit enhancements in the form of overcollateralization and subordination of our retained interests.

The lenders have no further claim on our other assets if customers do not pay the amounts owed.

As of December 31, 2024, the balance of loans secured by receivables was $1.1 billion in U.S. dollars ($1.6 billion in Canadian dollars) and the total receivable balance collateralized under the program was $3.4 billion. The foreign currency risk on these loans is managed using foreign currency forward contracts. See section 6.5, *Financial risk management* in this MD&A for additional details.

Credit facilities

The table below is a summary of our total bank credit facilities at December 31, 2024.

December 31, 2024	Total available	Drawn	Letters of credit	Commercial paper outstanding	Net available
Committed credit facilities					
Unsecured revolving and expansion credit facilities (1) (2)	4,000	–	–	2,190	1,810
Unsecured term loan facility	5,324	–	–	–	5,324
Unsecured non-revolving credit facilities	641	52	–	–	589
Other	106	–	71	–	35
Total committed credit facilities	10,071	52	71	2,190	7,758
Non-committed credit facilities					
Bell Canada	1,810	–	512	–	1,298
Bell Mobility	863	863	–	–	–
Total non-committed credit facilities	2,673	863	512	–	1,298
Total committed and non-committed credit facilities	12,744	915	583	2,190	9,056

(1) *Bell Canada's $2.7 billion committed revolving credit facility expires in November 2029 and its $1.3 billion committed expansion credit facility expires in November 2027.*

(2) *As of December 31, 2024, Bell Canada's outstanding commercial paper included $1,522million in U.S. dollars ($2,190 million in Canadian dollars). All of Bell Canada's commercial paper outstanding is included in* Debt due within one year.

Bell Canada may issue notes under its Canadian and U.S. commercial paper programs up to the maximum aggregate principal amount of $3.0 billion in either Canadian or U.S. currency provided that at no time shall such maximum amount of notes exceed $3.5 billion in Canadian currency.

Effective November 22, 2024, the maximum amount of Bell Canada's committed unsecured revolving and expansion credit facilities was increased in the aggregate by $500 million as compared to December 31, 2023. The total amount of the net available committed revolving and expansion credit facilities may be drawn at any time.

On November 1, 2024, Bell Canada entered into the Commitment Letter for the $3,700 million in U.S. dollars ($5,324 million in Canadian dollars) Ziply Term Facility that can be drawn to finance the acquisition of Ziply Fiber. Subsequent to year end and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Commitment Letter, Bell Canada made reductions of $965 million in U.S. dollars ($1,375 million in Canadian dollars) in the aggregate amount of the Commitment Letter, decreasing the commitment thereunder to $2,735 million in U.S. dollars ($3,949 million in Canadian dollars).

In 2023, Bell Mobility entered into a $600 million U.S. dollar uncommitted trade loan agreement to finance certain purchase obligations. Loan requests were made until April 30, 2024, with each loan having a term of up to 24 months. The loan agreement has been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations.

Some of our credit agreements require us to meet specific financial ratios and to offer to repay and cancel the credit agreement upon a change of control of BCE or Bell Canada. In addition, some of our debt agreements require us to make an offer to repurchase certain series of debt securities upon the occurrence of a change of control event as defined in the relevant debt agreements. We are in compliance with all conditions and restrictions under such agreements.

Supplier finance arrangements

Supplier finance arrangements are agreements whereby a finance provider pays amounts to a participating supplier in respect of invoices owed by BCE and receives the settlement from BCE at a later date. These arrangements have an average term of 5 years, whereas comparable trade payables would have payment terms between 30 and 60 days.

Cash requirements

Capital expenditures

In 2025, our planned capital spending will be focused on our strategic imperatives, reflecting an appropriate level of investment in our networks and services. As a direct result of the CRTC's rejection on February 3, 2025 of a Governor-in-Council request to reconsider its November 2023 decision that provided large carriers temporary wholesale tariffed access to Bell's FTTP network, we expect to reduce our capital expenditures by more than we anticipated would be the case for 2025. Consequently, our near-term fibre build target of 8.3 million locations by the end of 2025 will not be reached.

Post-employment benefit plans funding

Our post-employment benefit plans include DB pension and DC pension plans, as well as other post-employment benefits (OPEBs) plans. The funding requirements of our post-employment benefit plans, resulting from valuations of our plan assets and liabilities, depend on a number of factors, including actual returns on post-employment benefit plan assets, long-term interest rates, plan demographics, and applicable regulations and actuarial standards. Actuarial valuations were last performed for our significant post-employment benefit plans as at December 31, 2023.

We expect to contribute approximately $30 million to our DB pension plans in 2025, subject to actuarial valuations being completed. We expect to contribute approximately $10 million to the DC pension plans and to pay approximately $60 million to beneficiaries under OPEB plans in 2025.

Common share dividend

On February 6, 2025, BCE's Board declared a quarterly dividend of $0.9975 per common share, payable on April 15, 2025 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 14, 2025. BCE's common share dividend and common share dividend payout policy will continue to be reviewed by BCE's Board. In its review, BCE's Board will consider the competitive, macroeconomic and regulatory environments as well as progress being made on BCE's strategic and operational roadmap.

Contractual obligations

The following table is a summary of our contractual obligations at December 31, 2024 that are due in each of the next five years and thereafter.

At December 31, 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Recognized financial liabilities							
Total debt, excluding lease liabilities	2,769	1,988	1,771	2,139	1,490	22,114	32,271
Lease liabilities (1)	1,258	991	493	392	332	2,047	5,513
Notes payable	2,203	–	–	–	–	–	2,203
Loan secured by receivables	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	1,600
Interest payable on long-term debt, notes payable and loan secured by receivables	1,491	1,255	1,213	1,155	1,055	12,037	18,206
Net receipts on cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps	(64)	(61)	(40)	(40)	(39)	(1,322)	(1,566)
Commitments							
Commitments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,747	1,133	589	304	307	1,109	5,189
Purchase obligations	711	617	381	257	240	612	2,818
Planned acquisition of Ziply Fiber	7,000	–	–	–	–	–	7,000
Leases committed not yet commenced	6	1	–	–	–	–	7
Total	**18,721**	**5,924**	**4,407**	**4,207**	**3,385**	**36,597**	**73,241**

(1) *Includes imputed interest of $922 million.*

We are also exposed to liquidity risk for financial liabilities due within one year as shown in the statements of financial position.

Our commitments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets include program and feature film rights and investments to expand and update our networks to meet customer demand.

Purchase obligations consist of contractual obligations under service and product contracts for operating expenditures and other purchase obligations.

On November 4, 2024, BCE announced that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber, the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., for approximately $3.65 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $5 billion in Canadian dollars) in cash and the assumption of outstanding net debt of approximately $1.45 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $2 billion in Canadian dollars) to be rolled over at transaction close, representing a transaction value of approximately $5.1 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $7 billion in Canadian dollars). The transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals, including the Federal Communications Commission, and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions and, as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The proposed acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2025.

Our commitments for leases not yet commenced include real estate, OOH advertising spaces and fibre use. These leases are non-cancellable.

Indemnifications and guarantees

As a regular part of our business, we enter into agreements that provide for indemnifications and guarantees to counterparties in transactions involving business dispositions, sales of assets, sales of services, purchases and development of assets, securitization agreements and leases. While some of the agreements specify a maximum potential exposure, many do not specify a maximum amount or termination date.

We cannot reasonably estimate the maximum potential amount we could be required to pay counterparties because of the nature of almost all of these indemnifications and guarantees. As a result, we cannot determine how they could affect our future liquidity, capital resources or credit risk profile. We have not made any significant payments under indemnifications or guarantees in the past.

6.8 Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, we become involved in various claims and legal proceedings seeking monetary damages and other relief. In particular, because of the nature of our consumer-facing business, we are exposed to class actions pursuant to which substantial monetary damages may be claimed. Due to the inherent risks and uncertainties of the litigation process, we cannot predict the final outcome or timing of claims and legal proceedings. Subject to the foregoing, and based on information currently available and management's assessment of the merits of the claims and legal proceedings pending at March 6, 2025, management believes that the ultimate resolution of these claims and legal proceedings is unlikely to have a material and negative effect on our financial statements or operations. We believe that we have strong defences and we intend to vigorously defend our positions.

For a description of important legal proceedings pending at March 6, 2025, please see the section entitled *Legal proceedings* contained in the BCE 2024 AIF.

7 Selected annual and quarterly information

7.1 Annual financial information

The following table shows selected consolidated financial data of BCE for 2024, 2023 and 2022 based on the annual consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). We discuss the factors that caused our results to vary over the past two years throughout this MD&A.

	2024	2023	2022
Consolidated income statements			
Operating revenues			
Service	**21,073**	21,154	20,956
Product	**3,336**	3,519	3,218
Total operating revenues	**24,409**	24,673	24,174
Operating costs	**(13,820)**	(14,256)	(13,975)
Adjusted EBITDA	**10,589**	10,417	10,199
Severance, acquisition and other costs	**(454)**	(200)	(94)
Depreciation	**(3,758)**	(3,745)	(3,660)
Amortization	**(1,283)**	(1,173)	(1,063)
Finance costs			
Interest expense	**(1,713)**	(1,475)	(1,146)
Net return on post-employment benefit obligations	**66**	108	51
Impairment of assets	**(2,190)**	(143)	(279)
Other expense	**(305)**	(466)	(115)
Income taxes	**(577)**	(996)	(967)
Net earnings	**375**	2,327	2,926
Net earnings attributable to:			
Common shareholders	**163**	2,076	2,716
Preferred shareholders	**181**	187	152
Non-controlling interest	**31**	64	58
Net earnings	**375**	2,327	2,926
Net earnings per common share – basic and diluted	**0.18**	2.28	2.98
Ratios			
Adjusted EBITDA margin (%)	**43.4%**	42.2%	42.2%

	2024	2023	2022
Consolidated statements of financial position			
Property, plant and equipment	**30,001**	30,352	29,256
Total assets	**73,485**	71,940	69,329
Debt due within one year (including notes payable and loans secured by receivables)	**7,669**	5,042	4,137
Long-term debt	**32,835**	31,135	27,783
Total non-current liabilities	**41,279**	39,276	35,345
Equity attributable to BCE shareholders	**17,071**	20,229	22,178
Total equity	**17,360**	20,557	22,515
Consolidated statements of cash flows			
Cash flows from operating activities	**6,988**	7,946	8,365
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(4,438)**	(5,781)	(5,517)
Capital expenditures	**(3,897)**	(4,581)	(5,133)
Decrease (increase) in short-term investments	**600**	(1,000)	–
Business acquisitions	**(624)**	(222)	(429)
Business dispositions	**–**	209	52
Spectrum licences	**(531)**	(183)	(3)
Cash flows used in financing activities	**(1,750)**	(1,542)	(2,988)
Issue of common shares	**–**	18	171
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	**1,945**	(646)	111
Increase in securitized receivables	**–**	–	700
Issue of long-term debt	**3,834**	5,195	1,951
Repayment of long-term debt	**(3,303)**	(1,858)	(2,023)
Repurchase of a financial liability	**–**	(149)	–
Cash dividends paid on common shares	**(3,613)**	(3,486)	(3,312)
Cash dividends paid on preferred shares	**(187)**	(182)	(136)
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interest	**(68)**	(47)	(39)
Free cash flow	**2,888**	3,144	3,067
Share information			
Weighted average number of common shares (millions)	**912.3**	912.2	911.5
Common shares outstanding at end of year (millions)	**912.3**	912.3	912.0
Market capitalization (1)	**30,398**	47,595	54,255
Dividends declared per common share (dollars)	**3.99**	3.87	3.68
Dividends declared on common shares	**(3,646)**	(3,530)	(3,356)
Dividends declared on preferred shares	**(181)**	(187)	(152)
Closing market price per common share (dollars)	**33.32**	52.17	59.49
Ratios			
Capital intensity (%)	**16.0%**	18.6%	21.2%
Price to earnings ratio (times) (2)	**185.11**	22.88	19.96
Other data			
Number of employees (thousands)	**40**	45	45

(1) *BCE's common share price at the end of the year multiplied by the number of common shares outstanding at the end of the year.*

(2) *Price to earnings ratio is defined as BCE's common share price at the end of the year divided by EPS.*

7.2 Quarterly financial information

The following table shows selected BCE consolidated financial data by quarter for 2024 and 2023. This quarterly information is unaudited but has been prepared on the same basis as the annual consolidated financial statements. We discuss the factors that caused our results to vary over the past eight quarters throughout this MD&A.

	2024				2023			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Operating revenues								
Service	**5,287**	**5,286**	**5,308**	**5,192**	5,348	5,281	5,303	5,222
Product	**1,135**	**685**	**697**	**819**	1,125	799	763	832
Total operating revenues	**6,422**	**5,971**	**6,005**	**6,011**	6,473	6,080	6,066	6,054
Adjusted EBITDA	**2,605**	**2,722**	**2,697**	**2,565**	2,567	2,667	2,645	2,538
Severance, acquisition and other costs	**(154)**	**(49)**	**(22)**	**(229)**	(41)	(10)	(100)	(49)
Depreciation	**(933)**	**(934)**	**(945)**	**(946)**	(954)	(937)	(936)	(918)
Amortization	**(317)**	**(325)**	**(325)**	**(316)**	(299)	(295)	(296)	(283)
Finance costs								
Interest expense	**(431)**	**(440)**	**(426)**	**(416)**	(399)	(373)	(359)	(344)
Net return on post-employment benefit plans	**17**	**16**	**17**	**16**	27	27	27	27
Impairment of assets	**(4)**	**(2,113)**	**(60)**	**(13)**	(109)	–	–	(34)
Other (expense) income	**(103)**	**(63)**	**(101)**	**(38)**	(147)	(129)	(311)	121
Income taxes	**(175)**	**(5)**	**(231)**	**(166)**	(210)	(243)	(273)	(270)
Net earnings (loss)	**505**	**(1,191)**	**604**	**457**	435	707	397	788
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders	**461**	**(1,237)**	**537**	**402**	382	640	329	725
Net earnings (loss) per common share – Basic and diluted	**0.51**	**(1.36)**	**0.59**	**0.44**	0.42	0.70	0.37	0.79
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic (millions)	**912.3**	**912.3**	**912.3**	**912.3**	912.3	912.3	912.2	912.1
Other information								
Cash flows from operating activities	**1,877**	**1,842**	**2,137**	**1,132**	2,373	1,961	2,365	1,247
Free cash flow	**874**	**832**	**1,097**	**85**	1,289	754	1,016	85
Capital expenditures	**(963)**	**(954)**	**(978)**	**(1,002)**	(1,029)	(1,159)	(1,307)	(1,086)

Fourth quarter highlights

Operating revenues	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	$ change	% change
Bell CTS	**5,681**	5,744	(63)	(1.1%)
Bell Media	**832**	822	10	1.2%
Inter-segment eliminations	**(91)**	(93)	2	2.2%
Total BCE operating revenues	**6,422**	6,473	(51)	(0.8%)

Adjusted EBITDA	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	$ change	% change
Bell CTS	**2,436**	2,419	17	0.7%
Bell Media	**169**	148	21	14.2%
Total BCE adjusted EBITDA	**2,605**	2,567	38	1.5%

Total operating revenues at BCE decreased by 0.8% in the quarter, compared to Q4 2023, driven by lower service revenues of 1.1%, partly offset by higher product revenues of 0.9%. Bell CTS operating revenues decreased by 1.1% year over year, attributable to reduced service revenues of 1.6%, resulting from ongoing voice revenue erosion and lower wireless revenues, mitigated in part by higher data revenues. This decline in revenues was moderated by higher Bell CTS product revenues of 0.9% year over year. Bell Media operating revenues increased by 1.2% year over year, from higher subscriber and advertising revenues.

BCE net earnings increased by 16.1% in Q4 2024, compared to Q4 2023, mainly due to lower impairment of assets, lower other expense, higher adjusted EBITDA and lower income taxes, partly offset by higher severance, acquisition and other costs and higher interest expense.

BCE's adjusted EBITDA grew by 1.5% in Q4 2024, compared to Q4 2023, driven by greater contributions from our Bell Media and Bell CTS segments of 14.2% and 0.7%, respectively. The year-over-year increase in adjusted EBITDA was due to lower operating costs of 2.3%, reflecting cost reduction initiatives, mainly attributable to workforce reductions, cost containment and other operating efficiencies, partly offset by reduced operating revenues. This drove a corresponding adjusted EBITDA margin of 40.6% in Q4 2024, up 0.9 pts over the same period last year, reflecting reduced operating expenses, moderated by lower service revenue flow-through.

Bell CTS operating revenues decreased by 1.1% in Q4 2024, compared to the same period in 2023, due to lower service revenues of 1.6%, moderated by higher product revenues of 0.9%. The decline in service revenues reflected greater acquisition, retention and bundle discounts on wireline residential services, ongoing erosion in voice, and satellite TV services, along with lower IP broadband revenues, as well as continued wireless competitive pricing pressures coupled with lower wireless data overages and outbound roaming revenues. This was partly offset by growth in our mobile phone, connected device, Internet and IPTV subscriber bases along with the flow-through of wireless and residential wireline rate increases, the contribution from small acquisitions made during the past year, and growth in business solutions services revenues. The year-over-year increase in product revenues was driven by higher wireline product revenues, mainly from greater land mobile radio systems sales to the government sector, partly offset by lower wireless product revenues, mainly from reduced consumer electronics sales due to permanent store closures of The Source and conversion to Best Buy Express as part of our distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada, moderated by higher wireless device revenues resulting from a greater sales mix of premium mobile phones.

Bell CTS adjusted EBITDA increased by 0.7% in Q4 2024, compared to Q4 2023, from lower operating costs, partly offset by lower operating revenues. The decline in operating costs of 2.4% was driven by cost reduction initiatives, resulting from workforce reductions, permanent closures of The Source stores as part of our distribution partnership with Best Buy Canada, as well as automation-enabled operating efficiencies, partly offset by greater costs related to small acquisitions made during the past year. Adjusted EBITDA margin of 42.9% in Q4 2024, increased by 0.8 points over Q4 2023, due to reduced operating expenses, moderated by lower service revenue flow-through.

Bell Media operating revenues increased by 1.2% in Q4 2024, compared to the same period last year, driven by higher subscriber and advertising revenues, including growth in digital revenues of 6.3%. Subscriber revenues increased by 2.0% year over year, due to higher streaming revenues mainly from Crave and sports, partly offset by a retroactive adjustment in Q4 2023 related to a contract with a Canadian TV distributor and lower year-over-year BDU subscribers. Advertising revenues increased by 0.4% year over year, due to higher OOH revenues from the acquisition of OUTEDGE in June 2024, and stronger sports specialty TV performance, partly offset by continued lower demand for traditional broadcast TV advertising.

Bell Media adjusted EBITDA grew by 14.2% in Q4 2024, compared to the same period last year, driven by higher operating revenues and lower operating costs. The decrease in operating costs of 1.6% reflected the favourable impact of restructuring initiatives undertaken over the past year as a result of the unfavourable economic and broadcasting regulatory environments and lower content costs, partly offset by greater costs related to the acquisition of OUTEDGE.

BCE capital expenditures of $963 million in Q4 2024, decreased by $66 million or 6.4% year over year, corresponding to a capital intensity ratio of 15.0%, down 0.9 pts over the same period last year, mainly driven by lower spending in Bell CTS of $68 million, in line with a planned reduction in capital spending, primarily driven by slower FTTP footprint expansion, regulatory decisions that discourage network investment, and the realization of efficiencies from prior investments in digital transformation initiatives.

BCE severance, acquisition and other costs of $154 million in Q4 2024 increased by $113 million, compared to Q4 2023, mainly due to higher severance costs related to involuntary and voluntary employee terminations, partly offset by lower acquisition and other costs.

BCE depreciation of $933 million in Q4 2024 decreased by $21 million, year over year, mainly due to a lower asset base.

BCE amortization of $317 million in Q4 2024 increased by $18 million, year over year, mainly due to a higher asset base.

BCE interest expense of $431 million in Q4 2024 increased by $32 million, compared to Q4 2023, mainly due to higher average debt balances, partly offset by lower interest rates.

BCE impairment of assets of $4 million in Q4 2024 decreased by $105 million, compared to Q4 2023, mainly due to impairment charges for French TV channels within our Bell Media segment in 2023.

BCE other expense of $103 million in Q4 2024 decreased by $44 million, year over year, mainly due to lower losses on our equity investments in associates and joint ventures which included a loss on BCE's share of an obligation to repurchase at fair value the minority interest in MLSE in 2023 and higher interest income, partly offset by higher net mark-to-market losses on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans.

BCE income taxes of $175 million in Q4 2024 decreased by $35 million, compared to Q4 2023, mainly due to lower taxable income.

BCE net earnings attributable to common shareholders of $461 million in Q4 2024, or $0.51 per share, were higher than the $382 million, or $0.42 per share, reported in Q4 2023. The year-over-year increase was mainly due to lower impairment of assets, lower other expense, higher adjusted EBITDA and lower income taxes, partly offset by higher severance, acquisition and other costs and higher interest expense. Adjusted net earnings increased to $719 million in Q4 2024, compared to $691 million in Q4 2023, and adjusted EPS increased to $0.79 from $0.76 in Q4 2023.

BCE cash flows from operating activities was $1,877 million in Q4 2024 compared to $2,373 million in Q4 2023. The decrease was mainly attributed to lower cash from working capital, higher interest paid and higher income taxes paid, partly offset by higher EBITDA.

BCE free cash flow generated in Q4 2024 was $874 million, compared to $1,289 million in Q4 2023. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower cash flows from operating activities, excluding cash from acquisition and other costs paid, partly offset by lower capital expenditures.

Seasonality considerations

Some of our revenues and expenses vary slightly by season, which may impact quarter-to-quarter financial results.

Wireless service and product revenues are influenced by the timing of new mobile device launches and seasonal promotional periods, such as back-to-school, Black Friday and the Christmas holiday period, as well as the level of overall competitive intensity. Because of these seasonal effects, subscriber additions and retention costs due to device upgrades related to contract renewals are typically higher in the third and fourth quarters. For ARPU, historically we have experienced seasonal sequential increases in the second and third quarters, due to higher levels of usage and roaming in the spring and summer months, followed by historical seasonal sequential declines in the fourth and first quarters. However, this seasonal effect on ARPU has moderated, as unlimited and larger capacity data options and North America wide plans have become more prevalent, resulting in less variability in chargeable data usage.

Wireline service and product revenues tend to be higher in the fourth quarter because of historically higher data and equipment product sales to business customers. However, this may vary from year to year depending on the strength of the economy and the presence of targeted sales initiatives, which can influence customer spending. Home Phone, TV and Internet subscriber activity is subject to modest seasonal fluctuations, attributable largely to residential moves during the summer months and the back-to-school period in the third quarter. Targeted marketing efforts conducted during various times of the year to coincide with special events or broad-based marketing campaigns also may have an impact on overall wireline service and product revenues.

Bell Media revenue and related expenses from TV and radio broadcasting are largely derived from the sale of advertising, the demand for which is affected by prevailing economic conditions as well as cyclical and seasonal variations. Seasonal variations in video are driven by the strength of TV ratings, particularly during the fall programming season, major sports league seasons and other special sporting events such as the Olympic Games, National Hockey League (NHL) and NBA playoffs and FIFA World Cup soccer, as well as fluctuations in consumer retail activity during the year.

8 Regulatory environment

8.1 Introduction

This section describes certain legislation that governs our business and provides highlights of recent regulatory initiatives and proceedings, government consultations and government positions that affect us, influence our business and may continue to affect our ability to compete in the marketplace. Bell Canada and several of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including Bell Mobility, Bell ExpressVu Limited Partnership (ExpressVu), Bell Media, NorthernTel, Limited Partnership (NorthernTel), Télébec, Limited Partnership (Télébec), Group Maskatel Québec LP (Maskatel) and Northwestel, are governed by the *Telecommunications Act*, the *Broadcasting Act*, the *Radiocommunication Act* and/or the *Bell Canada Act*. Our business is affected by regulations, policies and decisions made by various regulatory agencies, including the CRTC, a quasi-judicial agency of the Government of Canada responsible for regulating Canada's telecommunications and broadcasting industries, and other federal government departments, in particular ISED and the Competition Bureau.

In particular, the CRTC regulates the prices we can charge for retail telecommunications services when it determines there is not enough competition to protect the interests of consumers. The CRTC has determined that competition is sufficient to grant forbearance from retail price regulation under the *Telecommunications Act* for the vast majority of our retail wireline and wireless telecommunications services. The CRTC can also mandate the provision of access by competitors to our wireline and wireless networks and the rates we can charge them. Notably, it currently mandates wholesale high-speed access for wireline broadband as well as domestic wireless roaming services and a wholesale facilities-based MVNO access service. Lower mandated wholesale rates or the imposition of unfavourable terms for mandated services would undermine our incentives to invest in network improvements and extensions, limit our flexibility, influence the market structure, improve the business position of our competitors, limit network-based differentiation of our services and negatively impact the financial performance of our businesses. Our TV distribution and our TV and radio broadcasting businesses are subject to the *Broadcasting Act* and are, for the most part, not subject to retail price regulation.

Although most of our retail services are not price-regulated, government agencies and departments such as the CRTC, ISED, Canadian Heritage and the Competition Bureau continue to play a significant role in regulatory matters such as establishing and modifying regulations for mandatory access to networks, spectrum auctions, the imposition of consumer-related codes of conduct, approval of acquisitions, broadcast and spectrum licensing, foreign ownership requirements, privacy and cybersecurity obligations, and control of copyright piracy. Adverse decisions by governments or regulatory agencies, increasing regulation or a lack of effective anti-piracy remedies could have negative financial, operational, reputational or competitive consequences for our business.

8.2 Telecommunications Act

The *Telecommunications Act* governs telecommunications in Canada. It defines the broad objectives of Canada's telecommunications policy and provides the Government of Canada with the power to give general direction to the CRTC on any of its policy objectives. It applies to several of the BCE group of companies and partnerships, including Bell Canada, Bell Mobility, NorthernTel, Télébec, Maskatel and Northwestel.

Under the *Telecommunications Act*, all facilities-based telecommunications service providers in Canada, known as telecommunications common carriers (TCCs), must seek regulatory approval for all telecommunications services, unless the services are exempt or forborne from regulation. Most retail services offered by the BCE group of companies are forborne from retail regulation. The CRTC may exempt an entire class of carriers from regulation under the *Telecommunications Act* if the exemption meets the objectives of Canada's telecommunications policy. In addition, a few large TCCs, including those in the BCE group, must also meet certain Canadian ownership requirements. BCE monitors and periodically reports on the level of non-Canadian ownership of its common shares.

Review of mobile wireless services

On April 15, 2021, the CRTC released a decision, requiring Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Telus Communications Inc. and SaskTel to provide MVNO access to their networks to regional wireless carriers to allow them to operate as MVNOs in ISED Tier 4 spectrum licence areas where they own spectrum. While the terms and conditions for MVNO access would be established in tariffs to be approved by the CRTC, the rate for MVNO access would not be subject to the CRTC tariff regime but instead be commercially negotiated between the parties with final offer arbitration (FOA) by the CRTC as a recourse if negotiations fail. The CRTC indicated that the mandated access service is intended to be a temporary measure and will, in the absence of certain implementation delays, be phased out seven years from the date tariffed terms and conditions are finalized. In the decision, the CRTC has also required Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Telus Communications Inc. to provide seamless handoffs as part of the CRTC's existing mandated domestic roaming service and has confirmed that its mandatory roaming obligations apply to 5G. On July 14, 2021, Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Telus Communications Inc. and SaskTel filed proposed tariff terms and conditions for the mandated MVNO access service and Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Telus Communications Inc. filed proposed amendments to their mandated roaming tariffs to reflect the CRTC's determinations. On April 6, 2022, the CRTC issued a decision on the mandated roaming tariffs in which it directed Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Telus Communications Inc. to make specified changes to their tariffs by April 21, 2022, for CRTC approval.

On October 19, 2022, the CRTC issued a decision in which it made certain determinations regarding the terms and conditions of the proposed MVNO tariffs previously filed by Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc.,Telus Communications Inc. and SaskTel, and directed them to file revised tariffs reflecting these determinations within 30 days. In the decision, the CRTC directed Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Telus Communications Inc. and SaskTel to offer MVNO access service to regional carriers with a home radio access network

(RAN) and core network actively offering mobile wireless services commercially to retail customers in Canada, and confirmed that similar terms and conditions related to seamless handoffs and 5G in the domestic roaming tariffs should apply to the mandated MVNO tariffs. The CRTC required Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Telus Communications Inc. and SaskTel to begin accepting requests for MVNO access from regional wireless carriers from the date of the decision. Bell Mobility is required to provide access to the mandated MVNO service in all provinces (excluding Saskatchewan) and in the three territories. It is unclear at this time what impact, if any, the measures set out in this decision could have on our business and financial results, and our ability to make investments at the same levels as we have in the past. In Q3 2023, we began providing MVNO access service on Bell Mobility's network in certain regions and expect that use of the service on our network by our wholesale customers will continue to expand in the future.

On July 13, 2023, the CRTC accepted a request from Québecor Media Inc. to initiate FOA in respect of rates for MVNO access service from Bell Mobility. On October 10, 2023, the CRTC issued a decision selecting the rate proposed by Bell Mobility. On December 15, 2023, Québecor Media Inc. filed a Part 1 application seeking the CRTC's intervention in determining the start date for the MVNO access service from Bell Mobility, alleging Bell Mobility had improperly denied Québecor Media Inc. access subsequent to the release of the CRTC's FOA decision. On August 29, 2024, the CRTC denied Québecor Media Inc.'s application and set September 12, 2024 as the start date for Bell Mobility's MVNO access service, directing the parties to enter into an MVNO access agreement by such date. Consistent with the CRTC's decision, the parties entered into an MVNO access agreement as of September 12, 2024 under which Québecor Media Inc. is now receiving MVNO access from Bell Mobility.

On November 27, 2024, Québecor Media Inc. filed another Part 1 application asking the CRTC to review and vary its previous decision. Québecor Media Inc. requested that the CRTC order Bell Mobility to reimburse them for the difference between the roaming fees charged to Québecor Media Inc. from October 11, 2023 to September 12, 2024, and the amount Québecor Media Inc. would have been charged had the MVNO access rate been applied from October 11, 2023. On January 20, 2025, Bell Mobility submitted its response, asking the CRTC to deny Québecor Media Inc.'s application because it did not meet the CRTC's established test for a review of the decision.

The CRTC previously accepted a joint request for FOA from Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Québecor Media Inc. On July 24, 2023, the CRTC issued a decision selecting the rate proposed by Québecor Media Inc. In the decision, the CRTC made a number of findings or determinations that indicate a continued trend toward downplaying the importance of incentives for investment in telecommunications networks in Canada. While the CRTC's determination in Bell Mobility's FOA with Québecor Media Inc. appears to have moderated this approach by highlighting the importance of providing a return on investment to facilities-based carriers, adverse regulatory decisions such as the Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Québecor Media Inc. FOA decision are expected to impact the specific nature, magnitude, location and timing of our future wireless and wireline investment decisions. On August 23, 2023, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. sought leave to appeal the CRTC's FOA decision with the Federal Court of Appeal. On August 16, 2024, the Federal Court of Appeal granted Rogers Communications Canada Inc.'s application.

CRTC examination of retail rates for international roaming

On October 7, 2024, the CRTC issued a letter to each of Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Telus Communications Inc. indicating that following a review it had conducted of fees that Canadians pay when they travel internationally, it had certain concerns with respect to the choice available to Canadians when roaming and roaming rates. The CRTC indicated that it expected Bell Mobility, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Telus Communications Inc. to report back to the CRTC by November 4, 2024 on the steps they are taking to respond to these concerns and that if it determines that sufficient action is not taken, it will launch a formal proceeding. Each of the three carriers filed their responses on November 4, 2024 setting out their plans to the CRTC. While the timing and outcome of any further CRTC process regarding our international roaming rates is currently unknown and it is unclear what impact, if any, such a process could have, any action by the CRTC to regulate the rates or attributes of the international roaming offerings of wireless carriers is likely to have a negative impact on our business and financial results.

Review of wholesale FTTN high-speed access service rates

As part of its ongoing review of wholesale Internet rates, on October 6, 2016, the CRTC significantly reduced, on an interim basis, some of the wholesale rates that Bell Canada and other major providers charge for access by third-party Internet resellers to FTTN or cable networks, as applicable. On August 15, 2019, the CRTC further reduced the wholesale rates that Internet resellers pay to access network infrastructure built by facilities-based providers like Bell Canada, with retroactive effect to March 2016.

The August 2019 decision was stayed, first by the Federal Court of Appeal and then by the CRTC, with the result that it never came into effect. In response to review and vary applications filed by each of Bell Canada, five major cable carriers (Cogeco Communications Inc., Eastlink, Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Shaw and Vidéotron Ltd.) and Telus Communications Inc., the CRTC issued Decision 2021-181 on May 27, 2021, which mostly reinstated the rates prevailing prior to August 2019 with some reductions to the Bell Canada rates with retroactive effect to March 2016. As a result, in the second quarter of 2021, we recorded a reduction in revenue of $44 million in our consolidated income statements.

While there remains a requirement to refund monies to third-party Internet resellers, the establishment of final wholesale rates that are similar to those prevailing since 2019 reduces the impact of the CRTC's long-running review of wholesale Internet rates. In a Federal Court of Appeal order dated September 15, 2021, the largest reseller, TekSavvy Solutions Inc., obtained leave to appeal the CRTC's decision of May 27, 2021 before the Federal Court of Appeal. On July 22, 2024, the Federal Court of Appeal issued a decision rejecting TekSavvy Solutions Inc.'s appeal of Decision 2021-181 pursuant to which the CRTC had, in May 2021, mostly reinstated wholesale Internet rates prevailing prior to August 2019. On September 30, 2024, TekSavvy Solutions Inc. sought leave to appeal that decision to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The decision was also challenged in three petitions brought by TekSavvy Solutions Inc., Canadian Network Operators Consortium Inc. and National Capital Freenet before Cabinet but, on May 26, 2022, Cabinet announced it would not alter the decision.

Review of the wholesale high-speed access service framework

On March 8, 2023, the CRTC launched a consultation, TNC 2023-56, to review the wholesale high-speed access framework.

On November 6, 2023, in Telecom Decision CRTC 2023-358 (the Interim Decision), the CRTC determined that aggregated access to Bell Canada's FTTP facilities in Ontario and Québec should be mandated on a temporary and expedited basis, and the CRTC set interim access rates.

The imposition of an interim aggregated access to FTTP facilities obligation has undermined Bell Canada's incentives to invest in next-generation wireline networks. In February 2024, Bell Canada announced its intention to reduce capital expenditures by over $1 billion over 2024 and 2025 combined, including a minimum of $500 million in 2024, as a result of federal government policies and the Interim Decision. Bell Canada is currently ahead of plan having achieved nearly 70% of that objective by the end of 2024.

On February 2, 2024, Bell Canada filed an appeal of the Interim Decision to the Governor-in-Council, and on November 6, 2024, the Governor-in-Council issued an order referring the Interim Decision back to the CRTC to reconsider, no later than 90 days after November 6, 2024, whether Bell Canada, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Telus Communications Inc. and their affiliates should be prohibited from using aggregated FTTP services in Ontario and Québec further to tariffs approved by the CRTC. In an application for judicial review to the Federal Court dated December 4, 2024, Telus Communications Inc. has sought an order quashing the order of the Governor-in-Council. In a February 3, 2025 decision, the CRTC determined that it would not vary the Interim Decision and would instead rule on the issue of whether Bell Canada, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and Telus Communications Inc. and their affiliates should be prohibited from using tariffed wholesale high-speed access services by summer 2025. As a result of the CRTC's February 3, 2025 decision, our near-term fibre build target of 8.3 million locations by the end of 2025 will not be reached.

On August 13, 2024, in Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2024-180 (the Final Decision), the CRTC mandated that the interim obligation to provide wholesale aggregated access to Bell Canada's FTTP facilities in Ontario and Québec, and to Telus Communications Inc.'s FTTP facilities in Québec, would be made final. Further, the Final Decision expanded the geographic scope of the Interim Decision such that Bell Canada is required to provide wholesale aggregated access to its FTTP facilities in Atlantic Canada and Manitoba by February 13, 2025. Telus Communications Inc. and SaskTel are also required to provide aggregated access to their respective FTTP facilities in Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan by the same date. This obligation does not apply to any new FTTP networks that Bell Canada, Telus Communications Inc., or SaskTel make available at retail during the five-year period between August 13, 2024 and August 12, 2029. However, this five-year period is not a continuously rolling period. Instead, all new FTTP locations, regardless of when they are made available at retail, will be subject to a wholesale aggregated access obligation as of August 12, 2029. Under the Final Decision, cable companies are exempt from wholesale FTTP obligations and, as such, are not required to provide wholesale access to their FTTP networks. Also, under the Final Decision, Bell Canada, SaskTel, Telus Communications Inc., Cogeco Communications Inc., Eastlink, Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Québecor Media Inc., and their respective affiliates are not eligible to buy mandated aggregated wholesale high-speed access, whether over copper, coaxial cable, or FTTP, within their traditional incumbent wireline footprints. As a result, Distributel and other Bell Canada brands were required to, and did, cease reselling wholesale high-speed access over coaxial cable to new customers after September 12, 2024.

At this point, Bell Canada is still assessing the impact of the Final Decision. On October 25, 2024, in Telecom Order CRTC 2024-261, the CRTC updated interim rates for Ontario and Québec and set interim rates for the other provinces. If final rates are established that are different from the interim rates, there is a risk they will be applied retroactively.

Several parties, including the Competitive Network Operators of Canada, Cogeco Communications Inc., Eastlink, Rogers Communications Canada Inc. and TekSavvy Solutions Inc. have filed Part 1 applications asking the CRTC to review and vary several aspects of the Final Decision. The CRTC has consolidated these Part 1 applications, and the record of the consolidated proceeding closed on February 13, 2025.

In a motion dated September 12, 2024, SaskTel has sought leave to appeal the Final Decision to the Federal Court of Appeal. The Competitive Network Operators of Canada, Cogeco Communications Inc., Eastlink and SaskTel have also filed a joint appeal of the Final Decision to the Governor-in-Council. The Governor-in-Council must decide on this appeal on or before August, 13, 2025.

The maintenance, on a permanent basis, of an aggregated access to FTTP facilities obligation, particularly if Telus Communications Inc. and Rogers Communications Canada Inc. are eligible to use aggregated FTTP services in Ontario and Québec, would undermine Bell Canada's incentive to invest in next-generation wireline networks and would be expected to adversely impact our financial results.

Review of the CRTC's regulatory framework for Northwestel

On January 16, 2025, the CRTC issued a decision in its proceeding to review the regulatory framework for Northwestel and the state of telecommunications services in Canada's North. The decision imposed a number of obligations on Northwestel, including obligations to provide automatic bill credits for lengthy Internet outages and to make certain changes to Northwestel's existing wholesale transport service. The CRTC did not impose new wholesale access obligations on Northwestel and did not mandate rate reductions. The CRTC did announce that it would introduce a new retail Internet subsidy to improve affordability in the Far North, to be funded by the National Contribution Fund. On January 16, 2025, the CRTC initiated a new proceeding (TNC 2025-10) to consider the implementation details of that subsidy, including the amount.

Implementing a retail Internet service subsidy in the Far North

On January 16, 2025, the CRTC issued a decision in its proceeding to review the regulatory framework for Northwestel and the state of telecommunications services in Canada's North. In this decision, the CRTC announced that it would introduce a new retail Internet subsidy to improve affordability in the Far North, to be funded by the National Contribution Fund. On January 16, 2025, the CRTC initiated a new proceeding (TNC 2025-10) to consider the implementation details of that subsidy, including the amount. At this time, it is unclear what impact the CRTC's decision in the subsidy proceeding could have on our business and financial results, including any potential incremental increase that BCE may have to pay to the National Contribution Fund as a result.

CRTC review of access to poles

On February 15, 2023, the CRTC issued a decision which included a number of determinations to facilitate access by third parties to poles owned by Canadian carriers or poles to which Canadian carriers control access. Among other directions, the CRTC's decision: establishes new timelines for each step in the pole access permitting process; reduces the obligations of access seekers to pay costs for any pole repairs,

upgrades or replacements required to accommodate the addition of the access seeker's equipment; provides access seekers with greater flexibility to carry out pole repairs and upgrades themselves; maintains the circumstances under which pole owners may obtain priority access to poles or reserve capacity for their future use on poles; and imposes new notification and reporting obligations on pole owners. On April 3, 2023, large ILECs, including Bell Canada through Tariff Notices 977 and 978 (TNs 977 and 978), updated their applicable tariffs to incorporate the new determinations and these tariffs were approved by the CRTC on January 28, 2025 through Telecom Order CRTC 2025-21 (Order 2025-21).

On October 16, 2023, Bell Canada filed Tariff Notice 981 (TN 981) to revise the tariff pages for its National Services Tariff (NST) CRTC 7400 Item 901 – Support Structure Service to reflect an updated monthly pole rental rate per unit applicable in its Ontario and Québec serving area, and is awaiting the CRTC's decision on this application. Given the CRTC has yet to provide an interim approval to this application seeking an increase in rate but approved the changes in terms submitted in TNs 977 and 978 on January 28, 2025, Bell Canada will be forced to absorb corrective work costs and process make ready on an accelerated basis at non-compensatory rates until TN 981 is approved or current rates are made interim. This is why Bell recently reiterated its request to the CRTC that its current pole rate in Ontario and Québec be made interim, and on February 27, 2025, Bell submitted motions to the Federal Court of Appeal seeking a stay of, and leave to appeal Order 2025-21.

On February 5, 2024, the CRTC initiated a new consultation, as anticipated in its February 15, 2023 decision, to consider the deployment of wireless facilities, such as small cells, on ILEC-owned or -controlled support structures. The CRTC is examining issues including whether it has jurisdiction over small cell attachments on ILEC-owned poles, and if so, the applicability of existing ILECs' support structure tariffs to wireless facilities and what regulatory changes, if any, are required in connection with the deployment of advanced wireless technologies in Canada. Interventions were filed in this proceeding on April 4, 2024 and final replies were filed on May 6, 2024. At this time, it is unclear what impact the CRTC's decision in this proceeding could have on our business and financial results.

Bill C-26, *An Act Respecting Cyber Security*

On June 14, 2022, the Government of Canada introduced Bill C-26, *An Act Respecting Cyber Security* (ARCS). ARCS would enact the *Critical Cyber Systems Protection Act*, which would establish a regulatory framework requiring designated operators in the finance, telecommunications, energy and transportation sectors to protect their critical cyber systems. Also included in Bill C-26 are proposed changes to the *Telecommunications Act* that would establish new authorities that would enable the Government to take action to promote the security of the Canadian telecommunications system, which could include measures with respect to certain suppliers, such as Huawei and ZTE. If enacted, Bill C-26 would give the federal cabinet and the ISED Minister additional order-making powers and establish an enforcement regime under which the Minister responsible for ISED could impose administrative monetary penalties, among other actions. It is unclear at this time what impact the legislative changes could have on our business and financial results.

On January 6, 2025, Parliament was prorogued until March 24, 2025. As a result, legislation that has not received royal assent, including Bill C-26, is no longer before Parliament. However, the same or similar legislation could be reintroduced in a subsequent session of Parliament.

CRTC proceedings resulting from recent amendments to the *Telecommunications Act*

On November 22, 2024, the CRTC launched three public consultations to consider enhanced measures under the Wireless and Internet Codes to give Canadians more flexibility to choose their mobile and Internet plans: Telecom Notice of Consultation CRTC 2024-293, *Call for Comments – Making it easier to choose a wireless phone or Internet service – Enhancing customer notification*; Telecom Notice of Consultation CRTC 2024-294, *Call for comments – Making it easier to choose a wireless phone or Internet service – Removing barriers to switching plans*; and Telecom Notice of Consultation CRTC 2024-295, *Call for comments – Making it easier to choose a wireless phone or Internet service – Enhancing self-service mechanisms*.

The consultations follow the passing of Bill C-69, *An Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on April 16, 2024* (Bill C-69), which received royal assent on June 20, 2024. Bill C-69 includes amendments to the *Telecommunications Act* directing the CRTC to implement certain specific measures related to the arrangements between telecommunications providers and their customers, including prohibiting charging certain extra fees to switch carriers or modify service arrangements. The amendments require the CRTC to specify the type of fees to which the amendments will apply and the rules around how the amendments will be implemented.

On December 4, 2024, the CRTC issued another notice of consultation (TNC 2024-318, *Making it easier for consumers to shop for Internet services*) as a result of recent amendments to the *Telecommunications Act* through Bill C-288, which requires the CRTC to hold public hearings on how Internet service providers (ISPs) should make certain information on fixed broadband services available to the public.

There are separate deadlines for submissions on these consultations over the course of 2025, including an oral proceeding with respect to TNC 2024-318 currently scheduled to commence on June 10, 2025. The timing of any CRTC decision with respect to these proceedings is currently unknown and it is unclear what impact, if any, these proceedings could have on our business and financial results. Any action by the CRTC to regulate the fees charged by carriers, how customers switch between carriers or how ISPs must share information with customers is likely to have a negative impact on our business and financial results as a result of increased operational costs or other negative outcomes.

Canada's telecommunications foreign ownership rules

Under the *Telecommunications Act*, there are no foreign investment restrictions applicable to TCCs that have less than a 10% share of the total Canadian telecommunications market as measured by annual revenues. However, foreign investment in telecommunications companies can still be refused by the government under the *Investment Canada Act*. The absence of foreign ownership restrictions on such small or new entrant TCCs could result in more foreign companies entering the Canadian market, including by acquiring spectrum licences or Canadian TCCs.

8.3 Broadcasting Act

The *Broadcasting Act* outlines the broad objectives of Canada's broadcasting policy and assigns the regulation and supervision of the broadcasting system to the CRTC. Key policy objectives of the *Broadcasting Act* are to protect and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada and to encourage the development of Canadian expression.

Most broadcasting activities require a programming or distribution licence from the CRTC. The CRTC may exempt broadcasting undertakings from complying with certain licensing and regulatory requirements if it is satisfied that non-compliance will not materially affect the implementation of Canadian broadcasting policy. A corporation must also meet certain Canadian ownership and control requirements to obtain a programming or distribution licence, and corporations must have the CRTC's approval before they can transfer effective control of a broadcasting licensee.

Our TV distribution operations and our TV and radio broadcasting operations are subject to the requirements of the *Broadcasting Act*, the policies and decisions of the CRTC and their respective broadcasting licences. Any changes in the *Broadcasting Act*, amendments to regulations or the adoption of new ones, or amendments to licences, could negatively affect our competitive position or the cost of providing services.

Bill C-11, *An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act*

On April 27, 2023, Bill C-11, *An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act and to make related and consequential amendments to other Acts*, received royal assent. Key among the amendments in Bill C-11 is the immediate elimination of CRTC Part II Licence Fees whereby the broadcasting industry paid an annual tax of approximately $125 million per year. In addition, foreign online broadcasting undertakings doing business in Canada will be required to contribute to the Canadian broadcasting system in a manner that the CRTC deems appropriate. The specifics of such contributions will be determined through the CRTC's public consultation processes and enforced by way of conditions imposed by the CRTC. The timing and the outcome of the CRTC's consultation processes, the first stage of which was launched on May 12, 2023 (as discussed under *Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2023-138* below) is not fully known. Therefore, the impact that these regulatory changes could have on our business and financial results is unclear at this time.

Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2023-138

On May 12, 2023, the CRTC issued Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2023-138, *The Path Forward – Working towards a modernized regulatory framework regarding the contributions to support Canadian and Indigenous content*. This Notice represents the first step to developing an updated regulatory framework for broadcasting undertakings, including online undertakings. A key part of this new framework is to establish the conditions under which online services would be required to make financial contributions, including initial base contributions, to support the creation and discoverability of Canadian and Indigenous content. It will also determine who the recipients of the initial base contributions will be. The CRTC held a three-week hearing beginning on November 20, 2023 to focus on these issues. On June 4, 2024, the CRTC released its decision, requiring foreign streamers to contribute 5% of their Canadian broadcasting revenue as of September 2024 to certain funds set out by the CRTC. However, Canadian streamers affiliated with a licensed broadcaster (for example, Bell Media's linear Crave service available through cable companies) have been exempted from this requirement until the CRTC reviews the existing regulatory obligations of traditional media properties. Foreign streamers, specifically Amazon. com.ca ULC, Apple Canada Inc., the Motion Picture Association-Canada (which represents Netflix Studios, LLC, Paramount Pictures Corporation, Sony Pictures Entertainment Inc., Universal City Studios LLC, Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, and Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc.) and Spotify AB, have each sought leave to appeal and/or judicial review of the CRTC's decision. Each company has challenged various different aspects of the decision, including, in some cases, the reasonableness of the CRTC exempting Canadian streamers affiliated with licensed broadcasters but not exempting foreign streamers. The CRTC continues to launch additional consultations, including on how to support the creation of Canadian and Indigenous content (both audio-visual and audio), as well as diversity, inclusion and discoverability issues (see *Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2024-288* and *Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2025-52* below). In addition, the CRTC has initiated a consultation on ensuring a sustainable broadcasting system (see *Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2025-2* below). As a last step, the CRTC intends to finalize each undertaking's or ownership group's contribution requirements, presumably as part of our group licence renewal. The timing and outcome of all of these proceedings is unknown. Therefore, the impact that these regulatory changes could have on our business and financial results is unclear at this time.

Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2024-288

On November 15, 2024, the CRTC issued Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2024-288, *The Path Forward – Defining "Canadian Program" and supporting the creation and distribution of Canadian programming in the audio-visual sector*. This consultation will modernize the definition of Canadian content and will also explore the types of expenditures that traditional broadcasting undertakings and online undertakings should make towards this content. The outcome of this proceeding is unknown. Therefore, the impact that these regulatory changes could have on our business and financial results is unclear at this time.

Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2025-2

On January 9, 2025, the CRTC issued Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2025-2, *The Path Forward – Working towards a sustainable Canadian broadcasting system*. This consultation will examine the market dynamics between programming undertakings, broadcasting distribution undertakings and online undertakings with a view to ensuring that the industry is able to meet the policy objectives set out in the *Broadcasting Act*. This proceeding will also look at all the regulatory tools that both programming undertakings (like Bell Media) and broadcasting distribution undertakings (like Bell TV) use in negotiations with other licensees for the carriage and distribution of programming services. The outcome of this proceeding is unknown. Therefore the impact that any regulatory changes could have on our business and financial results is unclear at this time.

Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2025-52

On February 20, 2025, the CRTC issued Broadcasting Notice of Consultation CRTC 2025-52, *The Path Forward – Supporting Canadian and Indigenous audio content*. This consultation seeks to update the definition of what constitutes a Canadian musical selection, i.e., the Music, Artist, Performance, Lyrics (MAPL) system, and to provide a definition of French-language vocal music. In addition, the CRTC intends to explore how radio stations and audio streaming services can support the airplay of emerging artists as well as Indigenous artists, both potentially through exhibition and expenditure requirements. The outcome of this proceeding is unknown. Therefore, the impact that these regulatory changes could have on our business and financial results is unclear at this time.

8.4 Radiocommunication Act

ISED regulates the use of radio spectrum under the *Radiocommunication Act* and *Radiocommunication Regulations* to ensure that radiocommunication in Canada is developed and operated efficiently. All companies wishing to operate radio apparatus in Canada must hold a radio licence or spectrum licence to do so. The *Radiocommunication Regulations* specify those persons (including corporations such as Bell Canada and Bell Mobility) who are eligible to be issued radio licences or spectrum licences.

Consultation on 26, 28 and 38 GHz (Millimeter Wave) spectrum licensing framework

On June 6, 2022, ISED initiated a consultation seeking input regarding a policy and licensing framework to govern the auction and use of spectrum licences in the 26, 28 and 38 Gigahertz (GHz) (Millimeter Wave) spectrum bands. The consultation paper seeks comments on the use of a spectrum set-aside for certain auction bidders, or a spectrum cap across the 26, 28 and 38 GHz spectrum bands. ISED proposes that the auctioned licences will have a 10-year term and that there will be limits on the extent of transferability of licences for the first five years of the licence term. In addition, ISED proposes that licensees will be required to deploy a certain number of sites in each licence area at five and nine and a half years following licence issuance. ISED has not yet indicated a specific date when the auction will take place. The consultation paper also seeks comments on the transition process for existing 38 GHz licensees from fixed to flexible use (i.e., mobile or fixed use), as well as the limitations on the use of 38 GHz spectrum by satellite earth stations. It is unclear what impact the results of this consultation and future related processes could have on our business and financial results.

8.5 Bell Canada Act

Among other things, the *Bell Canada Act* limits how Bell Canada voting shares and Bell Canada facilities may be sold or transferred. Specifically, under the *Bell Canada Act,* the CRTC must approve any sale or other disposal of Bell Canada voting shares that are held by BCE, unless the sale or disposal would result in BCE retaining at least 80% of all of the issued and outstanding voting shares of Bell Canada. Except in the ordinary course of business, the sale or other disposal of facilities integral to Bell Canada's telecommunications activities must also receive CRTC approval.

8.6 Other

Bill C-18, the Online News Act

On June 22, 2023, Bill C-18, *An Act respecting online communications platforms that make news content available to persons in Canada* (the Online News Act), received royal assent. The Online News Act requires digital news intermediaries, such as Google and Meta (until the latter elected to block all news links and thus is no longer subject to the Online News Act), that share news content produced by other news outlets to negotiate commercial arrangements with those news outlets, compensating them for the news content shared on digital platforms. The legislation entitles Bell Media's general news services, such as CTV and Noovo, to compensation. Further details regarding the compensation framework have been set out in regulations that were released on December 15, 2023 (the Regulations). These Regulations clarify that the Online News Act applies to search engines and social media sites that provide access to news content in Canada, provided these platforms earn at least $1 billion in annual global revenue and reach at least 20 million Canadians on a monthly basis. However, the Regulations also allow Google to apply to be exempt from parts of the Online News Act if it commits to pay $100 million annually (growing each year by inflation) to a collective (the Collective) which will then distribute it to eligible news outlets. On June 7, 2024, Google submitted an application for exemption to the CRTC and on October 28, 2024, the CRTC approved a five-year exemption for Google, which required Google to provide payment to the Collective by December 27, 2024. Of the $100 million to be paid by Google, under the Regulations, news outlets that are also private broadcasters, such as CTV and Noovo, cannot receive more than 30% of the overall compensation available (with other news outlets, such as those associated with newspapers and public broadcasters, receiving the rest). While the amount that we will receive has not yet been finalized, we are expecting to receive compensation for the 2024 calendar year in the first half of 2025. Finally, on December 12, 2024, the CRTC established the mandatory bargaining process which would apply between news outlets and digital news intermediaries that are captured by the Online News Act. This framework was necessary for the CRTC to put into place in order to administer the Online News Act. However, while Google retains its exemption, the mandatory bargaining process is not expected to be utilized.

9 Business risks

A risk is the possibility that an event might happen in the future that could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. The actual effect of any event could be materially different from what we currently anticipate. The risks described in this MD&A are not the only ones that could affect us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation.

This section describes the principal business risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation, and cause actual results or events to differ materially from our expectations expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. Certain of these principal business risks have already been discussed in other sections of this MD&A, and we refer the reader to those sections for a discussion of such risks. All of the risk discussions set out in the sections referred to in the table below, as well as the risk discussion relating to general economic conditions and geopolitical events set out in Section 3.3, *Principal business risks*, are incorporated by reference in this section 9.

Risks discussed in other sections of this MD&A	Section references
Competitive environment	Section 3.3, *Principal business risks* Section 5, *Business segment analysis* (*Competitive landscape and industry trends* section for each segment)
Regulatory environment	Section 3.3, *Principal business risks* Section 8, *Regulatory environment*
Technology/infrastructure transformation	Section 3.3, *Principal business risks*
Risks specifically relating to our Bell CTS and Bell Media segments	Section 5, *Business segment analysis* (*Principal business risks* section for each segment)

The other principal business risks that could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation are discussed below.

Customer experience

Our networks | Our customers and relationships | Our products and services

Driving a positive customer experience in all aspects of our engagement with customers is important to avoid brand degradation and other adverse impacts on our business and financial performance

As the bar continues to be raised by customers' evolving expectations of service and value, failure to get ahead of such expectations and build a more robust and consistent service experience at a fair value proposition could hinder product and service differentiation and customer loyalty. The foundation of effective customer service is the ability to deliver high-quality, consistent and simple solutions to customers in an expeditious manner and on mutually agreeable terms. Although we seek to reduce complexity in our operations through our transformation initiatives, we operate with multiple technology platforms, ordering and billing systems, sales channels, marketing databases and a myriad of rate plans, promotions, brands and product offerings, in the context of a large customer base and a workforce that continuously requires to be trained, monitored and replaced, which may limit our ability to respond quickly to market changes and reduce costs, and may lead to customer confusion or billing, service or other errors, which could adversely affect customer satisfaction, acquisition and retention. Media attention to customer complaints could also erode our brand and reputation and adversely affect customer acquisition and retention. In addition, the current global economic environment may bring about further workforce reduction initiatives or limit investments, which could negatively impact the rapidity of our response to customer demands and the overall customer experience.

With the proliferation of connectivity services, apps and devices, customers are accustomed to doing things when, how and where they want through websites, self-serve options, web chat, call centres and social media forums. These customer demands have intensified over the years with the resulting shift to online transactions. We seek to provide the necessary platforms for customers to research, interact, purchase and receive service and to continuously improve our call centre experience and self-serve tools to improve customer service and drive household penetration. Customers' journey is increasingly completed on mobile devices, requiring alignment of websites, customer support platforms and marketing. Understanding the customer relationship as a whole in a multi-product environment and delivering a simple, seamless experience at a fair price is increasingly central to an evolving competitive dynamic. While we have introduced new services and tools, including self-managed solutions, designed to accelerate our customer experience evolution, we are unable to predict whether such services and tools will be sufficient to meet customer expectations. Failure to develop true omni-channel, streamlined and simplified capabilities and improve our customer experience by digitizing and developing a consistent, fast and on-demand end-to-end experience before, during and after sales using new technologies such as AI and machine learning, in parallel with our network evolution, could also adversely affect our business, financial results, reputation and brand value. Such development activities could further be challenged by scarcity of skilled resources in a competitive labour market. In addition, while AI, including the use of customer-facing chatbots, could provide for better, cost effective

and convenient customer experiences, we must carefully assess the challenges associated with the use of such technology by us as well as by our competitors, such as the intentional or unintentional misuse of AI tools by our employees or third parties, the provision by our AI systems of inaccurate information about our products or services to our customers, or the existence of an explicit or implicit bias in our AI models. Failure to do so could harm our brand and reputation, cause disruption to our business operations and expose us to customer complaints and litigation.

Customers' perception of our products, services, brand and corporate image is also important. Embracing topics that matter to the stakeholder value proposition, such as ESG practices and the reporting of same, adds an important layer to the customer perception of our company and thus to the overall customer experience. Failure to positively influence customer perceptions through effective communication, including through our use of social media and other communication media or otherwise, could adversely affect our business, financial results, reputation and brand value.

Security management and data governance



Our operations, service performance, reputation and business continuity depend on how well we protect our physical and non-physical assets, including from information security threats

Our operations, service performance, reputation and business continuity depend on how well we protect our physical and non-physical assets, including networks, IT systems, offices, corporate stores and sensitive information, from events such as information security attacks, unauthorized access or entry, fire, natural disasters, power loss, building cooling loss, acts of war or terrorism, sabotage, vandalism, actions of neighbours and other events. The protection and effective organization of our systems, applications and information repositories are central to the secure and continuous operation of our networks and business, as electronic and physical records of proprietary business and personal data, such as confidential customer and employee information, are all sensitive from a market and privacy perspective.

Information security breaches can result from deliberate or unintended actions by a growing number of sophisticated actors, including hackers, organized criminals, state-sponsored organizations and other parties. Information security attacks have grown in complexity, magnitude and frequency in recent years and the potential for damage is increasing. Information security attacks may be perpetrated using a complex array of ever evolving and changing means including, without limitation, the use of stolen credentials, social engineering, computer viruses and malicious software, phishing and other attacks on network and information systems. Information security attacks aim to achieve various malicious objectives including unauthorized access to, ransom/encryption of, and theft of, confidential, proprietary, sensitive or personal information, as well as extortion and business disruptions.

We are also exposed to information security threats as a result of actions that may be taken by our customers, suppliers, outsourcers, business partners, employees or independent third parties, whether malicious or not, including as a result of the use of social media, cloud-based solutions and IT consumerization. Our use of third-party suppliers and outsourcers and reliance on business partners, which may similarly be subject to information security threats, also expose us to risks as we have less immediate oversight over their IT domains. Furthermore, the introduction of smartphones, 5G, cloud computing and the proliferation of data services, including mobile TV, mobile commerce, mobile banking and IoT applications, as well as increased digitization and the use or misuse of emerging technologies such as AI, robotics and smart contracts leveraging blockchain for digital certification, have significantly increased the threat surface of our networks and systems, resulting in higher complexity that needs to be carefully monitored and managed to minimize security threats. Failure to implement an information security program that efficiently considers relationships and interactions with business partners, suppliers, customers, employees and other third parties across all methods of communication, including social media and cloud-based solutions, could adversely affect our ability to successfully defend against information security attacks.

Changes in behaviour over the past years as well as recent geopolitical events have further increased our exposure to information security threats. Remote work arrangements of our employees and those of our suppliers have increased remote connectivity to our systems and the potential use of unauthorized communications technologies. In addition, we have seen an increase in global criminal activity, which further pressures our security environment.

If information security threats were to become successful attacks resulting in information security breaches, they could harm our brand, reputation and competitiveness, decrease customer and investor confidence and adversely affect our business, financial results, stock price and long-term shareholder value, given that they could lead to:

- Network operating failures and business disruptions, which could negatively impact our ability to sell products and services to our customers and adversely affect their ability to maintain normal business operations and deliver critical services, and/or the ability of third-party suppliers to deliver critical services to us
- Unauthorized access to, and use of, proprietary or sensitive information, which could result in lost revenue, diminished competitive advantages, challenges in retaining or attracting customers after an incident and loss of future business opportunities
- Theft, loss, leak, destruction, encryption, corruption, unauthorized disclosure and unauthorized access to or use of data and confidential information, including personal information about our customers or employees, that could result in financial loss, exposure to claims for damages by customers, employees and others, fines and/or penalties for non-compliance with applicable privacy legislation, extortion threats due to ransomware and difficulty in accessing materials to defend legal actions
- Physical damage to network assets impacting service continuity
- Fines and sanctions for failure to meet legislative requirements or from credit card providers for failing to comply with payment card industry data security standards for protection of cardholder data
- Increased fraud as criminals leverage stolen information against our customers, our employees or our company
- Remediation costs such as liability for stolen information, equipment repair and service recovery, and incentives to customers or business partners in an effort to maintain relationships after an incident

- Increased information security protection costs, including the costs of deploying additional personnel and protection technologies, training and monitoring employees, and engaging third-party security experts and auditors
- Changes in the terms, conditions and pricing of customer, supplier and financial contracts and agreements that we may have

In light of the evolving nature and sophistication of information security threats, our information security policies, procedures and controls must continuously adapt and evolve in order to seek to mitigate risk and, consequently, require constant monitoring to ensure effectiveness. However, given the complexity and scale of our business, network infrastructure, technology and IT supporting systems, there can be no assurance that the security policies, procedures and controls that we implement will be effective against all information security attacks. In addition, there can be no assurance that any insurance we may have will cover all or part of the costs, damages, liabilities or losses that could result from the occurrence of any information security breach.

Failure to implement an effective security and data governance framework could harm our brand and reputation, expose us to regulatory pressure, fines and/or penalties, constrain our competitive opportunities, and adversely affect our business and financial results

To achieve our purpose of advancing how Canadians connect with each other and the world, we must preserve the social licence from our customers and all Canadians to collect and use data in our operations. A strong and consistently applied approach to data governance is critical to maintaining that social licence, requiring us to focus on respecting the privacy of our customers' and employees' data and protecting such data against information security threats. As our operations involve receiving, processing and storing such proprietary business and personal data, effective policies, procedures and controls must be implemented to protect information systems and underlying data in accordance with applicable privacy legislation. Failure to meet customer and employee expectations regarding the appropriate use and protection of their data could have negative reputational, business and financial consequences for the company.

There has also been increased regulatory scrutiny over the use, collection, and disclosure of personal information in Canada. We are subject to various privacy legislation, such as Canada's anti-spam legislation (CASL) and the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*, as well as foreign privacy legislation via the mandatory flow-through of privacy-related obligations by our customers, including the *General Data Protection Regulation* (EU). Global and domestic regulation around privacy and data practices are evolving rapidly and new or amended privacy legislation has been proposed or adopted federally and in a number of Canadian provincial jurisdictions with significant obligations, limitations on the use of personal information, fines and/or penalties and short implementation horizons. Our data governance framework must not only meet applicable privacy requirements, but also be able to evolve for continuous improvement. Effective data governance is also a component of good ESG practices, which are considered an increasingly important measure of corporate performance and value creation.

Failure to implement an effective data governance framework encompassing the protection and appropriate use of data across its life cycle, and incorporating data governance as a core consideration in our business initiatives and technology decisions, could harm our brand, reputation and competitiveness, decrease customer and investor confidence and adversely affect our business and financial results. It could give rise to litigation, investigations, fines and/or penalties and liability for failure to comply with increasingly stringent privacy legislation, as well as increased audit and regulatory scrutiny that could divert resources from business operations.

Operational performance

Our networks | Our products and services | Our financial resources

Our networks and IT systems are the foundation of high-quality consistent services, which are critical to meeting service expectations

Our ability to provide high-quality, consistent, reliable and resilient wireless, wireline and media services to customers in a complex and changing operating environment is crucial for sustained success. It is therefore essential that we continuously refine our operating model in order to meet customer expectations of product and service experience at a desired cost structure.

Network capacity demands for content offerings and other bandwidth-intensive applications on our wireline and wireless networks have been growing at unprecedented rates. Unexpected capacity pressures on our networks may negatively affect our network performance and our ability to provide services. Evolving customer behaviour and their use of our networks, products and services have created increased capacity pressure on certain areas of our wireless, wireline and broadcast media networks, and there can be no certainty that our networks will continue to sustain such increased usage. In addition, we may need to incur significant capital expenditures in order to provide additional capacity and reduce network congestion. Network performance and/or reliability may vary depending on the location and the recent trend for families to move from urban centres to less urbanized areas increases the need to develop and/or enhance our networks in areas that were not previously served or that were underserved.

Customers and other stakeholders expect that we deliver reliable service performance, enabled by our networks and other infrastructure, as well as the networks and other infrastructure of third-party providers on which we rely. Issues relating to network availability, speed, consistency and traffic management on our more current as well as our legacy networks could adversely affect our customers, including by preventing the provisioning of critical services, and could have an adverse impact on our business, reputation and financial performance. Heightened scrutiny by regulatory authorities with respect to network availability could lead to increased identification of non-compliance and increased fines. Furthermore, we may need to manage the possibility of instability in the context of our transformation initiatives, including as we transition towards converged wireline and wireless networks and newer technologies, including software-defined networks leveraging open source software and cloud services. Network failures and slowdowns, whether caused by internal or external forces,

human-caused error or threat, or external events, could adversely affect our brand and reputation, subscriber acquisition and retention as well as our financial results. While we invest in the resiliency of our networks and other infrastructure and establish response strategies and business continuity protocols to seek to maintain service consistency, there is no assurance that such investments and protocols will be sufficient to prevent network failure or the failure of other infrastructure, or a disruption in the delivery of our services.

In addition, we currently use a very large number of interconnected internal and third-party operational and business support systems for provisioning, networking, distribution, broadcast management, ordering, billing and accounting, which may hinder our operational efficiency. If we fail to implement, maintain or manage highly effective IT systems supported by an effective governance and operating framework, and implement transformation initiatives to streamline and integrate our processes and systems, this may lead to inconsistent performance and dissatisfied customers, which over time could result in higher churn. It may also limit our cross-sell capabilities across our portfolio of products and services.

Further examples of risks to operational performance that could impact our reputation, business operations and financial performance include the following:

- The current global economic environment as well as geopolitical events may bring about further incremental costs, delays or unavailability of equipment, materials and resources, which may impact our ability to maintain or upgrade our networks in order to accommodate increased network usage and to provide the desired levels of customer service
- Failure to maintain required service delivery amid operational challenges (including those related to targeted cost savings initiatives, flexible work models and the availability of employees with the required skill set) and a transformation of our infrastructure and technology could adversely affect our brand, reputation and financial results
- We may lose sales should we fail to maximize channel efficiencies, which could adversely affect our financial results
- Corporate restructurings, system replacements and upgrades, process redesigns, staff reductions and the integration of business acquisitions may not deliver the benefits contemplated, or be completed when expected, and could adversely impact our ongoing operations
- Failure to streamline our significant IT legacy system portfolio and proactively improve operating performance could adversely affect our business and financial results
- We may experience more service interruptions or outages due to legacy infrastructure. In some cases, vendor support is no longer available or legacy vendor operations have ceased. Copper theft and vandalism to our telecommunications infrastructure may also cause service disruptions and jeopardize community safety.
- An increase in lost-time accident rate by our employees could adversely impact our ongoing operations
- There may be a lack of replacement parts and competent and cost-effective resources to perform the life cycle management and upgrades necessary to maintain the operational status of legacy networks and IT systems
- Climate change increases the probability, frequency, intensity and length of severe weather-related events such as ice, snow and wind storms, wildfires, flooding, extended heat waves, hurricanes, tornadoes and tsunamis, all of which could impact network availability and performance and drive more repairs of network equipment

Our operations and business continuity depend on how well we protect, test, maintain, replace and upgrade our networks, IT systems, equipment and other facilities

Our operations, service performance, reputation, business continuity and strategy depend on how well we and our contracted product and service providers, as well as other telecommunications carriers on which we rely to provide services, protect our or their networks and IT systems, as well as other infrastructure and facilities, from events such as information security attacks, unauthorized access or entry, fire, natural disasters, power loss, building cooling loss, acts of war or terrorism, sabotage, vandalism, actions of neighbours and other events. Climate change, especially in areas of greater environmental sensitivity, could heighten the occurrence of certain of the above-mentioned risks. We must also manage business continuity issues caused by internal sources, including human error, human-caused threats and inefficiencies. Establishing response strategies and business continuity protocols to maintain service consistency if any disruptive event materializes is critical to the achievement of effective customer service. Any of the above-mentioned events, as well as the failure by us, or by other telecommunications carriers on which we rely to provide services, to adequately complete planned and sufficient testing, maintenance, replacement or upgrade of our or their networks, equipment and other facilities, which is, among other factors, dependent on our or their ability to purchase equipment and services from third-party suppliers, could disrupt our operations (including through disruptions such as network and other infrastructure failures, billing errors or delays in customer service), require significant resources and result in significant remediation costs, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business and financial performance, or impair our ability to keep existing subscribers or attract new ones.

In addition, the current global economic environment as well as geopolitical events may bring about further incremental costs, delays or unavailability of equipment, materials and resources, which could impact our operations and business continuity strategies.

Satellites used to provide our satellite TV services are subject to significant operational risks that could have an adverse effect on our business and financial performance

Pursuant to a set of commercial arrangements between ExpressVu and Telesat Canada (Telesat), we currently have satellites under contract with Telesat. Telesat operates or directs the operation of these satellites, which utilize highly complex technology and operate in the harsh environment of space and are therefore subject to significant operational risks while in orbit. These risks include in-orbit equipment failures, malfunctions and other problems, commonly referred to as anomalies, that could reduce the commercial usefulness of a satellite used to provide our satellite TV services. Acts of war or terrorism, magnetic, electrostatic or solar storms, or space debris or meteoroids could also damage such satellites. Any loss, failure, manufacturing defect, damage or destruction of these satellites, of our terrestrial broadcasting infrastructure or of Telesat's tracking, telemetry and control facilities to operate the satellites could have an adverse effect on our business and financial performance and could result in customers terminating their subscriptions to our satellite TV service.

People



Attracting, developing and retaining a talented team capable of furthering our strategic imperatives and operational transformation is essential to our success

Our business depends on the efforts, engagement and expertise of our management and non-management employees and contractors, who must be able to operate efficiently and safely based on their responsibilities and the environment in which they are functioning. Demand for highly skilled team members remains a concern, as retiring workers, varying levels of immigration, and an increase in remote-work arrangements allowing more global competition have created an even more competitive marketplace. This emphasizes the importance of developing and maintaining a comprehensive and inclusive human resources strategy and employee value proposition to adequately compete for talent and to identify and secure high-performing candidates for a broad range of job functions, roles and responsibilities. In addition, an appropriately skilled pool of talent (as a result of hiring, insourcing and reskilling) is essential to support evolving business priorities in the context of an ongoing business transformation impacting job nature and skill sets. Our objective to transform our business requires a cultural change and a capacity to evolve, and impacts our recruitment strategy and deployment of resources. We seek to have our employees adapt to new ways of working as traditional telecommunications companies are moving towards flatter work structures, leveraging generative AI, with fewer silos and more cross-functional corporate structures. Failure to attract and appropriately train, motivate, remunerate or deploy employees on initiatives that further our strategic imperatives and operational transformation, or to efficiently replace departing employees, could have an adverse impact on our ability to attract and retain talent and drive performance across the organization. A shortage of skilled labour could negatively affect our ability to implement our strategic priorities, as well as sell our products and services and more generally serve our customers.

Establishing a culture that drives inclusivity, employee engagement, development and progression is essential to attract and retain talent. In addition, employees are typically more engaged at work when their value system aligns with their employer's corporate values. We have strengthened our employee training offerings to support our transformation and we further endeavour to establish and continually enhance programs and provide resources to support team members on a wide range of topics, including mental health services and support. However, failure to establish robust programs and enhance them to further these aspirations could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain team members. Failure to sufficiently address evolving employee expectations related to our culture and value proposition could also adversely affect our ability to attract and retain team members.

Other examples of people-related risks include the following:

- The increasing technical and operational complexity of our businesses and the high demand in the market for skilled resources in strategic areas create a challenging environment for hiring, developing and retaining such skilled resources
- Failure to establish a complete and effective succession plan, including preparation of internal talent and identification of potential external candidates, where relevant, for senior executive and other key roles, could impair our business until qualified replacements are found
- Ensuring the health and safety of our workforce operating in different environments, including manholes, telephone poles, cell towers, vehicles, foreign news bureaus and war zones, and/or in times of pandemic, requires focus, effective processes and flexibility to avoid injury, illness, service interruption, fines and reputational impact
- Potential deterioration in employee morale and engagement resulting from staff reductions, cost reductions or reorganizations could adversely affect our business and financial results

Challenges related to collective agreements could adversely affect our business

Approximately 43% of BCE employees were represented by unions and were covered by collective agreements at December 31, 2024. The positive engagement of members of our team represented by unions is contingent on negotiating collective agreements that deliver competitive labour conditions and uninterrupted service, both of which are critical to achieving our business objectives.

We cannot predict the outcome of collective agreement negotiations. Renewal of collective agreements could result in higher labour costs and be challenging in the context of a declining workload due to transformation, a maturing footprint, improved efficiencies and adverse government or regulatory decisions. If during the bargaining process there were to be project delays and work disruptions, including work stoppages or work slowdowns, this could adversely affect service to our customers and, in turn, our customer relationships and financial performance.

Financial management



If we are unable to raise the capital we need or generate sufficient cash flows from operating activities, we may need to limit our capital expenditures or our investments in new businesses, or try to raise capital by disposing of assets

Our ability to meet our cash requirements, fund capital expenditures and provide for planned growth depends on having access to adequate sources of capital and on our ability to generate cash flows from operating activities, which is subject to various risks, including those described in this MD&A.

Our ability to raise financing depends on our ability to access the public equity and debt capital markets, the money market, as well as the bank credit market. Our ability to access such markets and the cost and amount of funding available depend largely on prevailing market conditions and the outlook for our business and credit ratings at the time capital is raised.

Risk factors such as capital market disruptions, political, economic and financial market instability in Canada or abroad, government policies, central bank monetary policies, increasing interest rates, changes to bank capitalization or other regulations, reduced bank lending in general or fewer banks as a result of reduced activity or consolidation, could reduce capital available or increase the cost of such capital. In addition, an increased level of debt borrowings could result in lower credit ratings, increased borrowing costs and a reduction in the amount of funding available to us, including through equity offerings. Business acquisitions and our acquisition of wireless spectrum licences could also adversely affect our outlook and credit ratings and have similar adverse consequences. There is no assurance that we will maintain our credit ratings and a ratings downgrade could result in adverse consequences for our funding cost and capacity, and our ability to access the capital markets, money market and/or the bank credit market. In addition, participants in the public capital and bank credit markets have internal policies limiting their ability to invest in, or extend credit to, any single entity or entity group or a particular industry. Finally, with increasing emphasis by the capital markets on ESG performance and reporting, there is a potential for the cost and availability of funding to be increasingly tied to the quality of our ESG practices and related disclosed metrics.

Our bank credit facilities, including credit facilities supporting our commercial paper program, are provided by various financial institutions. While it is our intention to renew certain of such credit facilities from time to time, there is no assurance that these facilities will be renewed on favourable terms or in similar amounts.

Global financial markets have experienced, and could again experience, significant volatility and weakness as a result of market disruptions, including relating to the economy and geopolitical events. The current global economic environment could continue to negatively impact equity and debt capital markets, cause interest rate and currency volatility and movements, and adversely affect our ability to raise financing in the public capital, bank credit and/or commercial paper markets as well as the cost thereof. Additionally, the negative impact of the global economic environment and potential recession, and the levels of inflation and interest rates on our customers' financial condition, could adversely affect our ability to recover payment of receivables from customers and lead to further increases in bad debts, thereby negatively affecting our revenues and cash flows, as well as our position under our securitized receivables program.

Differences between BCE's actual or anticipated financial results and the published expectations of financial analysts, as well as events affecting our business or operating environment, may contribute to volatility in the market price of BCE's securities. A major decline in the capital markets in general, or decrease in the market price or fluctuations in trading volumes of BCE's securities, may negatively affect our ability to raise debt or equity capital, retain senior executives and other key employees, make strategic acquisitions or enter into joint ventures.

If we cannot access the capital we need or generate cash flows to implement our business plan or meet our financial obligations on acceptable terms, we may have to limit our ongoing capital expenditures and our investment in new businesses or try to raise additional capital by selling or otherwise disposing of assets. Any of these could have an adverse effect on our cash flows from operating activities and on our growth prospects.

We cannot guarantee that our dividend payout policy will be maintained or achieved, or that dividends will be maintained or declared

Maintaining or achieving BCE's dividend payout policy, maintaining the BCE common share dividend, as well as the declaration of dividends on any of BCE's outstanding shares, are subject to the discretion of the BCE Board and, consequently, there can be no guarantee that BCE's dividend payout policy will be maintained or achieved, that the dividend on common shares will be maintained or that dividends will be declared on any of BCE's outstanding shares. Maintaining or achieving BCE's dividend payout policy, maintaining dividends and the declaration of dividends by the BCE Board are ultimately dependent on BCE's corporate strategy, operations and financial results which are, in turn, subject to various assumptions and risks, including those set out in this MD&A.

The failure to reduce costs, unexpected increases in costs and the failure to optimize capital spending, could adversely affect our ability to achieve our strategic imperatives and financial guidance

Our objective to lower our cost structure continues to be aggressive with a company-wide focus on cost transformation and reduction, but there is no assurance that we will be successful in reducing costs. Examples of risks to our ability to reduce costs or limit potential cost increases include the following:

- Inflation could continue to result in higher input costs for equipment, products and services, and create increased pressure for wage increases
- Increased costs related to geopolitical events, in particular as they impact our supply chain, could persist for an undetermined period of time
- Increasing or high interest rates could negatively impact our cost of financing
- Our cost reduction objectives require aggressive negotiations with our suppliers and there can be no assurance that such negotiations will be successful or that replacement products or services provided will not lead to operational issues
- As suppliers continue to shorten software life cycles, the cost of seeking to maintain adequate information security solutions increases
- Achieving timely cost reductions while moving to an IP-based network is dependent on disciplined network decommissioning, which can be delayed by customer contractual commitments, regulatory considerations and other unforeseen obstacles
- Failure to contain growing operational costs related to network sites, network performance and resiliency, footprint expansion, spectrum licences, insurance and content and equipment acquisition could have a negative effect on our financial performance
- In addition to the potential impact from the global economic environment and geopolitical events, fluctuations in energy prices are further partly influenced by government policies to address climate change such as carbon pricing which, combined with growing data demand that increases our energy requirements, could increase our energy costs beyond our current expectations
- Failure to successfully deliver on our contractual commitments, whether due to security events, operational challenges or other reasons, may cause us to incur financial penalties and loss of revenues

In addition, as part of our business operations and operational transformation, it is essential that we optimize capital spending and ensure appropriate trade-offs in our capital allocation. However, should we fail to adequately assess investment priorities and optimal trade-offs, our business and financial results could be negatively affected.

We are exposed to various credit, liquidity and market risks

Our exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks, including equity price, interest rate and currency fluctuations, is discussed in section 6.5, *Financial risk management* of this MD&A and in Note 29 to BCE's 2024 consolidated financial statements.

Our failure to identify and manage our exposure to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, BCE's share price and other market conditions could lead to missed opportunities, increased costs, reduced profit margins, cash flow shortages, inability to complete planned capital expenditures, reputational damage, equity and debt securities devaluations, and challenges in raising capital on market-competitive terms.

The failure to evolve practices to effectively monitor and control fraudulent activities could result in financial loss and brand degradation

As a public company with a range of desirable and valuable products and services and a large number of employees, BCE requires a disciplined program covering governance, exposure identification and assessment, prevention, detection and reporting that considers corruption, misappropriation of assets and intentional manipulation of financial statements by employees and/or external parties. The current global economic environment could further lead to increased fraud activities, which could result in financial loss and brand degradation.

Specific examples relevant to us include:

- Copyright theft and other forms of unauthorized use that undermine the exclusivity of Bell Media's content offerings, which could divert users to unlicensed or otherwise illegitimate platforms, thus impacting our ability to derive distribution and advertising revenues
- Unauthorized individuals taking over an account owner's online account without their permission in order to gain access to wireless products and goods via various means (social engineering, phishing, smishing, etc.)
- Subscription fraud where fraudsters use their own, a stolen or a synthetic identity to obtain mobile devices and services with no intention to pay
- Network usage fraud such as call/sell operations using our wireline or wireless networks or incidents related to network components such as copper theft
- Ongoing efforts to steal the services of TV distributors, including Bell Canada and ExpressVu, through compromise or circumvention of signal security systems, causing revenue loss
- Organized criminal activities targeting and seizing high value inventory

Income and commodity tax amounts may materially differ from the expected amounts

Our complex business operations are subject to various tax laws. The adoption of new tax laws, or regulations or rules thereunder, or changes thereto or in the interpretation thereof, could result in higher tax rates, new taxes or other adverse tax implications. In addition, while we believe that we have adequately provided for all income and commodity taxes based on all of the information that is currently available, the calculation of income taxes and the applicability of commodity taxes in many cases require significant judgment in interpreting tax rules and regulations. Our tax filings are subject to government audits that could result in material changes to the amount of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities and other liabilities and could, in certain circumstances, result in an assessment of interest and penalties.

A number of factors could impact our financial statements and estimates

We base our estimates on a number of factors, including but not limited to historical experience, current events, and actions that the company may undertake in the future, as well as other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. A change in these assumptions may have an impact on our financial statements including but not limited to impairment testing, fair value determination, expected credit losses and discount rates used for the present value of cash flows. By their nature, these estimates and judgments are subject to measurement uncertainty and actual results could differ.

The economic environment, pension rules or ineffective governance could have an adverse effect on our pension obligations, and we may be required to increase contributions to our post-employment benefit plans

With a large pension plan membership and DB pension plans that are subject to the pressures of the global economic environment and changing regulatory and reporting requirements, our pension obligations are exposed to potential volatility. Failure to recognize and manage economic exposure and pension rule changes, or to ensure that effective governance is in place for the management and funding of pension plan assets and obligations, could have an adverse impact on our liquidity and financial performance.

The funding requirements of our post-employment benefit plans, based on valuations of plan assets and obligations, depend on a number of factors, including actual returns on post-employment benefit plan assets, long-term interest rates, inflation, plan demographics including longevity, and applicable regulations and actuarial standards. Changes in these factors, including changes caused by the current global economic environment and recent geopolitical events, could cause future contributions to significantly differ from our current estimates, require us to increase contributions to our post-employment benefit plans in the future and, therefore, have a negative effect on our liquidity and financial performance.

There is no assurance that the assets of our post-employment benefit plans will earn their assumed rate of return. A substantial portion of our post-employment benefit plans' assets is invested in public and private equity and debt securities. As a result, the ability of our post-employment benefit plans' assets to earn the rate of return that we have assumed depends significantly on the performance of capital markets. Market conditions also impact the discount rate used to calculate our pension plan solvency obligations and could therefore also significantly affect our cash funding requirements.

The expected timing and completion of the proposed dispositions of Northwestel and BCE's ownership stake in MLSE, as well as the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years, are subject to closing conditions and other risks and uncertainties

Proposed disposition of Northwestel

The expected timing and completion of the proposed disposition of Northwestel are subject to closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties including, without limitation, the purchaser securing financing and the completion of confirmatory due diligence, which may affect its completion, terms or timing. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the proposed disposition will occur, or that it will occur on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated. The proposed disposition could be modified, restructured or terminated. There can also be no assurance that the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed disposition will be realized.

Proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in MLSE and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years

The expected timing and completion of the proposed disposition of BCE's ownership stake in MLSE, and the planned access by Bell Media to content rights for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Toronto Raptors for the next 20 years through a long-term agreement with Rogers, are subject to closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties including, without limitation, relevant sports league and other customary approvals, which may affect their completion, terms or timing. The proposed disposition could be modified, restructured or terminated, and the intended use of proceeds by BCE from the proposed disposition may vary based on timing of closing of the disposition and other factors. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the proposed disposition, the anticipated use of proceeds and the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed disposition will occur or be realized, or that they will occur or be realized on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated.

The expected timing and completion of the proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber are subject to closing conditions, including relevant regulatory approvals, and other risks and uncertainties

The expected timing and completion of the proposed acquisition by Bell Canada of Ziply Fiber are subject to customary closing conditions, termination rights and other risks and uncertainties including, without limitation, relevant regulatory approvals, such as approval by the Federal Communications Commission and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions, which may affect its completion, terms or timing. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the proposed acquisition will occur, or that it will occur on the terms and conditions, or at the time, currently contemplated. The proposed acquisition could be modified, restructured or terminated. There can also be no assurance that the potential benefits expected to result from the proposed acquisition will be realized.

Brand reputation and ESG practices



Our ability to maintain positive customer relationships is significantly influenced by our reputation

Many customers' choice to purchase our products and services is directly related to their perception of our company. Accordingly, our ability to maintain positive customer relationships and acquire or retain customers is significantly influenced by our reputation. The company faces many sources of reputational risks, as discussed in this MD&A. Should our perceived or actual outlook, plans, priorities or actions, or those of our employees or suppliers, fail to align with stakeholders' expectations, our reputation could be impacted, which could have an adverse effect on our brand, our ability to retain or attract customers, and more generally on our business, financial condition, liquidity and financial results.

There is no assurance that we will succeed in meaningfully integrating ESG considerations into our business strategy, operations and governance to generate a positive outcome for stakeholders

While we seek to understand the evolving ESG environment and identify topics and activities that may expose us to ESG risks, there is no assurance that we will succeed in meaningfully integrating ESG considerations into our business strategy, operations and governance to generate positive outcomes for stakeholders. Good ESG practices are an important measure of corporate performance and value creation. As such, we are increasingly under scrutiny to address ESG matters of importance to our stakeholders. A wide range of ESG topics have progressively become important elements of corporate culture and seeking to embrace them reinforces our value proposition to drive employee attraction and retention. Customers now factor broader considerations into purchase decisions and look for alignment of personal values with corporate behaviour. Investors increasingly link investment decisions to the quality of ESG practices and related disclosed metrics. Moreover, we have directly linked some pricing elements in certain financing agreements to our performance on key ESG targets. Legal and regulatory pressures have further intensified in the ESG sphere, including, without limitation, in the areas of privacy, accessibility, data governance and climate change. Accordingly, failure to integrate ESG considerations into our governance activities and effectively manage ESG risks and opportunities could harm our brand and reputation, and lead to negative business, financial, legal and regulatory consequences for the company. Perceived misalignment of our actions with stakeholder expectations could also harm our brand and reputation and lead to further financial and other consequences. Finally, enhanced ESG-related disclosures could increase the company's exposure to claims for misrepresentation in the primary or secondary market.

Various factors could negatively impact our ability to achieve our ESG targets

We have set a number of ambitious ESG targets to monitor our ESG performance and align to our strategic imperatives. However, our ability to achieve these targets depends on many factors and is subject to many risks that could cause our assumptions or estimates to be inaccurate and cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these targets. Failure to sufficiently address evolving employee, customer, investor and other stakeholder expectations through achievement of our ESG targets could harm our brand, reputation and competitiveness, as well as lead to other negative business, financial, legal and regulatory consequences for the company.

Important risk factors that could affect certain of our key ESG targets are set out below.

GHG emissions reduction and supplier engagement targets

The achievement of our carbon neutrality target (which includes only our operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2) and excludes scope 3 GHG emissions) will require that we purchase a significant quantity of carbon credits. Should a sufficient quantity of high-quality credible carbon credits be unavailable, should their cost of acquisition be considered too onerous, should sufficient funds be unavailable, should laws, regulations, applicable standards, public perception or other factors limit the number of carbon credits that we can purchase, should any purchased carbon credits be subject to reversal, in whole or in part, or should the carbon offsets not materialize, the achievement of our carbon neutrality target could be negatively impacted.

The achievement of our science-based target related to our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions will require that we purchase a significant quantity of RECs. To achieve this science-based target, only RECs will be considered given that the SBTi standards do not enable carbon credits to be used for this target. Should a sufficient quantity of acceptable (according to the SBTi guidelines) RECs be unavailable, should their cost of acquisition be considered too onerous, should sufficient funds be unavailable, or should laws, regulations, applicable standards, public perception or other factors limit the number of RECs that we can purchase, in whole or in part, the achievement of our science-based target related to our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions could be negatively impacted.

Our scope 2 and 3 GHG emissions reduction targets depend on the emissions intensity originating from the electricity grid in the jurisdictions where we operate and over which we have no control. Should a significant increase in such emissions intensity be recorded in one or more jurisdictions where we conduct our operations, the achievement of our science-based targets related to our scope 2 and 3 GHG emissions could be negatively impacted.

A portion of our GHG emissions reduction targets also depends on our ability to implement sufficient corporate and business initiatives in order to reduce GHG emissions to the desired levels. Failure to implement such initiatives according to planned schedules due to changes in business plans, our inability to implement requisite operational or technological changes, unavailability of capital, technologies, equipment or employees, cost allocations, actual costs exceeding anticipated costs, or other factors, or the failure of such initiatives, including of new technologies, to generate anticipated GHG emissions reductions, could negatively affect our ability to achieve our GHG emissions reduction targets. In addition, future corporate initiatives, such as business acquisitions and business dispositions, including the previously announced pending acquisition of Ziply Fiber and pending dispositions of Northwestel and our ownership stake in MLSE, and organic growth, could negatively affect our ability to achieve our targets, as would the adoption of new technologies that are carbon enablers or do not generate the anticipated energy savings.

A refinement in or modifications to international standards or to the methodology we use for the calculation of GHG emissions that would result in an increase in our GHG emissions could further impact our ability to achieve our targets. In addition, as it relates to our science-based targets specifically, the SBTi requires the recalculation of our targets upon the occurrence of certain events, such as business acquisitions or divestitures, or to conform to evolving SBTi methodology or standards. A recalculation resulting in the introduction of more ambitious targets could challenge our ability to achieve such updated targets.

The achievement of our science-based target relating to the level of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services that have adopted science-based targets could be negatively impacted should we fail to achieve the required level of engagement and collaboration from our suppliers over which we have no control, despite the engagement measures that we may implement, or should we significantly change the allocation of our spend by supplier.

In addition, we have much less influence over the reduction of our scope 3 GHG emissions than over our scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions given that we must rely on the engagement and collaboration of our suppliers and other participants in our value chain in reducing their own GHG emissions. Accordingly, failure to obtain our suppliers' and other participants' engagement and collaboration could adversely affect our ability to meet our scope 3 GHG emissions reduction target.

Failure to take appropriate actions to adapt to current and emerging environmental impacts, including climate change, could have an adverse effect on our business

We face risks related to environmental events, including climate-related events, which could impact our operations, service performance, reputation and business continuity, and cost of insurance, and more generally have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance and reputation. In particular, climate change poses potential risks to our business, our employees, our customers, our suppliers and outsourcers, and the communities we operate in. Inadequate management of environmental issues associated with our company and our business, as well as our suppliers and other stakeholders, could also adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results and reputation given the implications for the company as well as various stakeholders.

Consistent with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which have now been integrated into the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards, we categorize climate-related risks into physical and transition risks:

- Physical risks are associated with the physical impacts from a changing climate and can either be event-driven (acute) or longer-term (chronic) shifts in climate patterns. Global scientific evidence suggests that climate change will increase both the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. This will include such events as floods, wildfires and heatwaves, among others. These could have a destructive impact on our communications network infrastructure and facilities and in turn affect our ability to deliver services that are critical to our customers and society. A service disruption due to extreme weather events could lead to financial impacts including an increase in capital expenditures from rebuilding and reinforcing infrastructure, as well as an increase in operating costs from maintenance and repairs, labour, heating and cooling, and equipment damage. Our insurance premiums could increase, or we could face reduced insurability in high risk areas. Furthermore, this could jeopardize customer satisfaction and may result in a decrease in revenues. In addition, if average temperatures where we are operating are warmer or cooler year over year for longer periods of time, there will be an increasing need for cooling or heating capacity in our facilities. This will increase our energy consumption and associated operational costs. Furthermore, in order to remain resilient to these increasing or decreasing temperatures, we would need to increase our investments in our infrastructure to address its accelerated degradation, again leading to increased capital expenditures and operational costs.
- Transition risks are associated with a transition to a lower-carbon economy, which may include extensive regulatory, technology and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. These risks may include increased capital expenditures required for equipment upgrades to comply with new energy efficiency standards and climate resilience regulations, increased operational costs driven by the rising price of energy due to carbon pricing regulations, energy market volatility and the shifting supply and demand for energy, increased operational costs related to outdated equipment and e-waste treatment programs and management systems, potential shortages or price increases for materials essential to low-carbon technologies that could affect service offerings and product development, and reputational risks related to our management of climate-related issues as well as to our level of disclosure related to such matters. There is also a reputational risk of not demonstrating our proactive behaviour towards climate change, which could affect customer perception and the cost and availability of funding that has the potential to be increasingly tied to the quality of our ESG practices and related disclosed metrics, all of which could have negative financial outcomes.

Furthermore, climate-related events could also impact our suppliers and outsourcers, which in turn could impact our business. Given that some of our third-party suppliers and outsourcers are located in foreign countries that are more at risk of experiencing weather-related events, localized natural disasters in such countries could further negatively impact our business.

In addition, several areas of our operations raise other environmental considerations, such as fuel storage, GHG emissions and energy consumption reduction, waste management, disposal of hazardous residual materials, recovery and recycling of end-of-life electronic products we sell or lease, and other network associated impacts (e.g., treated wood poles, manhole effluents, lead cables, etc.).

Our team members, customers, investors and governments expect that we regard environmental protection as an integral part of doing business and that we seek to minimize the negative environmental impacts of our operations and create positive impacts where possible. Failure to recognize and adequately respond to their evolving expectations, to take action to reduce our negative impacts on the environment, to achieve our environmental objectives and to effectively report on environmental matters, could result in fines, and could harm our brand, reputation and competitiveness, as well as lead to other negative business, financial, legal and regulatory consequences for the company.

There can be no assurance that our corporate governance practices will be sufficient to prevent violations of legal and ethical standards

Our employees, officers, Board members, suppliers, agents and other business partners are expected, in Canada and abroad, to comply with applicable legal and ethical standards including, without limitation, anti-bribery laws, as well as with our governance policies and contractual obligations. Failure to comply with such laws, policies, standards and contractual obligations could expose us to investigations or litigation and significant fines and penalties, and result in reputational harm or disqualification from bidding on contracts. While we have developed and implemented corporate governance practices, including through our Code of Business Conduct, which is updated regularly and subject to an annual review by our team members, there can be no assurance that such practices and measures will be sufficient to prevent violations of legal and ethical standards. Any such failure or violation could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance and reputation.

Various social issues, if not adequately managed, could have an adverse effect on our business

Effective management of social risk is a component of good ESG practices. Inadequate management of social issues associated with our company and our business, as well as our suppliers and other stakeholders, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results and reputation. This may include social issues discussed elsewhere in this MD&A such as employees' well-being, health and safety, responsible procurement, as well as other social issues such as human rights, including Indigenous peoples' rights, consultation and accommodation, and community acceptance and engagement. Failure to sufficiently address and report on our management of social issues and to achieve our social objectives could harm our brand and reputation, and could lead to negative business, financial, legal and regulatory consequences for the company.

Health risks, including pandemics, epidemics and other health concerns, such as radiofrequency emissions from wireless communications devices and equipment, could have an adverse effect on our business

Health risks, including pandemics and epidemics, could occur, any of which could adversely affect our ability to maintain operational networks and provide products and services to our customers, as well as the ability of our suppliers to provide us with products and services we need to operate our business. Any such pandemics, epidemics and other health risks could have an adverse effect on the economy and financial markets, causing retail and commercial activity to decline, which could have a negative impact on the demand for, and prices of, our products and services.

Many studies have been performed or are ongoing to assess whether mobile communications devices, such as smartphones, as well as wireless networks and towers pose a potential health risk. While some studies suggest links to certain conditions, others conclude there is no established causation between mobile phone usage and adverse health effects. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organization classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields from wireless phones as possibly carcinogenic to humans, but also indicated that chance, bias or confounding could not be ruled out with reasonable confidence. The IARC also called for additional research into long-term heavy use of mobile phones.

ISED is responsible for approving radiofrequency equipment and performing compliance assessments and has chosen Health Canada's Safety Code 6, which sets the limits for safe exposure to radiofrequency emissions at home or at work, as its exposure standard. This code also outlines safety requirements for the installation and operation of devices that emit radiofrequency fields such as mobile communications devices, Wi-Fi technologies and base station antennas. ISED has made compliance to Safety Code 6 mandatory for all proponents and operators of radio installations.

The following challenges, among others, could arise since our business is being heavily dependent on radiofrequency technologies:

- We may face lawsuits relating to alleged adverse health effects on customers, as well as relating to our marketing and disclosure practices in connection therewith, and the likely outcome of such potential lawsuits is unpredictable and could change over time
- Changes in scientific evidence and/or public perceptions could lead to additional government regulations and costs for retrofitting infrastructure and handsets to achieve compliance
- Public concerns could result in a slower deployment of, or in our inability to deploy, infrastructure necessary to maintain and/or expand our wireless network as required by market evolution

Any of these events could have an adverse effect on our business and financial performance.

Third-party vendor management

Our networks | Our customers and relationships | Our products and services | Our environment | Our financial resources

We depend on third-party suppliers, outsourcers and consultants, some of which are critical, to provide an uninterrupted supply of the products and services we need, as well as comply with various obligations

We depend on key third-party suppliers and outsourcers, over which we have no operational or financial control, for products and services, some of which are critical to our operations. If there are gaps in our vendor selection, governance or oversight processes established to seek to ensure full risk transparency at point of purchase and throughout the relationship, including any contract renegotiations, there is the potential for a breakdown in supply, which could impact our ability to make sales, service customers and achieve our business and financial objectives.

In addition, any such gaps could result in suboptimal management of our vendor base, increased costs and missed opportunities. Ongoing relationships must further be adequately managed in order to address existing and new operational and compliance requirements. Some of our third-party suppliers and outsourcers are located in foreign countries, which increases the potential for a breakdown in supply due to the risks of operating in foreign jurisdictions with different laws, geopolitical environments and cultures, as well as the potential for localized natural disasters. Concerns related to geopolitical events, such as conflicts, could put pressure on our supply chain and require increased focus on supply chain diversification to support continuity.

We may have to select different third-party suppliers for equipment or other products and services, or different outsourcers, in order to meet evolving internal company policies and guidelines as well as legal and regulatory requirements. Should we decide, or be required by a governmental authority or otherwise, to terminate our relationship with an existing supplier or outsourcer, this would decrease the number of available suppliers or outsourcers and could result in significant increased costs, as well as transitional, support, service, quality or continuity issues; delay our ability to deploy new network and other technologies and offer new products and services; and adversely affect our business and financial results.

The use of third-party suppliers and the outsourcing of services generally involve transfer of risks, and we must take appropriate steps to ensure that our suppliers' and outsourcers' approach to risk management is aligned with our own standards in order to maintain continuity of supply and brand strength. Increased focus on supplier risks in areas of security, data governance, responsible procurement and broader ESG factors requires increased attention given that supplier actions or omissions could have significant impacts on our business, financial results, brand and reputation. Furthermore, cloud-based supplier models have continued to evolve and grow and, while they offer many potential benefits, cloud-based services can also change the level or types of risks. Accordingly, our procurement and vendor management practices must also continue to evolve to fully take into account the potential risks of cloud-based services.

In addition, certain company initiatives rely heavily on professional consulting services provided by third parties, and a failure of such third-party services may not be reasonably evident until their work is delivered or delayed. Difficulties in implementing remedial strategies in respect of professional consulting services provided by third parties that are not performed in a proper or timely fashion could have an adverse effect on our ability to comply with various obligations, including applicable legal and accounting requirements.

Other examples of risks associated with third-party suppliers and outsourcers include the following:

- We rely upon the successful implementation and execution of business continuity plans by our product and service suppliers. To the extent that such plans do not successfully mitigate the impacts of the current global economic environment, geopolitical events or other events, and our suppliers or vendors experience operational failures or inventory constraints, such failures or constraints could result in, or amplify existing, supply chain disruptions that could adversely affect our business. Incremental costs, delays or unavailability of equipment, materials, products or services, as well as unavailability of our suppliers' or contractors' employees due to strikes, workforce reduction initiatives or other factors, could impact sales and execution of our strategic imperatives and adversely affect our business and financial results.
- The current global economic environment and recent geopolitical events have given rise to inflationary pressures and sharp increases in prices, which could put increased pressure on the global supply chain and purchasing costs
- The insolvency of one or more of our suppliers could cause a breakdown in supply and have an adverse effect on our operations, including our ability to make sales or service customers, as well as on our financial results
- Demand for products and services available from only a limited number of suppliers, some of which dominate their global market, may lead to decreased availability, increased costs or delays in the delivery of such products and services, since suppliers may choose to favour global competitors that are larger than we are and, accordingly, purchase a larger volume of products and services. In addition, production issues or geopolitical events affecting any such suppliers, or other suppliers, could result in decreased quantities or a total lack of supply of products or services. Any of these events could adversely impact our ability to meet customer commitments and demand.
- Dependence on sole source technological vendors that are new to evolving technology can create uncertainties and challenges due to unproven track record and lack of alternate vendors, which could have an adverse effect on our operations
- A suboptimal outsourcing model could result in the loss of key corporate knowledge, reduced efficiency and effectiveness, and impede agile delivery of new products or technology
- Cloud-based solutions may increase the risk of security and data leakage exposure if security control protocols and configurations implemented by our cloud-based partners or suppliers, or by us where we retain responsibility for such protocols, are inadequate
- If existing suppliers do not have appropriate alternative cloud-based products or services, our ability to complete desired migrations to the cloud could be limited or delayed
- Failure to maintain strong discipline around vendor administration (especially around initial account setup) may mask potential financial or operational risks and complicate future problem resolutions
- If products and services important to our operations have manufacturing defects or do not comply with applicable government regulations and standards (including product safety practices), our ability to sell products and provide services on a timely basis may be negatively impacted. We work with our suppliers to seek to identify serious product defects (including safety incidents) and develop appropriate remedial strategies, which may include a recall of products. To the extent that a supplier does not actively participate in, and/or bear primary financial responsibility for, a recall of its products, our ability to perform such recall programs at a reasonable cost and/or in a timely fashion may be negatively impacted. Any of the events referred to above could have an adverse effect on our business, reputation and financial results.
- Products (including software) and services supplied to us may contain security issues including, but not limited to, latent security issues that would not be apparent upon an inspection. Should we or a supplier fail to correct a security issue in a timely fashion, there could be an adverse effect on our business, reputation and financial results.
- We rely on other telecommunications carriers from time to time to deliver services. Should these carriers fail to roll out new networks or fail to upgrade existing networks, or should their networks be affected by operational failures or service interruptions, such issues could adversely affect our ability to provide services using such carriers' networks and could, consequently, have an adverse effect on our business, reputation and financial results.
- BCE depends on call centre and technical support services provided by a number of external suppliers and outsourcers, some of which are located in foreign countries. These vendors have access to customer and internal BCE information necessary for the support services that they provide. Information access and service delivery issues that are not managed appropriately may have an adverse impact on our business, reputation, the quality and speed of services provided to customers, or our ability to address technical issues.

10 Accounting policies

This section discusses key estimates and assumptions that management has made and how they affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes. It also describes key changes in accounting standards and our accounting policies, and how they affect our financial statements.

We have prepared our consolidated financial statements using IFRS Accounting Standards. Other significant accounting policies, not involving the same level of measurement uncertainty as those discussed in this section, are nevertheless important to an understanding of our financial statements. See Note 2, *Material accounting policies*, in BCE's 2024 consolidated financial statements for more information about the accounting principles we used to prepare our consolidated financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and key judgments

When preparing the financial statements, management makes estimates and judgments relating to:

- reported amounts of revenues and expenses
- reported amounts of assets and liabilities
- disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities

We base our estimates on a number of factors, including but not limited to historical experience, current events, economic and financial market conditions such as interest rates, inflation and the risk of recession, geopolitical events and supply chain disruptions, and actions that the company may undertake in the future, as well as other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. A change in these assumptions may have an impact on our financial statements including but not limited to impairment testing, fair value determination, expected credit losses and discount rates used for the present value of cash flows. By their nature, these estimates and judgments are subject to measurement uncertainty and actual results could differ.

We consider the estimates and judgments described in this section to be an important part of understanding our financial statements because they require management to make assumptions about matters that were highly uncertain at the time the estimates and judgments were made, and changes to these estimates and judgments could have a material impact on our financial statements and our segments.

Our senior management has reviewed the development and selection of the critical accounting estimates and judgments described in this section with the Audit Committee of the BCE Board.

Any sensitivity analysis included in this section should be used with caution as the changes are hypothetical and the impact of changes in each key assumption may not be linear.

Our more significant estimates and judgments are described below.

Estimates

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets

We review our estimates of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets on an annual basis and adjust depreciation or amortization on a prospective basis, as required.

Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets represent a significant proportion of our total assets. Changes in technology or our intended use of these assets, climate change and our ESG initiatives as well as changes in business prospects or economic and industry factors, may cause the estimated useful lives of these assets to change.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets are determined by internal asset life studies, which take into account actual and expected future usage, physical wear and tear, replacement history and assumptions about technology evolution. When factors indicate that assets' useful lives are different from the prior assessment, we depreciate or amortize the remaining carrying value prospectively over the adjusted estimated useful lives.

Post-employment benefit plans

The amounts reported in the financial statements relating to DB pension plans and OPEBs are determined using actuarial calculations that are based on several assumptions.

Our actuaries perform a valuation at least every three years to determine the actuarial present value of the accrued DB pension plan and OPEB obligations. The actuarial valuation uses management's assumptions for, among other things, the discount rate, life expectancy, the rate of compensation increase, cost of living indexation rate, trends in healthcare costs and expected average remaining years of service of employees.

While we believe that these assumptions are reasonable, differences in actual results or changes in assumptions could materially affect post-employment benefit obligations and future net post-employment benefit plans cost.

We account for differences between actual and expected results in benefit obligations and plan performance in OCI, which are then recognized immediately in the deficit.

The most significant assumptions used to calculate the net post-employment benefit plans cost are the discount rate and life expectancy.

A discount rate is used to determine the present value of the future cash flows that we expect will be needed to settle post-employment benefit obligations.

The discount rate is based on the yield on long-term, high-quality corporate fixed income investments, with maturities matching the estimated cash flows of the post-employment benefit plans. Life expectancy is based on publicly available Canadian mortality tables and is adjusted for the company's specific experience.

A lower discount rate and a higher life expectancy result in a higher net post-employment benefit obligation and a higher current service cost.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table shows a sensitivity analysis of key assumptions used to measure the net post-employment benefit obligations and the net post-employment benefit plans cost for our DB pension plans and OPEB plans.

		Impact on net post-employment benefit plans cost for 2024 – increase/(decrease)		Impact on post-employment benefit obligations at December 31, 2024 – increase/(decrease)	
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.5%	(79)	72	(1,102)	1,208
Cost of living indexation rate	0.5%	53	(41)	987	(805)
Life expectancy at age 65	1 year	36	(37)	720	(721)

Revenue from contracts with customers

We are required to make estimates that affect the amount of revenue from contracts with customers, including estimating the stand-alone selling prices of products and services.

For bundled arrangements, we account for individual products and services when they are separately identifiable and the customer can benefit from the product or service on its own or with other readily available resources. The total arrangement consideration is allocated to each product or service included in the contract with the customer based on its stand-alone selling price. We generally determine stand-alone selling prices based on the observable prices at which we sell products separately without a service contract and prices for non-bundled service offers with the same range of services, adjusted for market conditions and other factors, as appropriate. When similar products and services are not sold separately, we use the expected cost plus margin approach to determine stand-alone selling prices. Products and services purchased by a customer in excess of those included in the bundled arrangement are accounted for separately.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and indefinite-life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually or when there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets are tested for impairment if events or changes in circumstances, assessed at each reporting period, indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets other than goodwill are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows.

Impairment losses are recognized and measured as the excess of the carrying value of the assets over their recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Previously recognized impairment losses, other than those attributable to goodwill, are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date and, if the asset's recoverable amount has increased, all or a portion of the impairment is reversed.

We make a number of estimates when calculating recoverable amounts using discounted future cash flows or other valuation methods to test for impairment. These estimates include the assumed growth rates for future cash flows, the number of years used in the cash flow model and the discount rate. When impairment charges occur they are recorded in *Impairment of assets*.

During the third quarter of 2024, we recognized $958 million of impairment charges for English and French TV services and radio markets within our Bell Media segment. These charges included $627 million allocated to indefinite-life intangible assets for broadcast licences and brands, $144 million allocated to program and feature film rights, $85 million allocated to property, plant and equipment for network and infrastructure and equipment, $85 million allocated to software, $10 million allocated to finite-life intangible assets mainly for trademarks, and $7 million allocated to prepaid expenses. The impairment was determined by comparing the carrying value of the CGUs to their fair value less cost of disposal. We estimated the fair value of the CGUs using both discounted cash flows and market-based valuation models, which include five-year cash flow projections derived from business plans reviewed by senior management for the period of September 1, 2024 to December 31, 2029, using discount rates of 9% to 11% and perpetuity growth rates of (2%) to 0%, as well as market multiple data from public companies and market transactions. After impairments, the carrying value of the impacted CGUs was $811 million.

Additionally in 2024, we recorded impairment charges of $100 million related mainly to right-of-use assets for certain office spaces we ceased using as part of our real estate optimization strategy as a result of our hybrid work policy.

During the fourth quarter of 2023, we recognized $86 million of impairment charges for French TV channels within our Bell Media segment. The impairment charges were the result of a reduction in advertising demand in the industry resulting from economic uncertainties and unfavourable impacts to market-based valuation assumptions. These charges included $41 million allocated to indefinite-life intangible assets for broadcast licences and brands, and $45 million to finite-life intangible assets for program and feature film rights. The impairment was determined by comparing the carrying value of the CGUs to their fair value less cost of disposal. We estimated the fair value of the CGUs using both discounted cash flows and market-based valuation models, which include five-year cash flow projections derived from business plans reviewed by senior management for the period of October 1, 2023 to December 31, 2028, using a discount rate of 9.5% and a perpetuity growth rate of 0.0%. After impairments, the carrying value of our impacted CGU was $62 million.

Additionally in 2023, we recorded impairment charges of $57 million related mainly to right-of-use assets for certain office spaces we ceased using as part of our real estate optimization strategy as a result of our hybrid work policy.

Goodwill impairment testing

We perform an annual test for goodwill impairment in the fourth quarter for each of our CGUs or groups of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated, and whenever there is an indication that goodwill might be impaired.

A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

We identify any potential impairment by comparing the carrying value of a CGU or group of CGUs to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Both fair value less costs of disposal and value in use are based on estimates of discounted future cash

flows or other valuation methods. Cash flows are projected based on past experience, actual operating results and business plans, including any impact from changes in interest rates and inflation. When the recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs is less than its carrying value, the recoverable amount is determined for its identifiable assets and liabilities. The excess of the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs over the total of the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the recoverable amount of goodwill.

An impairment charge is recognized in *Impairment of assets* in the income statements for any excess of the carrying value of goodwill over its recoverable amount. For purposes of impairment testing of goodwill, our CGUs or groups of CGUs correspond to our reporting segments as disclosed in Note 3, *Segmented information*, in BCE's 2024 consolidated financial statements.

Any significant change in each of the estimates used could have a material impact on the calculation of the recoverable amount and resulting impairment charge. As a result, we are unable to reasonably quantify the changes in our overall financial performance if we had used different assumptions.

We cannot predict whether an event that triggers impairment will occur, when it will occur or how it will affect the asset values we have reported.

We believe that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions on which the estimate of recoverable amount of the Bell CTS group of CGUs is based would not cause its carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

We have made certain assumptions as to the perpetuity and discount rates used to estimate the fair value of the Bell Media group of CGUs as well as in the five-year cash flow projections derived from business plans reviewed by management. These assumptions and projections may differ or change quickly given that the Canadian traditional TV and radio advertising market is expected to be impacted by audience declines as the advertising market growth continues to shift towards digital. A negative change to any of these assumptions and projections may result in a further impairment of goodwill for the Bell Media group of CGUs.

In Q3 2024, due to a continued decline in advertising demand and spending in the linear advertising market for Bell Media TV services and radio markets, there was an indicator that goodwill might be impaired for the Bell Media group of CGUs. Consequently, an impairment charge of $1,132 million was recognized in *Impairment of assets* in the income statements.

In Q4 2024, we completed the required annual goodwill impairment test for each of our CGUs or groups of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. There was no further impairment of goodwill for the Bell Media group of CGUs.

There were no goodwill impairment charges in 2023.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset or liability is recovered or settled. Both our current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, except where we control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities are estimated with consideration given to the timing, sources and amounts of future taxable income.

As required by IFRS Accounting Standards, we do not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules.

Leases

The application of IFRS 16 requires us to make estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities, including determining the appropriate discount rate used to measure lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate, unless the rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. Our incremental borrowing rate is derived from publicly available risk-free interest rates, adjusted for applicable credit spreads and lease terms. We apply a single incremental borrowing rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Fair value of financial instruments

Certain financial instruments, such as investments in equity securities, derivative financial instruments and certain elements of borrowings, are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value, with changes in fair value reflected in the income statements and the statements of comprehensive income. Fair values are estimated by reference to published price quotations or by using other valuation techniques that may include inputs that are not based on observable market data, such as discounted cash flows and earnings multiples.

Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, we become involved in various claims and legal proceedings seeking monetary damages and other relief. Pending claims and legal proceedings represent a potential cost to our business. We estimate the amount of a loss by analyzing potential outcomes and assuming various litigation and settlement strategies, based on information that is available at the time.

If the final resolution of a legal or regulatory matter results in a judgment against us or requires us to pay a large settlement, it could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements in the period in which the judgment or settlement occurs.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the unavoidable costs of meeting our obligations under a contract exceed the expected benefits to be received under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of completing the contract.

Judgments

Post-employment benefit plans

The determination of the discount rate used to value our post-employment benefit obligations requires judgment. The rate is set by reference to market yields of long-term, high-quality corporate fixed income investments at the beginning of each fiscal year. Significant judgment is required when setting the criteria for fixed income investments to be included in the population from which the yield curve is derived. The most significant criteria considered for the selection of investments include the size of the issue and credit quality, along with the identification of outliers, which are excluded.

Income taxes

The calculation of income taxes requires judgment in interpreting tax rules and regulations. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our tax filings are also subject to audits, the outcome of which could change the amount of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Management believes that it has sufficient amounts accrued for outstanding tax matters based on information that currently is available.

Management judgment is used to determine the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities to be recognized. In particular, judgment is required when assessing the timing of the reversal of temporary differences to which future income tax rates are applied.

Leases

The application of IFRS 16 requires us to make judgments that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities. A lease contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception of the contract, we assess whether the contract contains an identified asset, whether we have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and whether we have the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used. In determining the lease term, we include periods covered by renewal options when we are reasonably certain to exercise those options. Similarly, we include periods covered by termination options when we are reasonably certain not to exercise those options. To assess if we are reasonably certain to exercise an option, we consider all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise renewal options (or not exercise termination options). Economic incentives include the costs related to the termination of the lease, the significance of any leasehold improvements and the importance of the underlying assets to our operations.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The identification of performance obligations within a contract and the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations under long-term contracts requires judgment. For bundled arrangements, we account for individual products and services when they are separately identifiable and the customer can benefit from the product or service on its own or with other readily available resources. When our right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the products and services transferred to date, we recognize revenue in the amount to which we have a right to invoice. We recognize product revenues from the sale of wireless handsets and devices and wireline equipment when a customer takes possession of the product. We recognize service revenues over time, as the services are provided. Revenues on certain long-term contracts are recognized using output methods based on products delivered, performance completed to date, time elapsed or milestones met.

Additionally, the determination of costs to obtain a contract, including the identification of incremental costs, also requires judgment. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer, principally comprised of sales commissions, and prepaid contract fulfillment costs are included in *Contract costs* in the statements of financial position, except where the amortization period is one year or less, in which case costs of obtaining a contract are immediately expensed. Capitalized costs are amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the period and pattern of transfer to the customer of the related products or services.

CGUs

The determination of CGUs or groups of CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing requires judgment.

Contingencies

The determination of whether a loss is probable from claims and legal proceedings and whether an outflow of resources is likely requires judgment.

We accrue a potential loss if we believe a loss is probable and an outflow of resources is likely and can be reasonably estimated, based on information that is available at the time. Any accrual would be charged to earnings and included in *Trade payables and other liabilities* or *Other non-current liabilities*. Any payment as a result of a judgment or cash settlement would be deducted from cash from operating activities. We estimate the amount of a loss by analyzing potential outcomes and assuming various litigation and settlement strategies.

Future changes to accounting standards

The following accounting standard and amendments to accounting standards issued by the IASB have not yet been adopted by BCE.

Standard	Description	Impact	Effective date
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Sets out requirements and guidance on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, including: • presentation in the income statements of income and expenses within defined categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations • presentation in the income statements of new defined subtotals – operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes • disclosure of explanations of management-defined performance measures that are related to the income statements • enhanced guidance on aggregation and disaggregation of information and whether to provide information in the financial statements or in the notes • disclosure of specified expenses by nature IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements but carries forward many of the requirements from IAS 1 unchanged.	We are currently assessing the impact of this standard.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early application is permitted.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	In particular, the amendments clarify: • the classification of financial assets with ESG and similar features • the derecognition date for financial liabilities and introduce an accounting policy option for financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system if certain conditions are met The amendments also require additional disclosures for financial instruments with contractual terms that reference a contingent event and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.	We are currently assessing the impact of these amendments.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application is permitted.

11 Non-GAAP financial measures, other financial measures and key performance indicators (KPIs)

BCE uses various financial measures to assess its business performance. Certain of these measures are calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards or GAAP while certain other measures do not have a standardized meaning under GAAP. We believe that our GAAP financial measures, read together with adjusted non-GAAP and other financial measures, provide readers with a better understanding of how management assesses BCE's performance.

National Instrument 52-112, *Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure* (NI 52-112), prescribes disclosure requirements that apply to the following specified financial measures:

- Non-GAAP financial measures;
- Non-GAAP ratios;
- Total of segments measures;
- Capital management measures; and
- Supplementary financial measures.

This section provides a description and classification of the specified financial measures contemplated by NI 52-112 that we use to explain our financial results except that, for supplementary financial measures, an explanation of such measures is provided where they are first referred to in this MD&A if the supplementary financial measures' labelling is not sufficiently descriptive.

11.1 Non-GAAP financial measures

A non-GAAP financial measure is a financial measure used to depict our historical or expected future financial performance, financial position or cash flow and, with respect to its composition, either excludes an amount that is included in, or includes an amount that is excluded from, the composition of the most directly comparable financial measure disclosed in BCE's consolidated primary financial statements. We believe that non-GAAP financial measures are reflective of our ongoing operating results and provide readers with an understanding of management's perspective on and analysis of our performance.

Below are descriptions of the non-GAAP financial measures that we use to explain our results as well as reconciliations to the most directly comparable financial measures under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Adjusted net earnings

The term adjusted net earnings does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

We define adjusted net earnings as net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders before severance, acquisition and other costs, net mark-to-market losses (gains) on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans, net equity losses (gains) on investments in associates and joint ventures, net losses (gains) on investments, early debt redemption costs, impairment of assets and discontinued operations, net of tax and NCI.

We use adjusted net earnings and we believe that certain investors and analysts use this measure, among other ones, to assess the performance of our businesses without the effects of severance, acquisition and other costs, net mark-to-market losses (gains) on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans, net equity losses (gains) on investments in associates and joint ventures, net losses (gains) on investments, early debt redemption costs, impairment of assets and discontinued operations, net of tax and NCI. We exclude these items because they affect the comparability of our financial results and could potentially distort the analysis of trends in business performance. Excluding these items does not imply they are non-recurring.

The most directly comparable financial measure under IFRS Accounting Standards is net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders.

The following table is a reconciliation of net earnings attributable to common shareholders to adjusted net earnings on a consolidated basis.

	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Net earnings attributable to common shareholders	**461**	382	**163**	2,076
Reconciling items:				
Severance, acquisition and other costs	**154**	41	**454**	200
Net mark-to-market losses (gains) on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans	**198**	(6)	**269**	103
Net equity losses on investments in associates and joint ventures	**–**	204	**247**	581
Net losses (gains) on investments	**1**	(2)	**(57)**	(80)
Early debt redemption costs	**–**	–	**–**	1
Impairment of assets	**4**	109	**2,190**	143
Income taxes for the above reconciling items	**(99)**	(39)	**(467)**	(100)
NCI for the above reconciling items	**–**	2	**(26)**	2
Adjusted net earnings	**719**	691	**2,773**	2,926

Available liquidity

The term available liquidity does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

We define available liquidity as cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and amounts available under our securitized receivables program and our committed bank credit facilities, excluding credit facilities that are available exclusively for a pre-determined purpose.

We consider available liquidity to be an important indicator of the financial strength and performance of our businesses because it shows the funds available to meet our cash requirements, including for, but not limited to, capital expenditures, post-employment benefit plans funding, dividend payments, the payment of contractual obligations, maturing debt, ongoing operations, the acquisition of spectrum, and other cash requirements. We believe that certain investors and analysts use available liquidity to evaluate the financial strength and performance of our businesses. The most directly comparable financial measure under IFRS Accounting Standards is cash.

The following table is a reconciliation of cash to available liquidity on a consolidated basis.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	**1,572**	547
Cash equivalents	**–**	225
Short-term investments	**400**	1,000
Amounts available under our securitized receivables program (1)	**700**	700
Amounts available under our committed bank credit facilities (2)	**1,810**	3,303
Available liquidity	**4,482**	5,775

(1) *At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, $700 million was available under our securitized receivables program, under which we borrowed $1,112 million in U.S. dollars ($1,600 million in Canadian dollars) and $1,200 million in U.S. dollars ($1,588 million in Canadian dollars) as at December31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Loans secured by receivables are included in* Debt due within one year *in our consolidated financial statements.*

(2) *At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, $1,810 million and $3,303 million were available under our committed bank credit facilities, given outstanding commercial paper of $1,522 million in U.S. dollars ($2,190 million in Canadian dollars) and $149 million in U.S. dollars ($197 million in Canadian dollars) as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Commercial paper outstanding is included in* Debt due within one year *in our consolidated financial statements.*

Free cash flow and excess free cash flow

The terms free cash flow and excess free cash flow do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, they are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

We define free cash flow as cash flows from operating activities, excluding cash from discontinued operations, acquisition and other costs paid (which include significant litigation costs) and voluntary pension funding, less capital expenditures, preferred share dividends and dividends paid by subsidiaries to NCI. We exclude cash from discontinued operations, acquisition and other costs paid and voluntary pension funding because they affect the comparability of our financial results and could potentially distort the analysis of trends in business performance. Excluding these items does not imply they are non-recurring.

We define excess free cash flow as free cash flow less dividends paid on common shares.

We consider free cash flow and excess free cash flow to be important indicators of the financial strength and performance of our businesses. Free cash flow shows how much cash is available to pay dividends on common shares, repay debt and reinvest in our company. Excess free cash flow shows how much cash is available to repay debt and reinvest in our company, after the payment of dividends on common shares. We believe that certain investors and analysts use free cash flow and excess free cash flow to value a business and its underlying assets and to evaluate the financial strength and performance of our businesses. The most directly comparable financial measure under IFRS Accounting Standards is cash flows from operating activities.

The following tables provide reconciliations of cash flows from operating activities to free cash flow and excess free cash flow on a consolidated basis.

	2024	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024
Cash flows from operating activities	**6,988**	1,877	1,842	2,137	1,132
Capital expenditures	**(3,897)**	(963)	(954)	(978)	(1,002)
Cash dividends paid on preferred shares	**(187)**	(53)	(43)	(45)	(46)
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to NCI	**(68)**	(12)	(14)	(28)	(14)
Acquisition and other costs paid	**52**	25	1	11	15
Free cash flow	**2,888**	874	832	1,097	85
Dividends paid on common shares	**(3,613)**	(910)	(910)	(910)	(883)
Excess free cash flow	**(725)**	(36)	(78)	187	(798)

	2023	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	**7,946**	2,373	1,961	2,365	1,247	8,365
Capital expenditures	**(4,581)**	(1,029)	(1,159)	(1,307)	(1,086)	(5,133)
Cash dividends paid on preferred shares	**(182)**	(46)	(35)	(46)	(55)	(136)
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to NCI	**(47)**	(12)	(13)	(1)	(21)	(39)
Acquisition and other costs paid	**8**	3	–	5	–	10
Free cash flow	**3,144**	1,289	754	1,016	85	3,067
Dividends paid on common shares	**(3,486)**	(882)	(883)	(882)	(839)	(3,312)
Excess free cash flow	**(342)**	407	(129)	134	(754)	(245)

Net debt

The term net debt does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

We define net debt as debt due within one year plus long-term debt and 50% of preferred shares, less cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, as shown in BCE's consolidated statements of financial position. We include 50% of outstanding preferred shares in our net debt as it is consistent with the treatment by certain credit rating agencies.

We consider net debt to be an important indicator of the company's financial leverage because it represents the amount of debt that is not covered by available cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. We believe that certain investors and analysts use net debt to determine a company's financial leverage.

Net debt is calculated using several asset and liability categories from the statements of financial position. The most directly comparable financial measure under IFRS Accounting Standards is long-term debt. The following table is a reconciliation of long-term debt to net debt on a consolidated basis.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long-term debt	**32,835**	31,135
Debt due within one year	**7,669**	5,042
50% of preferred shares	**1,767**	1,834
Cash	**(1,572)**	(547)
Cash equivalents	**–**	(225)
Short-term investments	**(400)**	(1,000)
Net debt	**40,299**	36,239

11.2 Non-GAAP ratios

A non-GAAP ratio is a financial measure disclosed in the form of a ratio, fraction, percentage or similar representation and that has a non-GAAP financial measure as one or more of its components.

Adjusted EPS

The term adjusted EPS does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

We define adjusted EPS as adjusted net earnings per BCE common share. Adjusted net earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure. For further details on adjusted net earnings, see section 11.1, *Non-GAAP financial measures*.

We use adjusted EPS, and we believe that certain investors and analysts use this measure, among other ones, to assess the performance of our businesses without the effects of severance, acquisition and other costs, net mark-to-market losses (gains) on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans, net equity losses (gains) on investments in associates and joint ventures, net losses (gains) on investments, early debt redemption costs, impairment of assets and discontinued operations, net of tax and NCI. We exclude these items because they affect the comparability of our financial results and could potentially distort the analysis of trends in business performance. Excluding these items does not imply they are non-recurring.

Dividend payout ratio

The term dividend payout ratio does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, it is unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

We define dividend payout ratio as dividends paid on common shares divided by free cash flow. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. For further details on free cash flow, see section 11.1, *Non-GAAP financial measures*.

We consider dividend payout ratio to be an important indicator of the financial strength and performance of our businesses because it shows the sustainability of the company's dividend payments.

11.3 Total of segments measures

A total of segments measure is a financial measure that is a subtotal or total of 2 or more reportable segments and is disclosed within the Notes to BCE's consolidated primary financial statements.

Adjusted EBITDA

We define adjusted EBITDA as operating revenues less operating costs as shown in BCE's consolidated income statements.

The most directly comparable financial measure under IFRS Accounting Standards is net earnings (loss). The following tables provide reconciliations of net earnings (loss) to adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis.

	2024	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024
Net earnings (loss)	**375**	505	(1,191)	604	457
Severance, acquisition and other costs	**454**	154	49	22	229
Depreciation	**3,758**	933	934	945	946
Amortization	**1,283**	317	325	325	316
Finance costs					
Interest expense	**1,713**	431	440	426	416
Net return on post-employment benefit plans	**(66)**	(17)	(16)	(17)	(16)
Impairment of assets	**2,190**	4	2,113	60	13
Other expense	**305**	103	63	101	38
Income taxes	**577**	175	5	231	166
Adjusted EBITDA	**10,589**	2,605	2,722	2,697	2,565

	2023	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	2022
Net earnings	**2,327**	435	707	397	788	2,926
Severance, acquisition and other costs	**200**	41	10	100	49	94
Depreciation	**3,745**	954	937	936	918	3,660
Amortization	**1,173**	299	295	296	283	1,063
Finance costs						
Interest expense	**1,475**	399	373	359	344	1,146
Net return on post-employment benefit plans	**(108)**	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(51)
Impairment of assets	**143**	109	–	–	34	279
Other expense (income)	**466**	147	129	311	(121)	115
Income taxes	**996**	210	243	273	270	967
Adjusted EBITDA	**10,417**	2,567	2,667	2,645	2,538	10,199

11.4 Capital management measures

A capital management measure is a financial measure that is intended to enable a reader to evaluate our objectives, policies and processes for managing our capital and is disclosed within the Notes to BCE's consolidated financial statements.

The financial reporting framework used to prepare the financial statements requires disclosure that helps readers assess the company's capital management objectives, policies, and processes, as set out in IFRS Accounting Standards in IAS 1 – *Presentation of Financial Statements*. BCE has its own methods for managing capital and liquidity, and IFRS Accounting Standards do not prescribe any particular calculation method.

Net debt leverage ratio

The net debt leverage ratio represents net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA. Net debt used in the calculation of the net debt leverage ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure. For further details on net debt, see section 11.1, *Non-GAAP financial measures*. For the purposes of calculating our net debt leverage ratio, adjusted EBITDA is twelve-month trailing adjusted EBITDA.

We use, and believe that certain investors and analysts use, the net debt leverage ratio as a measure of financial leverage.

11.5 Supplementary financial measures

A supplementary financial measure is a financial measure that is not reported in BCE's consolidated financial statements, and is, or is intended to be, reported periodically to represent historical or expected future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows.

An explanation of such measures is provided where they are first referred to in this MD&A if the supplementary financial measures' labelling is not sufficiently descriptive.

11.6 KPIs

In addition to the non-GAAP financial measures and other financial measures described previously, we use the following KPIs to measure the success of our strategic imperatives. These KPIs are not accounting measures and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

KPI	Definition
Adjusted EBITDA margin	Adjusted EBITDA margin is defined as adjusted EBITDA divided by operating revenues.
ARPU	ARPU is defined as Bell CTS wireless external services revenues divided by the average mobile phone subscriber base for the specified period, expressed as a dollar unit per month.
Capital intensity	Capital intensity is defined as capital expenditures divided by operating revenues.
Churn	Mobile phone churn is the rate at which existing mobile phone subscribers cancel their services. It is a measure of our ability to retain our customers. Mobile phone churn is calculated by dividing the number of mobile phone deactivations during a given period by the average number of mobile phone subscribers in the base for the specified period and is expressed as a percentage per month.
Subscriber unit (1)	Mobile phone subscriber unit is comprised of a recurring revenue generating portable unit (e.g. smartphones and feature phones) on an active service plan, that has access to our wireless networks and includes voice, text and/or data connectivity. We report mobile phone subscriber units in two categories: postpaid and prepaid. Prepaid mobile phone subscriber units are considered active for a period of 90 days following the expiry of the subscriber's prepaid balance. Mobile connected device subscriber unit is comprised of a recurring revenue generating portable unit (e.g. tablets, wearables, mobile Internet devices and IoT) on an active service plan, that has access to our wireless networks and is intended for limited or no cellular voice capability. Wireline subscriber unit consists of an active revenue-generating unit with access to our services, including retail Internet, IPTV, and/or residential NAS. A subscriber is included in our subscriber base when the service has been installed and is operational at the customer premise and a billing relationship has been established. • Retail Internet and IPTV subscribers have access to stand-alone services, and are primarily represented by a dwelling unit or a business location • Retail residential NAS subscribers are based on a line count and are represented by a unique telephone number

(1) *As of Q1 2024, we are no longer reporting retail satellite TV subscribers as this no longer represents a significant proportion of our revenues. As a result, satellite TV subscribers have been removed from our retail TV subscriber base, and we now report exclusively retail IPTV subscribers.*

12 Effectiveness of internal controls

Disclosure controls and procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under Canadian and U.S. securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under those laws, and include controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that the information is accumulated and communicated to management, including BCE's President and CEO and Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As at December 31, 2024, management evaluated, under the supervision of and with the participation of the CEO and the CFO, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the U.S. *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended, and under National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*.

Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2024.

Internal control over financial reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the U.S. *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended, and under National Instrument 52-109. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, and effected by the Board, management and other personnel of BCE, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB. However, because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

Management evaluated, under the supervision of and with the participation of the CEO and the CFO, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2024, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2024.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

No changes were made in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents

Management's responsibility for financial reporting	3
Report of independent registered public accounting firm	4
Consolidated income statements	6
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income	7
Consolidated statements of financial position	8
Consolidated statements of changes in equity	9
Consolidated statements of cash flows	10
Notes to consolidated financial statements	11
Note 1 Corporate information	11
Note 2 Material accounting policies	11
Note 3 Segmented information	21
Note 4 Business acquisitions and dispositions	23
Note 5 Operating costs	27
Note 6 Severance, acquisition and other costs	27
Note 7 Interest expense	27
Note 8 Impairment of assets	28
Note 9 Other expense	29
Note 10 Income taxes	29
Note 11 Earnings per share	31
Note 12 Trade and other receivables	31
Note 13 Inventory	32
Note 14 Contract assets and liabilities	32
Note 15 Contract costs	33
Note 16 Assets and liabilities held for sale	33
Note 17 Property, plant and equipment	35
Note 18 Leases	36
Note 19 Intangible assets	37
Note 20 Investments in associates and joint ventures	38
Note 21 Other non-current assets	39
Note 22 Goodwill	39
Note 23 Trade payables and other liabilities	40
Note 24 Debt due within one year	40
Note 25 Long-term debt	42
Note 26 Provisions	44
Note 27 Post-employment benefit plans	44
Note 28 Other non-current liabilities	49
Note 29 Financial and capital management	49
Note 30 Share capital	55
Note 31 Share-based payments	57
Note 32 Additional cash flow information	59
Note 33 Remaining performance obligations	60
Note 34 Commitments and contingencies	61
Note 35 Related party transactions	62
Note 36 Significant partly-owned subsidiary	63

Management's responsibility for financial reporting

These financial statements form the basis for all of the financial information that appears in this report.

The financial statements and all of the information in this report are the responsibility of the management of BCE Inc. (BCE) and have been reviewed and approved by the board of directors. The board of directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, have audited the financial statements.

Management has prepared the financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Under these principles, management has made certain estimates and assumptions that are reflected in the financial statements and notes. Management believes that these financial statements fairly present BCE's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Management has a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are accurate and complete in all material respects. This is supported by an internal audit group that reports to the Audit Committee, and includes communication with employees about policies for ethical business conduct. Management believes that the internal controls provide reasonable assurance that our financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for preparing the financial statements, and that our assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded.

The board of directors has appointed an Audit Committee, which is made up of unrelated and independent directors. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include reviewing the financial statements and other information in this report, and recommending them to the board of directors for approval. You will find a description of the Audit Committee's other responsibilities in this report. The internal auditors and the shareholders' auditors have free and independent access to the Audit Committee.

(signed) Mirko Bibic

President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Curtis Millen

Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

(signed) Thierry Chaumont

Senior Vice-President, Controller and Tax

March 6, 2025

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of BCE Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of BCE Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 6, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical audit matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Goodwill and intangible assets - Bell Media group - refer to notes 2N, 8, 19 and 22 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Goodwill and indefinite-life intangible assets for the Bell Media group of cash generating units (“Bell Media”) are tested annually or when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. In the third quarter of 2024, a further decline in advertising demand and spending in the linear advertising market led management to identify impairment indicators for Bell Media’s TV services and radio markets. Consequently, following the impairment assessment, management recognized impairment charges for goodwill, as well as for the English and French TV services and radio markets intangible assets within the Bell Media segment.

When testing goodwill and intangible assets for Bell Media, while there are several assumptions that are required to determine the recoverable amount, the judgments with the highest degree of subjectivity and impact are the operating cash flow projections, and the determination of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) multiples, discount rates and perpetuity growth rates (“significant assumptions”). Changes in these significant assumptions could have a significant impact on either the recoverable amount of Bell Media, the amount of impairment charge to goodwill and/or intangible assets as required, or both. Auditing the significant assumptions required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of audit effort, which included the involvement of fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the significant assumptions used by management to determine the recoverable amount for Bell Media included the following, among others:

- Evaluated the effectiveness of controls over the assessment of goodwill and intangible assets for impairment, including those over the significant assumptions.
- Evaluated management's ability to accurately project operating cash flows by comparing actual results to management's historical projections.
- Evaluated the reasonableness of management's operating cash flow projections by giving consideration to:
    - Historical operating cash flows;
    - Analyst and industry reports for the Company and certain of its peer companies, and other relevant publicly available information;
    - Changes in Bell Media's operations and the industry that are expected to impact operating cash flow projections, including the advertising market, which continues to be adversely affected by economic uncertainty; and
    - Internal communications to management and the Board of Directors.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists, evaluated the reasonableness of the (1) EBITDA multiples, (2) discount rates, and (3) perpetuity growth rates by:
    - Testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rates;
    - Reviewing relevant internal and external information, including third-party information and industry reports, to assess the reasonability of the selected EBITDA multiples, discount rates and perpetuity growth rates; and
    - Developing ranges of independent estimates and comparing those to the EBITDA multiples, discount rates and perpetuity growth rates selected by management.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Montréal, Canada

March 6, 2025

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1880.

Consolidated income statements

For the year ended December 31 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except share amounts)	Note	2024	2023
Operating revenues	3	**24,409**	24,673
Operating costs	3, 5	**(13,820)**	(14,256)
Severance, acquisition and other costs	6	**(454)**	(200)
Depreciation	17	**(3,758)**	(3,745)
Amortization	19	**(1,283)**	(1,173)
Finance costs			
Interest expense	7	**(1,713)**	(1,475)
Net return on post-employment benefit plans	27	**66**	108
Impairment of assets	8, 17, 19	**(2,190)**	(143)
Other expense	9	**(305)**	(466)
Income taxes	10	**(577)**	(996)
Net earnings		**375**	2,327
Net earnings attributable to:			
Common shareholders		**163**	2,076
Preferred shareholders		**181**	187
Non-controlling interest	36	**31**	64
Net earnings		**375**	2,327
Net earnings per common share - basic and diluted	11	**0.18**	2.28
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic (millions)		**912.3**	912.2

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31 (in millions of Canadian dollars)	Note	2024	2023
Net earnings		**375**	2,327
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes			
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to net earnings			
Net change in value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of income taxes of $144 million and $93 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively		**(393)**	(257)
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings			
Actuarial gains (losses) on post-employment benefit plans, net of income taxes of ($213) million and $149 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively	27	**583**	(404)
Net change in value of publicly-traded and privately-held investments, net of income taxes of ($38) million and ($50) million for 2024 and 2023, respectively		**239**	325
Net change in value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of income taxes of ($21) million and $5 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively		**59**	(12)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		**488**	(348)
Total comprehensive income		**863**	1,979
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Common shareholders		**648**	1,731
Preferred shareholders		**181**	187
Non-controlling interest	36	**34**	61
Total comprehensive income		**863**	1,979

Consolidated statements of financial position

(in millions of Canadian dollars)	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		**1,572**	547
Cash equivalents		**—**	225
Short-term investments		**400**	1,000
Trade and other receivables	12	**4,489**	4,031
Inventory	13	**420**	465
Contract assets	14	**477**	443
Contract costs	15	**702**	633
Prepaid expenses		**259**	230
Other current assets		**524**	264
Assets held for sale	4, 16	**80**	60
Total current assets		**8,923**	7,898
Non-current assets			
Contract assets	14	**282**	292
Contract costs	15	**888**	779
Property, plant and equipment	17	**30,001**	30,352
Intangible assets	19	**16,786**	16,609
Deferred tax assets	10	**136**	96
Investments in associates and joint ventures	20	**341**	323
Post-employment benefit assets	27	**3,578**	2,935
Other non-current assets	21	**2,289**	1,714
Goodwill	4, 22	**10,261**	10,942
Total non-current assets		**64,562**	64,042
Total assets		**73,485**	71,940
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other liabilities	23	**4,507**	4,729
Contract liabilities	14	**774**	811
Interest payable		**392**	332
Dividends payable		**933**	910
Current tax liabilities		**42**	268
Debt due within one year	24	**7,669**	5,042
Liabilities held for sale	4, 16	**529**	15
Total current liabilities		**14,846**	12,107
Non-current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	14	**350**	277
Long-term debt	25	**32,835**	31,135
Deferred tax liabilities	10	**5,244**	4,869
Post-employment benefit obligations	27	**1,204**	1,278
Other non-current liabilities	28	**1,646**	1,717
Total non-current liabilities		**41,279**	39,276
Total liabilities		**56,125**	51,383
Commitments and contingencies	34		
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to BCE shareholders			
Preferred shares	30	**3,533**	3,667
Common shares	30	**20,860**	20,859
Contributed surplus	30	**1,278**	1,258
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		**(159)**	(42)
Deficit		**(8,441)**	(5,513)
Total equity attributable to BCE shareholders		**17,071**	20,229
Non-controlling interest	36	**289**	328
Total equity		**17,360**	20,557
Total liabilities and equity		**73,485**	71,940

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the year ended December 31, 2024 (in millions of Canadian dollars)	Note	Attributable to BCE shareholders						Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Preferred shares	Common shares	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total		
Balance at December 31, 2023		**3,667**	**20,859**	**1,258**	**(42)**	**(5,513)**	**20,229**	**328**	**20,557**
Net earnings		**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**344**	**344**	**31**	**375**
Other comprehensive (loss) income		**—**	**—**	**—**	**(98)**	**583**	**485**	**3**	**488**
Total comprehensive (loss) income		**—**	**—**	**—**	**(98)**	**927**	**829**	**34**	**863**
Other share-based compensation	30	**—**	**1**	**(22)**	**—**	**(33)**	**(54)**	**—**	**(54)**
Repurchase of preferred shares	30	**(134)**	**—**	**42**	**—**	**—**	**(92)**	**—**	**(92)**
Dividends declared on BCE common and preferred shares		**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(3,827)**	**(3,827)**	**—**	**(3,827)**
Dividends declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interest		**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(68)**	**(68)**
Settlement of cash flow hedges transferred to the cost basis of hedged items		**—**	**—**	**—**	**(19)**	**—**	**(19)**	**—**	**(19)**
Acquisition of minority interest		**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**5**	**(5)**	**—**
Balance at December 31, 2024		**3,533**	**20,860**	**1,278**	**(159)**	**(8,441)**	**17,071**	**289**	**17,360**

For the year ended December 31, 2023 (in millions of Canadian dollars)	Note	Attributable to BCE shareholders						Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Preferred shares	Common shares	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Deficit	Total		
Balance at December 31, 2022		3,870	20,840	1,172	(55)	(3,649)	22,178	337	22,515
Net earnings		—	—	—	—	2,263	2,263	64	2,327
Other comprehensive income (loss)		—	—	—	59	(404)	(345)	(3)	(348)
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	59	1,859	1,918	61	1,979
Common shares issued under employee stock option plan	30	—	19	(1)	—	—	18	—	18
Other share-based compensation	30	—	—	24	—	(23)	1	—	1
Repurchase of preferred shares	30	(203)	—	63	—	—	(140)	—	(140)
Dividends declared on BCE common and preferred shares		—	—	—	—	(3,717)	(3,717)	—	(3,717)
Dividends declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	—	—	(47)	(47)
Settlement of cash flow hedges transferred to the cost basis of hedged items		—	—	—	(29)	—	(29)	—	(29)
Disposition of production studios	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23)	(23)
Other		—	—	—	(17)	17	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2023		3,667	20,859	1,258	(42)	(5,513)	20,229	328	20,557

Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the year ended December 31 (in millions of Canadian dollars)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net earnings		**375**	2,327
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash flows from operating activities			
Severance, acquisition and other costs	6	**454**	200
Depreciation and amortization	17, 19	**5,041**	4,918
Post-employment benefit plans cost	27	**142**	98
Net interest expense		**1,590**	1,408
Impairment of assets	8	**2,190**	143
Gains on investments	9	**(57)**	(80)
Net equity losses from investments in associates and joint ventures	9	**247**	581
Income taxes	10	**577**	996
Contributions to post-employment benefit plans	27	**(52)**	(52)
Payments under other post-employment benefit plans	27	**(61)**	(64)
Severance and other costs paid		**(330)**	(178)
Interest paid		**(1,759)**	(1,486)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)		**(783)**	(700)
Acquisition and other costs paid		**(52)**	(8)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities		**(534)**	(157)
Cash flows from operating activities		**6,988**	7,946
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Capital expenditures	3	**(3,897)**	(4,581)
Decrease (increase) in short-term investments		**600**	(1,000)
Business acquisitions	4	**(624)**	(222)
Business disposition	4, 9	**—**	209
Spectrum licences	19	**(531)**	(183)
Other investing activities		**14**	(4)
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(4,438)**	(5,781)
Cash flow used in financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in notes payable		**1,945**	(646)
Issue of long-term debt	25	**3,834**	5,195
Repayment of long-term debt	25	**(3,303)**	(1,858)
Repurchase of financial liability		**—**	(149)
Issue of common shares	30	**—**	18
Purchase of shares for settlement of share-based payments	31	**(235)**	(223)
Repurchase of preferred shares	30	**(92)**	(140)
Cash dividends paid on common shares		**(3,613)**	(3,486)
Cash dividends paid on preferred shares		**(187)**	(182)
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interest		**(68)**	(47)
Other financing activities		**(31)**	(24)
Cash flow used in financing activities		**(1,750)**	(1,542)
Net increase in cash		**1,025**	448
Cash at beginning of year		**547**	99
Cash at end of year		**1,572**	547
Net (decrease) increase in cash equivalents		**(225)**	175
Cash equivalents at beginning of year		**225**	50
Cash equivalents at end of year		**—**	225

Notes to consolidated financial statements

***We, us, our, BCE* and *the company* mean, as the context may require, either BCE Inc. or, collectively, BCE Inc., Bell Canada, their subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates.**

Note 1 Corporate information

BCE is incorporated and domiciled in Canada. BCE's head office is located at 1, Carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell, Verdun, Québec, Canada. BCE is a communications company providing wireless, wireline, Internet, streaming services, and television (TV) services to residential, business and wholesale customers in Canada through our Bell Communication and Technology Services (Bell CTS) segment. Our Bell Media segment provides a portfolio of assets in premium video, audio, out-of-home (OOH) advertising, and digital media to customers nationally across Canada. The consolidated financial statements (financial statements) were approved by BCE's board of directors on March 6, 2025.

Note 2 Material accounting policies

A) Basis of presentation

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as described in our accounting policies.

All amounts are in millions of Canadian dollars, except where noted.

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the company's functional currency.

B) Basis of consolidation

We consolidate the financial statements of all of our subsidiaries.

The results of subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated from the date of acquisition and the results of subsidiaries sold during the year are deconsolidated from the date of disposal. Intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

C) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the value of the expected consideration in a contract with a customer and excludes sales taxes and other amounts we collect on behalf of third parties. We recognize revenue when control of a product or service is transferred to a customer. When our right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the products and services transferred to date, we recognize revenue in the amount to which we have a right to invoice.

For bundled arrangements, we account for individual products and services when they are separately identifiable and the customer can benefit from the product or service on its own or with other readily available resources. The total arrangement consideration is allocated to each product or service included in the contract with the customer based on its stand-alone selling price. We generally determine stand-alone selling prices based on the observable prices at which we sell products separately without a service contract and prices for non-bundled service offers with the same range of services, adjusted for market conditions and other factors, as appropriate. When similar products and services are not sold separately, we use the expected cost plus margin approach to determine stand-alone selling prices. Products and services purchased by a customer in excess of those included in the bundled arrangement are accounted for separately.

We may enter into arrangements with subcontractors and others who provide services to our customers. When we act as the principal in these arrangements, we recognize revenues based on the amounts billed to our customers. Otherwise, we recognize the net amount that we retain as revenues.

A contract asset is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position (statements of financial position) when our right to consideration from the transfer of products or services to a customer is conditional on our obligation to transfer other products or services. Contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when our right to consideration becomes conditional only as to the passage of time. A contract liability is recognized in the statements of financial position when we receive consideration in advance of the transfer of products or services to the customer. Contract assets and liabilities relating to the same contract are presented on a net basis.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer, principally comprised of sales commissions, and prepaid contract fulfillment costs are included in *Contract costs* in the statements of financial position, except where the amortization period is one year or less, in which case costs of obtaining a contract are immediately expensed. Capitalized costs are amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the period and pattern of transfer to the customer of the related products or services.

Bell CTS segment revenues

We recognize product revenues from the sale of equipment when a customer takes possession of the product. We recognize service revenues over time, as the services are provided. Revenues on certain long-term contracts are recognized using output methods based on products delivered, performance completed to date, time elapsed or milestones met.

For wireless products and services that are sold separately, customers usually pay in full at the time of sale for products and on a monthly basis for services. For wireless products and services sold in bundled arrangements, including device financing plans, customers pay monthly over a contract term of up to 24 months for residential customers and up to 36 months for business customers. If they include a significant financing component, device financing plan receivables are discounted at market rates and interest revenue is accreted over the contractual repayment period.

For wireline customers, products are usually paid in full at the time of sale. Services are paid for on a monthly basis except where a billing schedule has been established with certain business customers under long-term contracts that can generally extend up to seven years.

Bell Media segment revenues

We recognize advertising revenue when advertisements are aired on the radio or TV, posted on our websites or applications or appear on our advertising panels and street furniture. Revenues relating to subscriber fees are recorded on a monthly basis as the services are provided. Advertising customer payments and subscriber fees earned from distributors are usually due monthly as the services are provided. Customer payments for direct-to-consumer subscriber fees are paid in full at the time of the sale.

See Note 3, *Segmented information*, for additional details.

D) Share-based payments

Our share-based payment arrangements include an employee savings plan (ESP), restricted share units (RSUs) and performance share units (PSUs), deferred share units (DSUs) and stock options.

ESP

We recognize our ESP contributions as compensation expense in *Operating costs* in the consolidated income statements (income statements) over the two-year vesting period, with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. The value of an ESP at the grant date is equal to the value of one BCE common share. Additional ESPs are issued to reflect dividends declared on the common shares. Upon settlement of shares under the ESP, any difference between the cost of shares purchased on the open market and the amount credited to contributed surplus is reflected in the deficit.

RSUs/PSUs

For each RSU/PSU granted, we recognize compensation expense in *Operating costs* in the income statements over the three-year vesting period, with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. The value of a RSU/PSU at the grant date is equal to the value of one BCE common share or the value estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation for PSUs that include relative total shareholder return as a performance condition. Additional RSUs/PSUs are issued to reflect dividends declared on the common shares.

Upon settlement of the RSUs/PSUs, any difference between the cost of shares purchased on the open market and the amount credited to contributed surplus is reflected in the deficit. Vested RSUs/PSUs are settled in BCE common shares, DSUs, or a combination thereof.

DSUs

If compensation is elected to be taken in DSUs, we issue DSUs equal to the fair value of the services received, with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Additional DSUs are issued to reflect dividends declared on the common shares. DSUs are settled in BCE common shares purchased on the open market following the cessation of employment or when a director leaves the board. Upon settlement of the DSUs, any difference between the cost of shares purchased on the open market and the amount credited to contributed surplus is reflected in the deficit.

Stock options

The fair value of options granted is determined using a variation of a binomial option pricing model that takes into account factors specific to the stock option plan. We recognize compensation expense in *Operating costs* in the income statements over the three-year vesting period, with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus.

When stock options are exercised, we credit share capital for the amount received and the amounts previously credited to contributed surplus.

E) Income and other taxes

Current and deferred income tax expense is recognized in the income statements, except to the extent that the expense relates to items recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) or directly in equity.

We use the liability method to account for deferred tax assets and liabilities, which arise from:

- temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognized in the statements of financial position and their corresponding tax bases
- the carryforward of unused tax losses and credits, to the extent they can be used in the future

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset or liability is recovered or settled. Both our current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, except where we control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Tax liabilities are, where permitted, offset against tax assets within the same taxable entity and tax jurisdiction.

As required by IFRS Accounting Standards, we do not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules.

Investment tax credits (ITCs), other tax credits and government grants

We recognize ITCs, other tax credits and government grants given on eligible expenditures when it is reasonably assured that they will be realized. We use the cost reduction method to account for ITCs and government grants, under which the credits are applied against the expense or asset to which the ITCs or government grants relate.

F) Cash equivalents and other short-term deposits

Cash equivalents are comprised of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase and are measured at amortized cost. Short-term deposits with original maturities of more than three months are included in *Short-term investments* in the statements of financial position and are measured at amortized cost.

G) Securitization of receivables

Proceeds on the securitization of receivables are recognized as a collateralized borrowing as we do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

H) Inventory

We measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory includes all costs to purchase, convert and bring the inventories to their present location and condition. We determine cost using specific identification for major equipment held for resale and the weighted average cost formula for all other inventory. We maintain inventory valuation reserves for inventory that is slow-moving or potentially obsolete, calculated using an inventory aging analysis.

I) Property, plant and equipment

We record property, plant and equipment at cost. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the purchase cost and labour.

Borrowing costs are capitalized for qualifying assets if the time to build or develop the asset is in excess of one year, at a rate that is based on the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding long-term debt. Gains or losses on the sale or retirement of property, plant and equipment are recorded in *Other expense* in the income statements.

Leases

We enter into leases for network infrastructure and equipment, land and buildings in the normal course of business. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods but may include purchase, renewal or termination options. Leases are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

We adopted IFRS 16 -*Leases* as of January 1, 2019. Certain finance leases entered into prior to 2019 were initially measured under IAS 17 -*Leases*, as permitted by the transition provisions of IFRS 16.

IFRS 16

We assess whether a contract contains a lease at inception of the contract. A lease contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. We recognize lease liabilities with corresponding right-of-use assets for all lease agreements, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, which are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Consideration in a contract is allocated to lease and non-lease components on a relative stand-alone value basis. We generally account for lease components and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate, unless the rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. We apply a single incremental borrowing rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed (and in-substance fixed) lease payments, less any lease incentives
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate
- payments expected under residual value guarantees and payments relating to purchase options and renewal option periods that are reasonably certain to be exercised (or periods subject to termination options that are not reasonably certain to be exercised)

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Lease liabilities are remeasured, with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets, when there is a change in variable lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or when we change our assessment of whether purchase, renewal or termination options will be exercised.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost and are comprised of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liabilities, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis and reduced by impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets may also be adjusted to reflect the remeasurement of related lease liabilities. If we obtain ownership of the leased asset by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option, we depreciate the right-of-use asset from the lease commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, we depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets. The related payments are expensed in operating costs in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

IAS 17

Prior to 2019, under IAS 17, leases of property, plant and equipment were recognized as finance leases when we obtained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying assets. At the inception of the lease, we recorded an asset together with a corresponding long-term lease liability, at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum future lease payments, excluding non-lease components.

Asset retirement obligations (AROs)

We initially measure and record AROs at management's best estimate using a present value methodology, adjusted subsequently for any changes in the timing or amount of cash flows and changes in discount rates. We capitalize asset retirement costs as part of the related assets and amortize them into earnings over time. We also increase the ARO and record a corresponding amount in interest expense to reflect the passage of time.

J) Intangible assets

Finite-life intangible assets

Finite-life intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Software

We record internal-use software at cost. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or development of the software, including the purchase cost and labour.

Software development costs are capitalized when all the following conditions are met:

- technical feasibility can be demonstrated
- management has the intent and the ability to complete the asset for use or sale
- it is probable that economic benefits will be generated
- costs attributable to the asset can be measured reliably

Customer relationships

Customer relationship assets are acquired through business acquisitions and are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Program and feature film rights

We account for program and feature film rights as intangible assets when these assets are acquired for the purpose of distribution through broadcasting, digital media and streaming services. Program and feature film rights, which include producer advances and licence fees paid in advance of receipt of the program or film, are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Programs and feature films under licence agreements are recorded as assets for rights acquired and liabilities for obligations incurred when:

- we receive a broadcast master and the cost is known or reasonably determinable for new program and feature film licences; or
- the licence term commences for licence period extensions or syndicated programs

Related liabilities of programs and feature films are classified as current or non-current, based on the payment terms. Amortization of program and feature film rights is recorded in *Operating costs* in the income statements.

Indefinite-life intangible assets

Brand assets, mainly comprised of the Bell, Bell Media and Bell MTS brands, and broadcast licences are acquired through business acquisitions and are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Wireless spectrum licences are recorded at acquisition cost, including borrowing costs when the time to build or develop the related network is in excess of one year. Borrowing costs are calculated at a rate that is based on the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding long-term debt.

Currently, there are no legal, regulatory, competitive or other factors that limit the useful lives of our indefinite-life intangible assets.

K) Depreciation and amortization

We depreciate property, plant and equipment and amortize finite-life intangible assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. We review our estimates of useful lives on an annual basis and adjust depreciation and amortization on a prospective basis, as required. Land and assets under construction or development are not depreciated.

	Estimated useful life
Property, plant and equipment	
Network infrastructure and equipment	2 to 40 years
Buildings	5 to 50 years
Finite-life intangible assets	
Software	2 to 12 years
Customer relationships	2 to 26 years
Program and feature film rights	Up to 5 years

L) Investments in associates and joint arrangements

Our financial statements incorporate our share of the results of our associates and joint ventures using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale. Equity income from investments is recorded in *Other expense* in the income statements.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are recognized initially at cost and adjusted thereafter to include the company's share of income or loss and comprehensive income or loss on an after-tax basis.

Investments are reviewed for impairment at each reporting period and we compare their recoverable amount to their carrying amount when there is an indication of impairment.

We recognize our share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations in accordance with the related contractual agreements.

M) Business acquisitions and goodwill

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business acquisition is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Acquisition-related transaction costs are expensed as incurred and recorded in *Severance, acquisition and other costs* in the income statements.

Identifiable assets and liabilities, including intangible assets, of acquired businesses are recorded at their fair values at the date of acquisition. When we acquire control of a business, any previously-held equity interest is remeasured to fair value

and any gain or loss on remeasurement is recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements. The excess of the purchase consideration and any previously-held equity interest over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as *Goodwill* in the statements of financial position. If the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the purchase consideration and any previously-held equity interest, the difference is recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements immediately as a bargain purchase gain.

N) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and indefinite-life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually or when there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets are tested for impairment if events or changes in circumstances, assessed at each reporting period, indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets other than goodwill are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows.

Impairment losses are recognized and measured as the excess of the carrying value of the assets over their recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Previously recognized impairment losses, other than those attributable to goodwill, are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date and, if the asset's recoverable amount has increased, all or a portion of the impairment is reversed.

Goodwill impairment testing

We perform an annual test for goodwill impairment in the fourth quarter for each of our cash-generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated, and whenever there is an indication that goodwill might be impaired.

A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

We identify any potential impairment by comparing the carrying value of a CGU or group of CGUs to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Both fair value less costs of disposal and value in use are based on estimates of discounted future cash flows or other valuation methods. Cash flows are projected based on past experience, actual operating results and business plans, including any impact from changes in interest rates and inflation. When the recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs is less than its carrying value, the recoverable amount is determined for its identifiable assets and liabilities. The excess of the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs over the total of the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the recoverable amount of goodwill.

An impairment charge is recognized in the income statements for any excess of the carrying value of goodwill over its recoverable amount. For purposes of impairment testing of goodwill, our CGUs or groups of CGUs correspond to our reporting segments as disclosed in Note 3, *Segmented information*.

O) Financial instruments and contract assets

We measure trade and other receivables, including wireless device financing plan receivables, at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of any allowance for doubtful accounts.

Our portfolio investments in equity securities are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and are presented in our statements of financial position as *Other non-current assets*. These securities are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition, including related transaction costs, and are adjusted to fair value at each reporting date. The corresponding unrealized gains and losses are recorded in *Other comprehensive income (loss)* in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (statements of comprehensive income) and are reclassified from *Accumulated other comprehensive loss* to the *Deficit* in the statements of financial position when realized.

Other financial liabilities, which include trade payables and accruals, compensation payable, interest payable and long-term debt, are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

We measure the allowance for doubtful accounts and impairment of contract assets based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model, which takes into account current economic conditions, historical information, and forward-looking information, including interest rates and inflation. We use the simplified approach for measuring losses based on the lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables and contract assets. Amounts considered uncollectible are written off and recognized in *Operating costs* in the income statements.

The cost of issuing debt is included as part of long-term debt and is accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The cost of issuing equity is reflected in the consolidated statements of changes in equity as a charge to the deficit.

P) Derivative financial instruments

We use derivative financial instruments principally to manage risks related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency rates and cash flow exposures related to share-based payment plans, capital expenditures, long-term debt instruments and operating expenses. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Derivatives that mature within one year are included in *Other current assets* or *Trade payables and other liabilities* in the statements of financial position, whereas derivatives that have a maturity of more than one year are included in *Other non-current assets* or *Other non-current liabilities*.

Hedge accounting

Fair value hedges

We use cross currency interest rate swaps to manage foreign currency and interest rate risk on certain U.S. dollar long-term debt. We use interest rate swaps, including forward starting interest rate swaps, to manage the interest rate risk on certain long-term debt. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives and the related debt are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset each other, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship.

Cash flow hedges

We use foreign currency forward contracts and options to manage foreign currency risk relating to anticipated purchases denominated in foreign currencies. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship, which is recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements. Realized gains and losses in accumulated other comprehensive loss are reclassified to the income statements or to the initial cost of the related non-financial asset in the same periods as the corresponding hedged transactions are recognized.

We use foreign currency forward contracts to manage foreign currency risk relating to our U.S. dollar debt under our commercial paper program and securitization of receivables program. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements and offset the foreign currency translation adjustment on the related debt, except for any portion of the hedging relationship which is ineffective.

We use cross currency interest rate swaps to manage foreign currency and interest rate risk related to certain U.S. dollar long-term debt. We also use interest rate swaps, including forward starting interest rate swaps, to manage the interest rate risk related to certain Canadian dollar long-term debt. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income, except for amounts recorded in *Other expense* in the income statements to offset the foreign currency translation adjustment on the related debt and any portion of the hedging relationship which is ineffective.

We use forward starting interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk related to certain future debt issuances. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in our statements of comprehensive income, except for any ineffective portion of the hedging relationship, which is recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements. Realized gains and losses in accumulated other comprehensive lossare reclassified to *Interest expense* in the income statements over the term of the related debt, once issued.

Derivatives used as economic hedges

We use derivatives to manage cash flow exposures related to our equity settled share-based payment plans and anticipated purchases in foreign currencies, interest rate risk related to preferred share dividend rate resets and interest rate risk related to existing and anticipated debt issuances. As these derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, the changes in their fair value are recorded in the income statements in *Other expense*.

Q) Post-employment benefit plans

Defined benefit (DB) and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plans

We maintain DB pension plans that provide pension benefits for certain employees and retirees. Benefits are based on the employee's length of service and average rate of pay during the highest paid consecutive five years of service. Most employees are not required to contribute to the plans. Certain plans provide cost of living adjustments to help protect the income of retired employees against inflation.

We are responsible for adequately funding our DB pension plans. We make contributions to them based on various actuarial cost methods permitted by pension regulatory bodies. Contributions reflect actuarial assumptions about future investment returns, salary projections, future service and life expectancy.

We provide OPEBs to some of our employees, including:

- health care and life insurance benefits during retirement, which have been phased out for new retirees since December 31, 2016. Most of these OPEB plans are unfunded and benefits are paid when incurred.
- other benefits, including workers' compensation and medical benefits to former or inactive employees, their beneficiaries and dependants, from the time their employment ends until their retirement starts, under certain circumstances

We accrue our obligations and related costs under post-employment benefit plans, net of the fair value of the benefit plan assets. Pension and OPEB costs are determined using:

- the projected unit credit method, prorated on years of service, which takes into account future pay levels
- a discount rate based on market interest rates of high-quality corporate fixed income investments with maturities that match the timing of benefits expected to be paid under the plans
- management's best estimate of pay increases, retirement ages of employees, expected healthcare costs and life expectancy

We value post-employment benefit plan assets at fair value using current market values.

Post-employment benefit plans current service cost is included in *Operating costs* in the income statements. Interest on our post-employment benefit plan assets and obligations is recognized in *Finance costs* in the income statements and represents the accretion of interest on the assets and obligations under our post-employment benefit plans. The interest rate is based on market conditions that existed at the beginning of the year. Actuarial gains and losses for all post-employment benefit plans are recorded in *Other comprehensive income (loss)* in the statements of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are recognized immediately in the deficit.

December 31 is the measurement date for our significant post-employment benefit plans. Our actuaries perform a valuation based on management's assumptions at least every three years to determine the actuarial present value of the accrued DB pension plans and OPEB obligations. The most recent actuarial valuation of our significant pension plans was as at December 31, 2023.

Defined contribution (DC) pension plans

We maintain DC pension plans that provide certain employees with benefits. Under these plans, we are responsible for contributing a predetermined amount to an employee's retirement savings, based on a percentage of the employee's salary.

We recognize a post-employment benefit plans service cost for DC pension plans when the employee provides service to the company, essentially coinciding with our cash contributions.

When eligible, new employees can only participate in the DC pension plans.

R) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when all the following conditions are met:

- the company has a present legal or constructive obligation based on past events
- it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation
- the amount can be reasonably estimated

Provisions are measured at the present value of the estimated expenditures expected to settle the obligation, if the effect of the time value of money is material. The present value is determined using current market assessments of the discount rate and risks specific to the obligation. The obligation increases as a result of the passage of time, resulting in interest expense which is recognized in *Finance costs* in the income statements.

S) Estimates and key judgments

When preparing the financial statements, management makes estimates and judgments relating to:

- reported amounts of revenues and expenses
- reported amounts of assets and liabilities
- disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities

We base our estimates on a number of factors, including but not limited to historical experience, current events, economic and financial market conditions such as interest rates, inflation and the risk of recession, geopolitical events and supply chain disruptions, and actions that the company may undertake in the future, as well as other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. A change in these assumptions may have an impact on our financial statements including but not limited to impairment testing, fair value determination, expected credit losses and discount rates used for the present value of cash flows. By their nature, these estimates and judgments are subject to measurement uncertainty and actual results could differ. Our more significant estimates and judgments are described below**.**

Estimates

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets represent a significant proportion of our total assets. Changes in technology or our intended use of these assets, climate change and our environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) initiatives as well as changes in business prospects or economic and industry factors, may cause the estimated useful lives of these assets to change.

Post-employment benefit plans

The amounts reported in the financial statements relating to DB pension plans and OPEBs are determined using actuarial calculations that are based on several assumptions.

The actuarial valuation uses management's assumptions for, among other things, the discount rate, life expectancy, the rate of compensation increase, cost of living indexation rate, trends in healthcare costs and expected average remaining years of service of employees.

The most significant assumptions used to calculate the net post-employment benefit plans cost are the discount rate and life expectancy.

The discount rate is based on the yield on long-term, high-quality corporate fixed income investments, with maturities matching the estimated cash flows of the post-employment benefit plans. Life expectancy is based on publicly available Canadian mortality tables and is adjusted for the company's specific experience.

Revenue from contracts with customers

We are required to make estimates that affect the amount of revenue from contracts with customers, including estimating the stand-alone selling prices of products and services.

Impairment of non-financial assets

We make a number of estimates when calculating recoverable amounts using discounted future cash flows or other valuation methods to test for impairment. These estimates include the assumed growth rates for future cash flows, the number of years used in the cash flow model and the discount rate.

Deferred taxes

The amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities are estimated with consideration given to the timing, sources and amounts of future taxable income.

Leases

The application of IFRS 16 requires us to make estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities, including determining the appropriate discount rate used to measure lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate, unless the rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. Our incremental borrowing rate is derived from publicly available risk-free interest rates, adjusted for applicable credit spreads and lease terms. We apply a single incremental borrowing rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Fair value of financial instruments

Certain financial instruments, such as investments in equity securities, derivative financial instruments and certain elements of borrowings, are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value, with changes in fair value reflected in the income statements and the statements of comprehensive income. Fair values are estimated by reference to published price quotations or by using other valuation techniques that may include inputs that are not based on observable market data, such as discounted cash flows and earnings multiples.

Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, we become involved in various claims and legal proceedings seeking monetary damages and other relief. Pending claims and legal proceedings represent a potential cost to our business. We estimate the amount of a loss by analyzing potential outcomes and assuming various litigation and settlement strategies, based on information that is available at the time.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the unavoidable costs of meeting our obligations under a contract exceed the expected benefits to be received under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of completing the contract.

Judgments

Post-employment benefit plans

The determination of the discount rate used to value our post-employment benefit obligations requires judgment. The rate is set by reference to market yields of long-term, high-quality corporate fixed income investments at the beginning of each fiscal year. Significant judgment is required when setting the criteria for fixed income investments to be included in the population from which the yield curve is derived. The most significant criteria considered for the selection of investments include the size of the issue and credit quality, along with the identification of outliers, which are excluded.

Income taxes

The calculation of income taxes requires judgment in interpreting tax rules and regulations. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our tax filings are also subject to audits, the outcome of which could change the amount of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Management judgment is used to determine the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities to be recognized. In particular, judgment is required when assessing the timing of the reversal of temporary differences to which future income tax rates are applied.

Leases

The application of IFRS 16 requires us to make judgments that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities. A lease contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception of the contract, we assess whether the contract contains an identified asset, whether we have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and whether we have the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used. In determining the lease term, we include periods covered by renewal options when we are reasonably certain to exercise those options. Similarly, we include periods covered by termination options when we are reasonably certain not to exercise those options. To assess if we are reasonably certain to exercise an option, we consider all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise renewal options (or not exercise termination options). Economic incentives include the costs related to the termination of the lease, the significance of any leasehold improvements and the importance of the underlying assets to our operations.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The identification of performance obligations within a contract and the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations under long-term contracts requires judgment. Additionally, the determination of costs to obtain a contract, including the identification of incremental costs, also requires judgment.

CGUs

The determination of CGUs or groups of CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing requires judgment.

Contingencies

The determination of whether a loss is probable from claims and legal proceedings and whether an outflow of resources is likely requires judgment.

T) Future changes to accounting standards

The following accounting standard and amendments to accounting standards issued by the IASB have not yet been adopted by BCE.

Standard	Description	Impact	Effective date
IFRS 18 – *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	Sets out requirements and guidance on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, including: • presentation in the income statements of income and expenses within defined categories - operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations • presentation in the income statements of new defined subtotals - operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes • disclosure of explanations of management-defined performance measures that are related to the income statements • enhanced guidance on aggregation and disaggregation of information and whether to provide information in the financial statements or in the notes • disclosure of specified expenses by nature IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 - *Presentation of Financial Statements* but carries forward many of the requirements from IAS 1 unchanged.	We are currently assessing the impact of this standard.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early application is permitted.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	In particular, the amendments clarify: • the classification of financial assets with ESG and similar features • the derecognition date for financial liabilities and introduce an accounting policy option for financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system if certain conditions are met The amendments also require additional disclosures for financial instruments with contractual terms that reference a contingent event and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.	We are currently assessing the impact of these amendments.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application is permitted.

Note 3 Segmented information

The accounting policies used in our segment reporting are the same as those we describe in Note 2 *Material accounting policies*. Our segments reflect how we manage our business and how we classify our operations for planning and measuring performance. Accordingly, we operate and manage our segments as strategic business units organized by products and services. Segments negotiate sales with each other as if they were unrelated parties.

We measure the performance of each segment based on adjusted EBITDA, which is equal to operating revenues less operating costs for the segment. Substantially all of our severance, acquisition and other costs, depreciation and amortization, finance costs and other (expense) income are managed on a corporate basis and, accordingly, are not reflected in segment results.

Substantially all of our operations and assets are located in Canada.

Our Bell CTS segment provides a wide range of communication products and services to consumer, business and government customers across Canada. Wireless products and services include mobile data and voice plans, streaming services, and devices and are available nationally. Wireline products and services comprise data (including Internet access, Internet protocol television (IPTV), cloud-based services and business solutions), voice, and other communication services and products, which are available to our residential, small and medium-sized business and large enterprise customers primarily in Ontario, Québec, the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, while satellite TV service and connectivity to business customers are available nationally across Canada. In addition, this segment includes our wholesale business, which buys and sells local telephone, long distance, data and other services from or to resellers and other carriers as well as the results of operations of our national consumer electronics retailer, The Source (Bell) Electronics Inc. (The Source). In 2024, Bell Canada announced a strategic partnership with Best Buy Canada to operate 167 The Source consumer electronics retail stores in Canada, which have been rebranded as Best Buy Express and offer the latest in consumer electronics from Best Buy along with exclusive telecommunications services from Bell. In addition in 2024, Bell wound down The Source head office and back office operations, as well as closed 107 The Source stores.

Our Bell Media segment provides a portfolio of assets in premium video, audio, OOH advertising, and digital media to customers nationally across Canada.

Segmented information

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Note	Bell CTS	Bell Media	Inter-segment eliminations	BCE
Operating revenues					
External service revenues		**18,256**	**2,817**	—	**21,073**
Inter-segment service revenues		**27**	**334**	**(361)**	—
Operating service revenues		**18,283**	**3,151**	**(361)**	**21,073**
External/Operating product revenues		**3,336**	**—**	**—**	**3,336**
Total external revenues		**21,592**	**2,817**	**—**	**24,409**
Total inter-segment revenues		**27**	**334**	**(361)**	**—**
Total operating revenues		**21,619**	**3,151**	**(361)**	**24,409**
Operating costs	5	**(11,788)**	**(2,393)**	**361**	**(13,820)**
Adjusted EBITDA [(1)]		**9,831**	**758**	**—**	**10,589**
Severance, acquisition and other costs	6				**(454)**
Depreciation and amortization	17, 19				**(5,041)**
Finance costs					
Interest expense	7				**(1,713)**
Net return on post-employment benefit plans	27				**66**
Impairment of assets	8				**(2,190)**
Other expense	9				**(305)**
Income taxes	10				**(577)**
Net earnings					**375**
Goodwill	22	**8,266**	**1,995**	**—**	**10,261**
Indefinite-life intangible assets	19	**8,611**	**1,131**	**—**	**9,742**
Capital expenditures		**3,746**	**151**	**—**	**3,897**

(1) *The chief operating decision maker uses primarily one measure of profit to make decisions and assess performance, being operating revenues less operating costs.*

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Note	Bell CTS	Bell Media	Inter-segment eliminations	BCE
Operating revenues					
External service revenues		18,378	2,776	—	21,154
Inter-segment service revenues		29	341	(370)	—
Operating service revenues		18,407	3,117	(370)	21,154
External/Operating product revenues		3,519	—	—	3,519
Total external revenues		21,897	2,776	—	24,673
Total inter-segment revenues		29	341	(370)	—
Total operating revenues		21,926	3,117	(370)	24,673
Operating costs	5	(12,206)	(2,420)	370	(14,256)
Adjusted EBITDA [1]		9,720	697	—	10,417
Severance, acquisition and other costs	6				(200)
Depreciation and amortization	17, 19				(4,918)
Finance costs					
Interest expense	7				(1,475)
Net return on post-employment benefit plans	27				108
Impairment of assets	8				(143)
Other expense	9				(466)
Income taxes	10				(996)
Net earnings					2,327
Goodwill	22	8,099	2,843	—	10,942
Indefinite-life intangible assets	19	8,052	1,763	—	9,815
Capital expenditures		4,421	160	—	4,581

(1) *The chief operating decision maker uses primarily one measure of profit to make decisions and assess performance, being operating revenues less operating costs.*

Revenues by services and products

The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by type of services and products.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Services[1]		
Wireless voice and data	**7,136**	7,120
Wireline data	**8,117**	8,084
Wireline voice	**2,672**	2,862
Media[2]	**2,830**	2,776
Other wireline services	**318**	312
Total services	**21,073**	21,154
Products[3]		
Wireless	**2,715**	2,885
Wireline	**621**	634
Total products	**3,336**	3,519
Total operating revenues	**24,409**	24,673

(1) *Our service revenues are generally recognized over time.*
(2) *Includes Crave direct-to-consumer revenues.*
(3) *Our product revenues are generally recognized at a point in time.*

Note 4 Business acquisitions and dispositions

2024

Acquisition of OUTFRONT Media's Canadian out-of-home media business

On June 7, 2024, Bell Media completed the acquisition of OUTFRONT Media Inc.'s Canadian out-of-home media business, OUTEDGE Media Canada (OUTEDGE), for cash consideration of $429 million ($418 million net of cash acquired). The acquisition of OUTEDGE is expected to support Bell Media's digital media strategy and to deliver multi-channel marketing solutions across Canada. The results of OUTEDGE are included in our Bell Media segment.

Pursuant to a consent agreement negotiated with the Competition Bureau, Bell Media must dispose of669 advertising displays in Québec and Ontario. On October 4, 2024, we entered into an agreement to dispose of these advertising displays for estimated proceeds of $14 million, subject to adjustments. Completion of the sale is expected in the first quarter of 2025, subject to receipt of the Competition Bureau's approval and other customary closing conditions.

The allocation of the purchase price of OUTEDGE includes provisional estimates, in particular for finite-life intangible assets.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value assigned to each major class of assets and liabilities.

	2024
Cash consideration paid	**429**
Total cost to be allocated	**429**
Trade and other receivables	**40**
Other non-cash working capital	**6**
Assets held for sale	**11**
Property, plant and equipment	**263**
Finite-life intangible assets	**17**
Other non-current assets	**34**
Trade payables and other liabilities	**(12)**
Contract liabilities	**(1)**
Debt due within one year	**(20)**
Liabilities held for sale	**(10)**
Long-term debt	**(100)**
Deferred tax liabilities	**(87)**
Other non-current liabilities	**(7)**
	134
Cash and cash equivalents	**11**
Fair value of net assets acquired	**145**
Goodwill (1)	**284**

(1) *Goodwill arises principally from expected synergies and future growth and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill was allocated to our Bell Media group of CGUs.*

Operating revenues of $65 million from OUTEDGE are included in the income statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, from the date of acquisition. BCE's operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 would have been $24,457 million had the acquisition of OUTEDGE occurred on January 1, 2024. This proforma amount reflects the elimination of intercompany transactions and the purchase price allocation. The transaction did not have a significant impact on our net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2024 and the impact on our net earnings would not have been significant had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2024.

Acquisition of Stratejm

On July 2, 2024, Bell Canada acquired Stratejm Inc. (Stratejm) for cash consideration of $78 million ($73 million net of cash acquired) and $11 million of estimated additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain performance objectives. This contingent consideration is expected to be settled by 2027 and the maximum amount payable is $20 million. Contingent consideration is estimated to be $11 million at December 31, 2024. Stratejm leverages artificial intelligence through end-to-end Security-as-a-Service solutions, real-time threat detection and response, and streamlining incident management processes. The results of Stratejm are included in our Bell CTS segment.

The allocation of the purchase price of Stratejm includes provisional estimates.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value assigned to each major class of assets and liabilities.

	2024
Cash consideration paid	**78**
Contingent consideration	**11**
Total cost to be allocated	**89**
Trade and other receivables	**5**
Other non-cash working capital	**2**
Other non-current assets	**1**
Trade payables and other liabilities	**(3)**
Contract liabilities	**(7)**
Deferred tax liabilities	**(1)**
	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents	**5**
Fair value of net assets acquired	**2**
Goodwill (1)	**87**

(1) *Goodwill arises principally from expected synergies and future growth and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill was allocated to our Bell CTS group of CGUs.*

Operating revenues of $10 million from Stratejm are included in the income statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, from the date of acquisition. BCE's operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 would have been $24,421 million had the acquisition of Stratejm occurred on January 1, 2024. This proforma amount reflects the elimination of intercompany transactions and the purchase price allocation. The transaction did not have a significant impact on our net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2024 and the impact on our net earnings would not have been significant had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2024.

Proposed acquisition of Ziply Fiber

On November 4, 2024, BCE announced that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Northwest Fiber Holdco LLP (doing business as Ziply Fiber), the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the United States, for approximately $3.65 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $5 billion in Canadian dollars) in cash and the assumption of outstanding net debt of approximately $1.45 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $2 billion in Canadian dollars) to be rolled over at transaction close, representing a transaction value of approximately $5.1 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $7 billion in Canadian dollars). The transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals, including the Federal Communications Commission, and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions and, as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The proposed acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2025. This transaction will enhance Bell Canada's growth profile and strategic position by giving it a foothold in the large, underpenetrated United States fibre market, while increasing its scale, diversifying its operating footprint and unlocking significant growth opportunities.

Proposed disposition of Northwestel

On June 10, 2024, Bell Canada entered into an agreement with Sixty North Unity, a consortium of Indigenous communities from the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, to dispose of Northwestel Inc. (Northwestel), the largest telecommunications provider in Canada's North, for up to $1 billion, subject to adjustments. The transaction is expected to close in 2025 subject to certain closing conditions, including securing financing by Sixty North Unity, the completion of confirmatory due diligence, and receipt of the Competition Bureau's approval and, as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The results of Northwestel are included in our Bell CTS segment. In Q4 2024, we received approval from the Competition Bureau.

2023

Acquisition of FX Innovation

On June 1, 2023, Bell acquired FX Innovation, a Montréal-based provider of cloud-focused managed and professional services and workflow automation solutions for business clients, for cash consideration of $157 million ($156 million net of cash acquired), of which $12 million is payable within two years, and an estimated $6 million of additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain performance objectives. This contingent consideration is expected to be settled by 2027 and the maximum amount payable is $7 million. Contingent consideration is estimated to be $2 million at December 31, 2024. The acquisition of FX Innovation aims to position Bell as a technology services leader for our enterprise customers. The results of FX Innovation are included in our Bell CTS segment.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value assigned to each major class of assets and liabilities.

	2023
Cash consideration paid	145
Cash consideration payable	12
Contingent consideration	6
Total cost to be allocated	163
Trade and other receivables	23
Other non-cash working capital	4
Indefinite-life intangible assets [(1)]	29
Finite-life intangible assets [(2)]	23
Other non-current assets	4
Trade payables and other liabilities	(15)
Contract liabilities	(3)
Debt due within one year	(5)
Deferred tax liabilities	(13)
	47
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Fair value of net assets acquired	48
Goodwill [(3)]	115

(1) *Consists of brand assets.*
(2) *Consists mainly of customer relationship assets and software.*
(3) *Goodwill arises principally from expected synergies and future growth and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill was allocated to our Bell CTS group of CGUs.*

Operating revenues of $50 million from FX Innovation are included in the income statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, from the date of acquisition. BCE's operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023 would have been $24,715 million had the acquisition of FX Innovation occurred on January 1, 2023. This proforma amount reflects the elimination of intercompany transactions and the purchase price allocation. The transaction did not have a significant impact on our net earnings for 2023 and the impact on our net earnings would not have been significant had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2023.

Disposition of production studios

On May 3, 2023, we completed the sale of our63% ownership in certain production studios, which were included in our Bell Media segment. We received net cash proceeds of $211 million and recorded a gain on investment of $79 million (before tax expense of $17 million). See Note 9, *Other expense,* for additional details.

The results of operations of the production studios up to the date of disposition on May 3, 2023 did not have a significant impact on our revenue or net earnings for 2023.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the assets and liabilities sold:

	2023
Trade and other receivables	1
Prepaid expenses	1
Property, plant and equipment	179
Intangible assets	4
Goodwill	76
Total assets	261
Trade payables and other liabilities	10
Contract liabilities	3
Debt due within one year	11
Long-term debt	82
Deferred tax liabilities	3
Total liabilities	109
Non-controlling interest	23
Net assets sold	129

Note 5 Operating costs

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Labour costs			
Wages, salaries and related taxes and benefits		**(4,134)**	(4,354)
Post-employment benefit plans service cost (net of capitalized amounts)	27	**(208)**	(206)
Other labour costs[1]		**(987)**	(1,063)
Less:			
Capitalized labour		**1,130**	1,217
Total labour costs		**(4,199)**	(4,406)
Cost of revenues[2]		**(7,705)**	(7,926)
Other operating costs [3]		**(1,916)**	(1,924)
Total operating costs		**(13,820)**	(14,256)

(1) *Other labour costs include contractor and outsourcing costs.*
(2) *Cost of revenues includes costs of wireless devices and other equipment sold, network and content costs, and payments to other carriers.*
(3) *Other operating costs include marketing, advertising and sales commission costs, bad debt expense, taxes other than income taxes, information technology costs, professional service fees and rent.*

Research and development expenses of $66 million and $90 million are included in operating costs for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note 6 Severance, acquisition and other costs

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Severance	**(383)**	(134)
Acquisition and other	**(71)**	(66)
Total severance, acquisition and other costs	**(454)**	(200)

Severance costs

Severance costs consist of charges related to involuntary and voluntary employee terminations.

Acquisition and other costs

Acquisition and other costs consist of transaction costs, such as legal and financial advisory fees, related to completed or potential acquisitions, employee severance costs related to the purchase of a business, the costs to integrate acquired companies into our operations, costs relating to litigation and regulatory decisions, when they are significant, and other costs.

Note 7 Interest expense

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Interest expense on long-term debt	**(1,623)**	(1,391)
Interest expense on other debt	**(233)**	(219)
Capitalized interest	**143**	135
Total interest expense	**(1,713)**	(1,475)

Included in interest expense on long-term debt is interest on lease liabilities of $218 million and $193 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Capitalized interest was calculated using an average rate of4.50% and 4.31% for 2024 and 2023, respectively, which represents the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding long-term debt.

Note 8 Impairment of assets

2024

During the third quarter of 2024, we identified indicators of impairment for our Bell Media TV services and radio markets, due to a further decline in advertising demand and spending in the linear advertising market. Accordingly, impairment testing was required for certain groups of CGUs as well as for goodwill for the Bell Media group of CGUs.

We recognized $958 million of impairment charges for English and French TV services and radio markets within our Bell Media segment. These charges included $627 million allocated to indefinite-life intangible assets for broadcast licences and brands, $144 million allocated to program and feature film rights, $85 million allocated to property, plant and equipment for network and infrastructure and equipment, $35 million allocated to software, $10 million allocated to finite-life intangible assets mainly for trademarks, and $7 million allocated to prepaid expenses. The impairment was determined by comparing the carrying value of the CGUs to their fair value less cost of disposal. We estimated the fair value of the CGUs using both discounted cash flows and market-based valuation models, which include five-year cash flow projections derived from business plans reviewed by senior management for the period of September 1, 2024 to December 31, 2029, using discount rates of 9% to 11% and perpetuity growth rates of (2%) to 0%, as well as market multiple data from public companies and market transactions. After impairments, the carrying value of the impacted CGUs was $811 million.

In Q3 2024, we recorded $1,132 million of impairment charges for goodwill. See Note 22, *Goodwill*, for further details.

Additionally in 2024, we recorded impairment charges of $100 million related mainly to right-of-use assets for certain office spaces we ceased using as part of our real estate optimization strategy as a result of our hybrid work policy.

2023

During the fourth quarter of 2023, we recognized $86 million of impairment charges for French TV channels within our Bell Media segment. The impairment charges were the result of a reduction in advertising demand in the industry resulting from economic uncertainties and unfavourable impacts to market-based valuation assumptions. These charges included $41 million allocated to indefinite-life intangible assets for broadcast licences and brands, and $45 million to finite-life intangible assets for program and feature film rights. The impairment was determined by comparing the carrying value of the CGUs to their fair value less cost of disposal. We estimated the fair value of the CGUs using both discounted cash flows and market-based valuation models, which include five-year cash flow projections derived from business plans reviewed by senior management for the period of October 1, 2023 to December 31, 2028, using a discount rate of 9.5% and a perpetuity growth rate of 0.0%. After impairments, the carrying value of our impacted CGU was $52 million.

There was no impairment of Bell Media goodwill. See Note 22, *Goodwill*, for further details.

Additionally in 2023, we recorded impairment charges of $57 million related mainly to right-of-use assets for certain office spaces we ceased using as part of our real estate optimization strategy as a result of our hybrid work policy.

Note 9 Other expense

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Net mark-to-market losses on derivatives used to economically hedge equity settled share-based compensation plans	29	**(269)**	(103)
Equity (losses) income from investments in associates and joint ventures	20		
Loss on investment		**(247)**	(581)
Operations		**10**	28
(Losses) gains on retirements and disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**(38)**	11
Interest income		**123**	67
Gains on investments		**57**	80
Early debt redemption costs	25	**—**	(1)
Other		**59**	33
Total other expense		**(305)**	(466)

Equity (losses) income from investments in associates and joint ventures

We recorded a loss on investment of $247 million and $581 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively, related to equity losses on our share of an obligation to repurchase at fair value the minority interest in Maple Leaf Sports and Entertainment Ltd. (MLSE). See Note 16, *Assets and liabilities held for sale*, for additional details.

Gains on investments

In 2024, we recorded a gain on investment of $69 million related to an obligation to repurchase at fair value the minority interest in one of our subsidiaries.

In 2023, we completed the sale of our 63% ownership in certain production studios. We recorded net cash proceeds of $211 million and a gain on investment of $79 million. See Note 4, *Business acquisitions and dispositions,* for additional details.

(Losses) gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment

In 2023, in addition to losses recorded on retirements of property, plant and equipment, we sold land for total proceeds of $54 million and recorded a gain of $53 million as part of our real estate optimization strategy.

Note 10 Income taxes

The following table shows the significant components of income taxes deducted from net earnings.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Current taxes		
Current taxes	**(494)**	(923)
Uncertain tax positions	**4**	8
Change in estimate relating to prior periods	**8**	9
Deferred taxes		
Deferred taxes relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(120)**	(75)
Change in estimate relating to prior periods	**(7)**	1
Recognition and utilization of loss carryforwards	**29**	(24)
Previously unrecognized tax benefits	**3**	—
Uncertain tax positions	**—**	8
Total income taxes	**(577)**	(996)

The following table reconciles the amount of reported income taxes in the income statements with income taxes calculated at a statutory income tax rate of 26.8% for both 2024 and 2023.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Net earnings	**375**	2,327
Add back income taxes	**577**	996
Earnings before income taxes	**952**	3,323
Applicable statutory tax rate	**26.8 %**	26.8 %
Income taxes computed at applicable statutory rates	**(255)**	(891)
Non-taxable portion of gains on investments	**18**	5
Uncertain tax positions	**4**	16
Impairment of goodwill	**(303)**	—
Change in estimate relating to prior periods	**1**	10
Non-taxable portion of equity losses	**(66)**	(149)
Previously unrecognized tax benefits	**3**	—
Other	**21**	13
Total income taxes	**(577)**	(996)
Average effective tax rate	**60.6 %**	30.0 %

The following table shows aggregate current and deferred taxes relating to items recognized outside the income statements.

For the year ended December 31	2024		2023	
	Other comprehensive (loss)/income	Deficit	Other comprehensive (loss)/income	Deficit
Current taxes	**—**	**—**	(2)	1
Deferred taxes	**(128)**	**(26)**	199	(8)
Total income taxes (expense) recovery	**(128)**	**(26)**	197	(7)

The following table shows deferred taxes resulting from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the statements of financial position and their corresponding tax basis, as well as tax loss carryforwards.

Net deferred tax liability	Non-capital loss carry-forwards	Post-employment benefit plans	Indefinite-life intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets	Other	Total
January 1, 2023	60	(602)	(1,767)	(2,745)	185	(4,869)
Income statements	(23)	10	(35)	(36)	(6)	(90)
Business acquisitions/business dispositions	(1)	—	(10)	(4)	(3)	(18)
Other comprehensive income	—	149	—	—	50	199
Deficit	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Reclassified to liabilities held for sale	—	—	7	(1)	—	6
Other	—	—	—	5	2	7
December 31, 2023	36	(443)	(1,805)	(2,781)	220	(4,773)
Income statements	**31**	**25**	**148**	**(315)**	**16**	**(95)**
Business acquisitions	**—**	**(3)**	**(5)**	**(84)**	**(2)**	**(94)**
Other comprehensive (loss) income	**—**	**(213)**	**—**	**—**	**85**	**(128)**
Deficit	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(26)**	**(26)**
Other	**6**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**8**
December 31, 2024	**73**	**(634)**	**(1,662)**	**(3,178)**	**293**	**(5,108)**

At December 31, 2024, BCE had $281 million of non-capital loss carryforwards. We:

- recognized a deferred tax asset of $73 million for $277 million of the non-capital loss carryforwards. These non-capital loss carryforwards expire in varying annual amounts from 2036 to 2044.
- did not recognize a deferred tax asset for $4 million of non-capital loss carryforwards. This balance expires in varying annual amounts from 2036 to 2044.

At December 31, 2024, BCE had $55 million of unrecognized capital loss carryforwards, which can be carried forward indefinitely.

At December 31, 2023, BCE had $156 million of non-capital loss carryforwards. We:

- recognized a deferred tax asset of $36 million for $143 million of the non-capital loss carryforwards. These non-capital loss carryforwards expire in varying annual amounts from 2028 to 2043.
- did not recognize a deferred tax asset for $13 million of non-capital loss carryforwards. This balance expires in varying annual amounts from 2031 to 2043.

At December 31, 2023, BCE had $55 million of unrecognized capital loss carryforwards, which can be carried forward indefinitely.

Note 11 Earnings per share

The following table shows the components used in the calculation of basic and diluted net earnings per common share for earnings attributable to common shareholders.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Net earnings attributable to common shareholders - basic	**163**	2,076
Dividends declared per common share (in dollars)	**3.99**	3.87
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions)		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	**912.3**	912.2
Assumed exercise of stock options[1]	**—**	—
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - diluted (in millions)	**912.3**	912.2

(1) *The calculation of the assumed exercise of stock options includes the effect of the average unrecognized future compensation cost of dilutive options. It excludes options for which the exercise price is higher than the average market value of a BCE common share. The number of excluded options was 6,545,819 in 2024 and 6,395,513 in 2023.*

Note 12 Trade and other receivables

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Trade receivables [1]		**4,305**	3,959
Allowance for revenue adjustments		**(191)**	(145)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	29	**(120)**	(118)
Current tax receivable		**112**	12
Commodity taxes receivable		**7**	12
Other accounts receivable		**376**	311
Total trade and other receivables		**4,489**	4,031

(1) *The details of securitized receivables are set out in Note 24,* Debt due within one year .

Wireless device financing plan receivables

Wireless device financing plan receivables represent amounts owed to us under financing agreements that have not yet been billed. The billed portion of these balances is included in *Trade receivables* within the *Trade and other receivables* line item on our statements of financial position and the long-term portion is included within the *Other non-current assets* line item on our statements of financial position.

The following table summarizes our wireless device financing plan receivables.

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Current		**1,063**	1,052
Non-current	21	**410**	401
Total wireless device financing plan receivables [1]		**1,473**	1,453

(1) *Excludes allowance for doubtful accounts and allowance for revenue adjustments on the current portion of $ 45 million at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and allowance for doubtful accounts and allowance for revenue adjustments on the non-current portion of $12 million and $ 15 million at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.*

Note 13 Inventory

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Wireless devices and accessories	**239**	190
Merchandise and other	**181**	275
Total inventory	**420**	465

The total amount of inventory subsequently recognized as an expense in cost of revenues was $3,133 million and $3,334 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note 14 Contract assets and liabilities

The table below provides a reconciliation of the significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances.

		Contract assets [1]		Contract liabilities [2]	
For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
Opening balance, January 1		**735**	724	**1,088**	1,085
Revenue recognized included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		**—**	—	**(834)**	(812)
Revenue recognized from contract liabilities included in contract assets at the beginning of the year		**102**	84	**—**	—
Increase in contract liabilities during the year		**—**	—	**895**	863
Increase in contract liabilities included in contract assets during the year		**(108)**	(88)	**—**	—
Increase in contract assets from revenue recognized during the year		**789**	713	**—**	—
Contract assets transferred to trade receivables		**(635)**	(613)	**20**	8
Acquisitions	4	**1**	—	**13**	—
Contract terminations transferred to trade receivables		**(62)**	(60)	**2**	(1)
Other		**(63)**	(25)	**(60)**	(55)
Ending balance, December 31		**759**	735	**1,124**	1,088

(1) *Net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $ 18 million at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. See Note 29,* Financial and capital management*, for additional details.*
(2) *We have reclassified amounts from the previous period to make them consistent with the presentation for the current period.*

Note 15 Contract costs

The table below provides a reconciliation of the contract costs balance.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Opening balance, January 1	**1,412**	1,143
Incremental costs of obtaining a contract and contract fulfillment costs	**969**	892
Amortization included in operating costs	**(791)**	(623)
Ending balance, December 31	**1,590**	1,412

Contract costs are amortized over periods ranging from12 to 84 months.

Note 16 Assets and liabilities held for sale

On February 8, 2024, Bell Media announced the sale of45 radio stations within the Bell Media segment. Completion of the sale is expected in the first half of 2025, subject to regulatory approvals and other closing conditions. Estimated proceeds for the stations and other radio related assets being sold are expected to be $54 million, resulting in an estimated gain of $9 million to be recorded in other income (expense) upon completion of the sale.

The assets and liabilities of these radio stations were presented as held for sale in our statements of financial position at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. They were measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the estimated fair value less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment and leased assets included in assets held for sale were no longer depreciated or amortized effective December 2023.

Our results for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 included revenues for these radio stations of $5 million and $39 million and are recorded in the Bell Media segment. The transaction did not have a significant impact on our net earnings for 2024 and 2023.

On June 7, 2024, Bell Media completed the acquisition of OUTEDGE. Pursuant to a consent agreement negotiated with the Competition Bureau, Bell Media must dispose of 669 advertising displays in Québec and Ontario. On October 4, 2024, we entered into an agreement to dispose of these advertising displays for estimated proceeds of $14 million, subject to adjustments. Completion of the sale is expected in the first quarter of 2025, subject to receipt of the Competition Bureau's approval and other customary closing conditions.

On September 18, 2024, BCE announced that it had reached an agreement to dispose of its minority stake in MLSE for estimated gross proceeds of $4.7 billion. Completion of this disposition is expected mid-2025, subject to relevant sports league and other customary approvals, and will result in an estimated gain of $5.2 billion.

Included in liabilities held for sale in our statements of financial position at December 31, 2024 is a net liability of $93 million which reflects BCE's share of an obligation to repurchase at fair value the minority interest in MLSE. BCE no longer records equity income or losses from the investment or any changes to the fair value of the obligation to repurchase the minority interest in MLSE.

Our results for the year ended December 31, 2024 included equity income of $6 million, recorded in *Other expense* in the income statements. Our results for the year ended December 31, 2023 included equity income of $25 million, recorded in *Other expense* in the income statements.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the assets and liabilities that are classified as held for sale at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

	Note	2024	2023
Assets held for sale:			
Bell Media radio stations			
Property, plant and equipment	17	**12**	12
Intangible assets	19	**26**	26
Goodwill	22	**17**	22
OUTEDGE advertising displays			
Property, plant and equipment	4, 17	**22**	—
Intangible assets	4, 19	**3**	—
Total assets held for sale		**80**	60
Liabilities held for sale:			
Minority stake in MLSE		**493**	—
Bell Media radio stations			
Long-term debt		**7**	7
Deferred tax liabilities		**6**	6
Other non-current liabilities		**2**	2
OUTEDGE advertising displays			
Debt due within one year		**3**	—
Long-term debt		**18**	—
Total liabilities held for sale		**529**	15
Net assets held for sale		**(449)**	45

Note 17 Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Note	Network infrastructure and equipment [1]	Land and buildings [1]	Assets under construction	Total
Cost					
January 1, 2024		**74,676**	**9,805**	**2,355**	**86,836**
Additions		**2,092**	**430**	**2,107**	**4,629**
Business acquisitions	4	**72**	**184**	**10**	**266**
Transfers		**881**	**79**	**(2,239)**	**(1,279)**
Retirements and disposals		**(1,484)**	**(232)**	**(8)**	**(1,724)**
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	8	**(85)**	**(95)**	**—**	**(180)**
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	**(1)**	**(10)**	**—**	**(11)**
December 31, 2024		**76,151**	**10,161**	**2,225**	**88,537**
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2024		**50,926**	**5,558**	**—**	**56,484**
Depreciation		**3,245**	**513**	**—**	**3,758**
Retirements and disposals		**(1,447)**	**(214)**	**—**	**(1,661)**
Other		**(43)**	**(2)**	**—**	**(45)**
December 31, 2024		**52,681**	**5,855**	**—**	**58,536**
Net carrying amount					
January 1, 2024		**23,750**	**4,247**	**2,355**	**30,352**
December 31, 2024		**23,470**	**4,306**	**2,225**	**30,001**

(1) *Includes right-of-use assets. See Note 18,* Leases, *for additional details.*

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Note	Network infrastructure and equipment [1]	Land and buildings [1]	Assets under construction	Total
Cost					
January 1, 2023		71,875	9,139	2,598	83,612
Additions		2,990	795	2,176	5,961
Business acquisitions/(business disposition)	4	8	(103)	(100)	(195)
Transfers		1,368	79	(2,317)	(870)
Retirements and disposals		(1,557)	(53)	(2)	(1,612)
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	8	—	(42)	—	(42)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	(8)	(10)	—	(18)
December 31, 2023		74,676	9,805	2,355	86,836
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2023		49,236	5,120	—	54,356
Depreciation		3,254	491	—	3,745
Business disposition		(1)	(17)	—	(18)
Retirements and disposals		(1,508)	(37)	—	(1,545)
Transfers		23	2	—	25
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	(6)	—	—	(6)
Other		(72)	(1)	—	(73)
December 31, 2023		50,926	5,558	—	56,484
Net carrying amount					
January 1, 2023		22,639	4,019	2,598	29,256
December 31, 2023		23,750	4,247	2,355	30,352

(1) *Includes right-of-use assets. See Note 18,* Leases, *for additional details.*

Note 18 Leases

Right-of-use assets

BCE's significant right-of-use assets under leases are satellites, office premises, land, cellular tower sites, retail outlets and OOH advertising spaces. Right-of-use assets are presented in *Property, plant and equipment* in the statements of financial position.

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Note	Network infrastructure and equipment	Land and buildings	Total
Cost				
January 1, 2024		**4,271**	**4,774**	**9,045**
Additions		**444**	**327**	**771**
Transfers		**(245)**	**(5)**	**(250)**
Business acquisitions		**—**	**140**	**140**
Lease terminations		**(49)**	**(141)**	**(190)**
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	8	**—**	**(86)**	**(86)**
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	**—**	**(10)**	**(10)**
December 31, 2024		**4,421**	**4,999**	**9,420**
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2024		**2,103**	**2,216**	**4,319**
Depreciation		**464**	**384**	**848**
Transfers		**(135)**	**2**	**(133)**
Lease terminations		**(35)**	**(132)**	**(167)**
December 31, 2024		**2,397**	**2,470**	**4,867**
Net carrying amount				
January 1, 2024		**2,168**	**2,558**	**4,726**
December 31, 2024		**2,024**	**2,529**	**4,553**

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Note	Network infrastructure and equipment	Land and buildings	Total
Cost				
January 1, 2023		3,693	4,119	7,812
Additions		832	729	1,561
Transfers		(215)	(4)	(219)
Business disposition		—	(20)	(20)
Lease terminations		(37)	(15)	(52)
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	8	—	(30)	(30)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	(2)	(5)	(7)
December 31, 2023		4,271	4,774	9,045
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2023		1,804	1,858	3,662
Depreciation		425	364	789
Transfers		(113)	(1)	(114)
Business disposition		—	(3)	(3)
Lease terminations		(13)	(2)	(15)
December 31, 2023		2,103	2,216	4,319
Net carrying amount				
January 1, 2023		1,889	2,261	4,150
December 31, 2023		2,168	2,558	4,726

Leases in net earnings

The following table provides the expenses related to leases recognized in net earnings.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**218**	193
Variable lease payment expenses not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	**116**	126
Expenses for leases of low value assets	**69**	63
Expenses for short-term leases	**31**	29

Leases in the statements of cash flows

Total cash outflow related to leases was $1,567 million and $1,455 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Additional disclosures

See Note 24, *Debt due within one year,* and Note 25, *Long-term debt,* for lease liabilities balances included in the statements of financial position.

See Note 29, *Financial and capital management,* for a maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

See Note 34, *Commitments and contingencies,* for leases committed but not yet commenced as at December 31, 2024.

Note 19 Intangible assets

		Finite-life					Indefinite-life				
For the year ended December 31, 2024	Note	Software	Customer relation-ships	Program and feature film rights	Other	Total	Brands	Spectrum and other licences	Broadcast licences	Total	Total intangible assets
Cost											
January 1, 2024		**11,345**	**1,778**	**651**	**521**	**14,295**	**2,432**	**5,949**	**1,434**	**9,815**	**24,110**
Additions		**317**	**—**	**1,328**	**4**	**1,649**	**—**	**553**	**—**	**553**	**2,202**
Business acquisitions	4	**4**	**40**	**—**	**—**	**44**	**4**	**1**	**—**	**5**	**49**
Transfers		**1,279**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,279**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,279**
Retirements and disposals		**(860)**	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**(861)**	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(862)**
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	8	**(85)**	**—**	**(144)**	**(10)**	**(239)**	**(49)**	**—**	**(578)**	**(627)**	**(866)**
Amortization included in operating costs		**—**	**—**	**(1,158)**	**—**	**(1,158)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(1,158)**
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(3)**	**—**	**(3)**	**(3)**
December 31, 2024		**12,000**	**1,818**	**677**	**514**	**15,009**	**2,387**	**6,500**	**855**	**9,742**	**24,751**
Accumulated amortization											
January 1, 2024		**6,193**	**1,089**	**—**	**219**	**7,501**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7,501**
Amortization		**1,142**	**96**	**—**	**45**	**1,283**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,283**
Retirements and disposals		**(818)**	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**(819)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(819)**
December 31, 2024		**6,517**	**1,185**	**—**	**263**	**7,965**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7,965**
Net carrying amount											
January 1, 2024		**5,152**	**689**	**651**	**302**	**6,794**	**2,432**	**5,949**	**1,434**	**9,815**	**16,609**
December 31, 2024		**5,483**	**633**	**677**	**251**	**7,044**	**2,387**	**6,500**	**855**	**9,742**	**16,786**

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Note	Finite-life					Indefinite-life				Total intangibles assets
		Software	Customer relation-ships	Program and feature film rights	Other	Total	Brands	Spectrum and other licences	Broadcast licences	Total	
Cost											
January 1, 2023		10,543	1,802	603	407	13,355	2,435	5,905	1,486	9,826	23,181
Additions		471	—	1,260	149	1,880	—	53	—	53	1,933
Business acquisitions/(business disposition)	4	10	45	—	(4)	51	31	(7)	—	24	75
Transfers		897	—	—	(27)	870	—	—	—	—	870
Retirements and disposals		(576)	(69)	(2)	(4)	(651)	—	(2)	(9)	(11)	(662)
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	8	—	—	(45)	—	(45)	(34)	—	(17)	(51)	(96)
Amortization included in operating costs		—	—	(1,165)	—	(1,165)	—	—	—	—	(1,165)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(26)	(26)	(26)
December 31, 2023		11,345	1,778	651	521	14,295	2,432	5,949	1,434	9,815	24,110
Accumulated amortization											
January 1, 2023		5,734	1,060	—	204	6,998	—	—	—	—	6,998
Amortization		1,033	98	—	42	1,173	—	—	—	—	1,173
Retirements and disposals		(574)	(69)	—	(2)	(645)	—	—	—	—	(645)
Transfers		—	—	—	(25)	(25)	—	—	—	—	(25)
December 31, 2023		6,193	1,089	—	219	7,501	—	—	—	—	7,501
Net carrying amount											
January 1, 2023		4,809	742	603	203	6,357	2,435	5,905	1,486	9,826	16,183
December 31, 2023		5,152	689	651	302	6,794	2,432	5,949	1,434	9,815	16,609

Note 20 Investments in associates and joint ventures

The following tables provide summarized financial information with respect to BCE's associates and joint ventures. For more details on our associates and joint ventures, see Note 35, *Related party transactions*.

Statements of financial position

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Assets		**1,531**	4,050
Liabilities		**(796)**	(3,875)
Total net assets		**735**	175
BCE's share of net assets		**341**	323
BCE's share of net liabilities	28	**—**	(252)

Income statements

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Revenues		**2,426**	2,722
Expenses		**(2,906)**	(3,832)
Total net losses		**(480)**	(1,110)
BCE's share of net losses	9	**(237)**	(553)

Note 21 Other non-current assets

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Long-term wireless device financing plan receivables	12	**410**	401
Long-term receivables		**430**	331
Derivative assets	29	**224**	116
Publicly-traded and privately-held investments	29	**877**	587
Investments[1]	29	**225**	216
Other		**123**	63
Total other non-current assets		**2,289**	1,714

(1) *These amounts have been pledged as security related to obligations for certain employee benefits and are not available for general use.*

Note 22 Goodwill

The following table provides details about the changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. BCE's groups of CGUs for purposes of goodwill impairment testing correspond to our reporting segments.

	Note	Bell CTS	Bell Media	BCE
Balance at January 1, 2023		7,960	2,946	10,906
Acquisitions, disposition and other	4	139	(81)	58
Reclassified to assets held for sale	16	—	(22)	(22)
Balance at December 31, 2023		8,099	2,843	10,942
Acquisitions	4	**167**	**284**	**451**
Impairment losses	8	**—**	**(1,132)**	**(1,132)**
Balance at December 31, 2024		**8,266**	**1,995**	**10,261**

Impairment testing

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment or when there is an indication that goodwill might be impaired, by comparing the carrying value of a CGU or group of CGUs to its recoverable amount, where the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

In Q3 2024, due to a continued decline in advertising demand and spending in the linear advertising market for Bell Media TV services and radio markets, there was an indicator that goodwill might be impaired for the Bell Media group of CGUs. Consequently, an impairment charge of $1,132 million was recognized in *Impairment of assets* in the income statements.

In Q4 2024, we completed the required annual goodwill impairment test for each of our CGUs or groups of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. There was no further impairment of goodwill for the Bell Media group of CGUs.

Recoverable amount

The recoverable amount for the Bell CTS group of CGUs is its value in use. The recoverable amount for the Bell Media group of CGUs is its fair value less cost of disposal.

The recoverable amount for our groups of CGUs is determined by discounting five-year cash flow projections derived from business plans reviewed by senior management. The projections reflect management's expectations of revenue, adjusted EBITDA, capital expenditures, working capital and operating cash flows, based on past experience and future expectations of operating performance, including any impact from changes in interest rates and inflation.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using perpetuity growth rates. None of the perpetuity growth rates exceed the long-term historical growth rates for the markets in which we operate.

The discount rates are applied to the cash flow projections and are derived from the weighted average cost of capital for each group of CGUs.

The following table shows the key assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amounts of our groups of CGUs.

	Assumptions used	
Groups of CGUs	Perpetuity growth rate	Discount rate
Bell CTS	1.5 %	7.0 %
Bell Media	0.5 %	10.5 %

We believe that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions on which the estimate of recoverable amount of the Bell CTS group of CGUs is based would not cause its carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

We have made certain assumptions as to the perpetuity and discount rates used to estimate the fair value of the Bell Media group of CGUs as well as in the five-year cash flow projections derived from business plans reviewed by management. These assumptions and projections may differ or change quickly given that the Canadian traditional TV and radio advertising market is expected to be impacted by audience declines as the advertising market growth continues to shift towards digital. A negative change to any of these assumptions and projections may result in a further impairment of goodwill for the Bell Media group of CGUs.

Note 23 Trade payables and other liabilities

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Trade payables and accruals		**2,961**	3,308
Compensation payable		**543**	599
Severance and other costs payable		**157**	34
Commodity taxes payable		**146**	143
Derivative liabilities	29	**41**	107
Provisions	26	**65**	65
Other current liabilities		**594**	473
Total trade payables and other liabilities		**4,507**	4,729

Note 24 Debt due within one year

For the year ended December 31	Note	Weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2024	2024	2023
Notes payable[1]	29	3.51 %	**2,203**	207
Loans secured by receivables[2]	29	4.62 %	**1,600**	1,588
Supplier finance arrangements due within one year	25	6.42 %	**73**	74
Long-term debt due within one year[3]	25	3.82 %	**3,793**	3,173
Total debt due within one year			**7,669**	5,042

(1) *Includes commercial paper of $ 1,522 million in U.S. dollars ($2,190 million in Canadian dollars) and $ 149 million in U.S. dollars ($197 million in Canadian dollars) as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, which were issued under our U.S. commercial paper program and have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with forward currency contracts. See Note 29,* Financial and capital management, *for additional details.*

(2) *Loans secured by receivables totaled $ 1,112 million in U.S. dollars ($1,600 million in Canadian dollars) and $ 1,200 million in U.S. dollars ($1,588 million in Canadian dollars) as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, and have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with forward currency contracts. See Note 29,* Financial and capital management, *for additional details.*

(3) *Included in long-term debt due within one year is the current portion of lease liabilities of $ 1,088 million and $1,074 million as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.*

Securitized receivables

In 2023, we amended our securitization program to add sustainability-linked pricing. The amendment introduces a financing cost that varies based on our performance of certain sustainability performance targets.

The following table provides further details on our securitized receivables programs during 2024 and 2023.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Average interest rate throughout the year	**5.50 %**	5.72 %
Securitized receivables	**3,405**	3,320
Maximum amount still available under our securitization program	**2,300**	2,300

The securitization program is recorded as a floating rate revolving loan secured by certain receivables. We continue to service trade receivables and wireless device financing plan receivables under the securitization program, which matures in June 2027 unless previously terminated. The lenders' interest in the collection of these receivables ranks ahead of our interests, which means that we are exposed to certain risks of default on the amounts securitized.

We have provided various credit enhancements in the form of overcollateralization and subordination of our retained interests.

The lenders have no further claim on our other assets if customers do not pay the amounts owed.

Credit facilities

Bell Canada may issue notes under its Canadian and U.S. commercial paper programs up to the maximum aggregate principal amount of $3.0 billion in either Canadian or U.S. currency provided that at no time shall such maximum amount of notes exceed $3.5 billion in Canadian currency.

Effective November 22, 2024, the maximum amount of Bell Canada's committed unsecured revolving and expansion credit facilities was increased in the aggregate by $500 million as compared to December 31, 2023. The total amount of the net available committed revolving and expansion credit facilities may be drawn at any time.

On November 1, 2024, Bell Canada entered into a commitment letter (Commitment Letter) for a $3,700 million unsecured term loan facility (Ziply Term Facility) denominated in U.S. dollars ($5,324 million in Canadian dollars) that can be drawn to finance the acquisition of Ziply Fiber. Subsequent to year end and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Commitment Letter, Bell Canada made reductions of $965 million in U.S. dollars ($1,375 million in Canadian dollars) in the aggregate amount of the Commitment Letter, decreasing the commitment thereunder to $2,735 million in U.S. dollars ($3,949 million in Canadian dollars).

In 2023, Bell Mobility Inc. (Bell Mobility) entered into a $600 million U.S. dollar uncommitted trade loan agreement to finance certain purchase obligations. Loan requests were made until April 30, 2024, with each loan having a term of up to 24 months. The loan agreement has been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations. See Note 29, *Financial and capital management,* for additional details.

The table below is a summary of our total bank credit facilities at December 31, 2024.

	Total available	Drawn	Letters of credit	Commercial paper outstanding	Net available
Committed credit facilities					
Unsecured revolving and expansion credit facilities [1][2]	**4,000**	**—**	**—**	**2,190**	**1,810**
Unsecured term loan facility	**5,324**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5,324**
Unsecured non-revolving credit facilities	**641**	**52**	**—**	**—**	**589**
Other	**106**	**—**	**71**	**—**	**35**
Total committed credit facilities	**10,071**	**52**	**71**	**2,190**	**7,758**
Non-committed credit facilities					
Bell Canada	**1,810**	**—**	**512**	**—**	**1,298**
Bell Mobility	**863**	**863**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total non-committed credit facilities	**2,673**	**863**	**512**	**—**	**1,298**
Total committed and non-committed credit facilities	**12,744**	**915**	**583**	**2,190**	**9,056**

(1) *Bell Canada's $2.7 billion committed revolving credit facility expires in November 2029 and its $ 1.3 billion committed expansion credit facility expires in November 2027.*

(2) *As of December 31, 2024, Bell Canada's outstanding commercial paper included $ 1,522 million in U.S. dollars ($2,190 million in Canadian dollars). All of Bell Canada's commercial paper outstanding is included in* Debt due within one year *.*

Restrictions

Some of our credit agreements:

- require us to meet specific financial ratios
- require us to offer to repay and cancel the credit agreement upon a change of control of BCE or Bell Canada

We are in compliance with all conditions and restrictions under such credit agreements.

Note 25 Long-term debt

For the year ended December 31	Note	Weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2024	Maturity	2024	2023
Debt securities					
1997 trust indenture [1]		4.18 %	2025-2053	**20,273**	19,768
1976 trust indenture		9.38 %	2027-2054	**975**	975
2011 trust indenture [2]				**—**	225
2016 U.S. trust indenture [3]		4.24 %	2032-2054	**9,445**	7,529
1996 trust indenture (subordinated)		8.21 %	2026-2031	**275**	275
Lease liabilities		4.35 %	2025-2069	**4,591**	4,857
Bell Mobility trade loan [4]		4.87 %	2025-2026	**863**	476
Supplier finance arrangements		6.42 %	2025-2029	**197**	218
Other				**243**	204
Total debt				**36,862**	34,527
Net unamortized discount				**(29)**	(33)
Unamortized debt issuance costs				**(132)**	(112)
Less amounts due within one year:					
Supplier finance arrangements	24			**(73)**	(74)
Long-term debt	24			**(3,793)**	(3,173)
Total long-term debt				**32,835**	31,135

(1) *At December 31, 2024 and 2023, $1,300 million and $1,625 million, respectively, have been swapped from fixed to floating using interest rate swaps. As at December 31, 2024, $525 million have been swapped from fixed to floating with forward interest rate swaps starting in 2028. See Note 29,* Financial and capital management, *for additional details.*

(2) *On December 12, 2024, the trust indenture dated August 10, 2011 between Manitoba Telecom Services Inc. (now Bell MTS Inc.) and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as supplemented from time to time, was canceled and discharged given that no more debt securities were outstanding thereunder.*

(3) *At December 31, 2024 and 2023, notes issued under the 2016 U.S. trust indenture totaled $ 6,550 million and $5,700 million in U.S. dollars, respectively, and have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with cross currency interest rate swaps, including $600 million in U.S. dollars which was swapped from fixed to floating at December 31, 2023. See Note 29,* Financial and capital management , *for additional details.*

(4) *At December 31, 2024 and 2023, loans incurred under the Bell Mobility trade loan agreement totaled $ 600 million in U.S. dollars and $360 million in U.S. dollars, respectively, and have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with cross currency interest rate swaps. See Note 29,* Financial and capital management , *for additional details.*

Bell Canada's debt securities have been issued in Canadian dollars with the exception of debt securities issued under the 2016 U.S. trust indenture, which have been issued in U.S. dollars. All debt securities were issued at a fixed interest rate. We have entered into interest rate and cross currency interest rate derivatives to manage interest rate risk as disclosed in Note 29, *Financial and capital management*.

Supplier finance arrangements

Supplier finance arrangements are agreements whereby a finance provider pays amounts to a participating supplier in respect of invoices owed by BCE and receives the settlement from BCE at a later date. These arrangements have an average term of 5 years, whereas comparable trade payables would have payment terms between 30 and 60 days.

Restrictions

Some of our debt agreements:

- impose covenants and new issue tests
- require us to make an offer to repurchase certain series of debt securities upon the occurrence of a change of control event as defined in the relevant debt agreements

We are in compliance with all conditions and restrictions under such debt agreements.

All outstanding debt securities have been issued under trust indentures, are unsecured and have been guaranteed by BCE. All debt securities have been issued in series and certain series are redeemable at Bell Canada's option prior to maturity at the prices, times and conditions specified for each series.

2024

On May 24, 2024, Bell Canada issued, under its 1997 trust indenture,5.60% Series M-61 medium-term note (MTN) debentures, with a principal amount of $400 million, which mature on August 11, 2053. The Series M-61 debentures were issued pursuant to a re-opening of an existing series of MTN debentures. Additionally, on the same date, Bell Canada issued, under its 1997 trust indenture, 5.15% Series M-63 MTN debentures, with a principal amount of $1.1 billion, which mature on August 24, 2034.

On February 15, 2024, Bell Canada issued, under its 2016 trust indenture,5.200% Series US-9 Notes, with a principal amount of $700 million in U.S. dollars ($942 million in Canadian dollars), which mature on February 15, 2034. The Series US-9 Notes have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations through cross currency interest rate swaps. Additionally, on the same date, Bell Canada issued, under its 2016 trust indenture, 5.550% Series US-10 Notes, with a principal amount of $750 million in U.S. dollars ($1,009 million in Canadian dollars), which mature on February 15, 2054. The Series US-10 Notes have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with cross currency interest rate swaps. See Note 29, *Financial and capital management*, for additional details.

The Series M-61 and M-63 MTN debentures and the Series US-9 and US-10 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BCE.

Subsequent to year end, on February 18, 2025, Bell Canada completed an offering of $2,250 million in U.S. dollars ($3,187 million in Canadian dollars) aggregate principal amount of Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes in two series (A and B).

The $1,000 million in U.S. dollars ($1,416 million in Canadian dollars) Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series A due 2055 initially bear interest at an annual rate of 6.875% and reset every five years starting on September 15, 2030 at an annual rate equal to the five-year U.S. Treasury rate plus a spread of 2.390%, provided that the interest rate during anyfive-year interest period will not reset below6.875%. The $1,250 million in U.S. dollars ($1,771 million in Canadian dollars) Fixed-to-Fixed Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, Series B due 2055 initially bear interest at an annual rate of7.000% and reset every five years starting on September 15, 2035 at an annual rate equal to the five-year U.S. Treasury rate plus a spread of2.363%, provided that the interest rate during any five-year interest period will not reset below7.000%. Bell Canada may redeem either series of the Junior Subordinated Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount commencing on the applicable first reset dates. The Series A and B Notes have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with foreign exchange swaps having a settlement date in 2025.

2023

On November 14, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under its 1997 trust indenture,5.85% Series M-57 MTN debentures, with a principal amount of $300 million, which mature on November 10, 2032. The Series M-57 debentures were issued pursuant to a re-opening of an existing series of MTN debentures. Additionally on the same date, Bell Canada issued under its 1997 trust indenture, 5.25% Series M-62 MTN debentures, with a principal amount of $700 million, which mature on March 15, 2029.

On August 11, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under its 1997 trust indenture,5.15% Series M-60 MTN debentures, with a principal amount of $600 million, which mature on November 14, 2028. Additionally, on the same date, Bell Canada issued under its 1997 trust indenture, 5.60% Series M-61 MTN debentures, with a principal amount of $400 million, which mature on August 11, 2053.

On May 11, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under its 2016 trust indenture,5.100% Series US-8 Notes, with a principal amount of $850 million in U.S. dollars ($1,138 million in Canadian dollars), which mature on May 11, 2033. The Series US-8 Notes have been hedged for foreign currency fluctuations with cross currency interest rate swaps. See Note 29, *Financial and capital management*, for additional details.

On February 9, 2023, Bell Canada issued, under its 1997 trust indenture,4.55% Series M-58 MTN debentures, with a principal amount of $1,050 million, which mature on February 9, 2030. Additionally, on the same date, Bell Canada issued, under its 1997 trust indenture, 5.15% Series M-59 MTN debentures, with a principal amount of $450 million, which mature on February 9, 2053.

Note 26 Provisions

For the year ended December 31	Note	AROs	Other [1]	Total
January 1, 2024		**163**	**188**	**351**
Additions		**—**	**52**	**52**
Usage		**(9)**	**(36)**	**(45)**
Reversals		**—**	**(12)**	**(12)**
Acquisition		**7**	**—**	**7**
December 31, 2024		**161**	**192**	**353**
Current	23	**32**	**33**	**65**
Non-current	28	**129**	**159**	**288**
December 31, 2024		**161**	**192**	**353**

(1) *Other includes environmental, legal, vacant space and other provisions.*

AROs reflect management's best estimates of expected future costs to restore current leased premises to their original condition prior to lease inception. Cash outflows associated with our ARO liabilities are generally expected to occur at the restoration dates of the assets to which they relate, which are long-term in nature. The timing and extent of restoration work that will be ultimately required for these sites is uncertain.

Note 27 Post-employment benefit plans

Post-employment benefit plans cost

We provide pension and other benefits for most of our employees. These include DB pension plans, DC pension plans and OPEBs.

We operate our DB and DC pension plans under applicable Canadian and provincial pension legislation, which prescribes minimum and maximum DB funding requirements. Plan assets are held in trust, and the oversight of governance of the plans, including investment decisions, contributions to DB plans and the selection of the DC plans investment options offered to plan participants, lies with the Risk and Pension Fund Committee, a committee of our board of directors.

The interest rate risk is managed using a liability matching approach, which reduces the exposure of the DB plans to a mismatch between investment growth and obligation growth.

The longevity risk is managed using a longevity swap, which reduces the exposure of the DB plans to an increase in life expectancy.

Components of post-employment benefit plans service cost

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
DB pension	**(134)**	(128)
DC pension	**(136)**	(133)
OPEBs	**(1)**	(1)
Less:		
Capitalized benefit plans cost	**63**	56
Total post-employment benefit plans service cost	**(208)**	(206)

Components of post-employment benefit plans financing income

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
DB pension	**99**	149
OPEBs	**(33)**	(41)
Total net return on post-employment benefit plans	**66**	108

The statements of comprehensive income include the following amounts before income taxes.

	2024	2023
Cumulative gains recognized directly in equity, January 1	**432**	985
Actuarial gains (losses) in other comprehensive income (loss)[1]	**984**	(835)
(Increase) decrease in the effect of the asset limit in other comprehensive income (loss)[2]	**(188)**	282
Cumulative gains recognized directly in equity, December 31	**1,228**	432

(1) *The cumulative actuarial gains recognized in the statements of comprehensive income are $ 1,848 million at December 31, 2024.*
(2) *The cumulative increase in the effect of the asset limit recognized in the statements of comprehensive income is $ 620 million at December 31, 2024.*

Components of post-employment benefit assets (obligations)

The following table shows the change in post-employment benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets.

	DB pension plans		OPEB plans		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Post-employment benefit obligations, January 1	**(20,595)**	(19,295)	**(1,074)**	(1,138)	**(21,669)**	(20,433)
Current service cost	**(134)**	(128)	**(1)**	(1)	**(135)**	(129)
Interest on obligations	**(927)**	(993)	**(49)**	(58)	**(976)**	(1,051)
Actuarial gains (losses)[1]	**214**	(1,572)	**—**	51	**214**	(1,521)
Benefit payments	**1,349**	1,401	**70**	72	**1,419**	1,473
Employee contributions	**(8)**	(8)	**—**	—	**(8)**	(8)
Business combinations	**(33)**	—	**—**	—	**(33)**	—
Post-employment benefit obligations, December 31	**(20,134)**	(20,595)	**(1,054)**	(1,074)	**(21,188)**	(21,669)
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	**23,768**	23,355	**330**	327	**24,098**	23,682
Expected return on plan assets[2]	**1,062**	1,195	**16**	17	**1,078**	1,212
Actuarial gains (losses)[1]	**737**	692	**33**	(6)	**770**	686
Benefit payments	**(1,349)**	(1,401)	**(70)**	(72)	**(1,419)**	(1,473)
Employer contributions	**48**	41	**61**	64	**109**	105
Employee contributions	**8**	8	**—**	—	**8**	8
Transfers to DC plans	**(132)**	(124)	**—**	—	**(132)**	(124)
Business combinations	**47**	—	**—**	—	**47**	—
Other	**(1)**	2	**—**	—	**(1)**	2
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	**24,188**	23,768	**370**	330	**24,558**	24,098
Plan asset (deficit)	**4,054**	3,173	**(684)**	(744)	**3,370**	2,429
Effect of asset limit	**(960)**	(719)	**—**	—	**(960)**	(719)
Interest on effect of asset limit	**(36)**	(53)	**—**	—	**(36)**	(53)
Post-employment benefit asset (liability), December 31	**3,058**	2,401	**(684)**	(744)	**2,374**	1,657
Post-employment benefit assets	**3,578**	2,935	**—**	—	**3,578**	2,935
Post-employment benefit obligations	**(520)**	(534)	**(684)**	(744)	**(1,204)**	(1,278)

(1) *Actuarial gains (losses) include experience gains of $ 809 million in 2024 and $ 734 million in 2023.*
(2) *The actual return on plan assets was $ 1,848 million or 8.1% in 2024 and $ 1,898 million or 8.8% in 2023.*

Funded status of post-employment benefit plans

The following table shows the funded status of our post-employment benefit obligations.

	Funded		Partially funded[1]		Unfunded[2]		Total	
For the year ended December 31	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Present value of post-employment benefit obligations	**(19,558)**	(20,004)	**(1,425)**	(1,453)	**(205)**	(212)	**(21,188)**	(21,669)
Fair value of plan assets	**24,123**	23,703	**435**	395	**—**	—	**24,558**	24,098
Plan surplus (deficit)	**4,565**	3,699	**(990)**	(1,058)	**(205)**	(212)	**3,370**	2,429
Effect of asset limit	**(996)**	(772)	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(996)**	(772)
Post-employment benefit asset (liability)	**3,569**	2,927	**(990)**	(1,058)	**(205)**	(212)	**2,374**	1,657

(1) *The partially funded plans consist of supplementary executive retirement plans (SERPs) for eligible employees and certain OPEBs. The company partially funds the SERPs through letters of credit and a retirement compensation arrangement account with Canada Revenue Agency. Certain paid-up life insurance benefits are funded through life insurance contracts.*
(2) *Our unfunded plans consist of certain OPEBs, which are paid as claims are incurred.*

Significant assumptions

We used the following key assumptions to measure the post-employment benefit obligations and the net benefit plans cost for the DB pension plans and OPEB plans. These assumptions are long-term, which is consistent with the nature of post-employment benefit plans.

	DB pension plans and OPEB plans	
For the year ended December 31	**2024**	**2023**
Post-employment benefit obligations		
Discount rate	**4.7 %**	4.6 %
Rate of compensation increase	**2.25 %**	2.25 %
Cost of living indexation rate[1]	**1.6 %**	1.6 %
Life expectancy at age 65 (years)	**23.4**	23.4

(1) *Cost of living indexation rate is only applicable to DB pension plans.*

	DB pension plans and OPEB plans	
For the year ended December 31	**2024**	**2023**
Net post-employment benefit plans cost		
Discount rate	**4.7 %**	5.3 %
Rate of compensation increase	**2.25 %**	2.25 %
Cost of living indexation rate[1]	**1.6 %**	1.6 %
Life expectancy at age 65 (years)	**23.4**	23.3

(1) *Cost of living indexation rate is only applicable to DB pension plans.*

The weighted average duration of the post-employment benefit obligation is11 years.

We assumed the following trend rates in healthcare costs:
- an annual increase in the cost of medication of6.5% for 2024 decreasing to 4.0% over 20 years
- an annual increase in the cost of covered dental benefits of4.5%
- an annual increase in the cost of covered hospital benefits of3.7%
- an annual increase in the cost of other covered healthcare benefits of4.5%

Assumed trend rates in healthcare costs have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans.

The following table shows the effect of a1% change in the assumed trend rates in healthcare costs.

Effect on post-employment benefits - increase/(decrease)	1% increase	1% decrease
Total service and interest cost	2	(3)
Post-employment benefit obligations	55	(49)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table shows a sensitivity analysis of key assumptions used to measure the net post-employment benefit obligations and the net post-employment benefit plans cost for our DB pension plans and OPEB plans.

		Impact on net post-employment benefit plans cost for 2024 – increase/(decrease)		Impact on post-employment benefit obligations at December 31, 2024 – increase/(decrease)	
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.5 %	(79)	72	(1,102)	1,208
Cost of living indexation rate	0.5 %	53	(41)	987	(805)
Life expectancy at age 65	1 year	36	(37)	720	(721)

Post-employment benefit plan assets

The investment strategy for the post-employment benefit plan assets is to maintain a diversified portfolio of assets invested in a prudent manner to maintain the security of benefits.

The following table shows the target allocations for 2024 and the allocation of our post-employment benefit plan assets at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Weighted average target allocation	Total plan assets fair value	
Asset category	2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity securities	**0%-40%**	**13 %**	13 %
Debt securities	**40%-100%**	**53 %**	55 %
Alternative investments	**0%-50%**	**34 %**	32 %
Total		**100 %**	100 %

The following table shows the fair value of the DB pension plan assets for each category.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Observable markets data		
Equity securities		
Canadian	**862**	858
Foreign	**2,344**	2,265
Debt securities		
Canadian	**11,117**	10,284
Foreign	**1,426**	1,550
Money market	**257**	1,222
Non-observable markets inputs		
Alternative investments		
Private equities	**1,066**	831
Hedge funds	**1,301**	1,268
Real estate and infrastructure	**4,341**	4,221
Private debt	**1,451**	1,237
Other	**23**	32
Total	**24,188**	23,768

Equity securities included less than $0.1 million of BCE common shares, less than 0.1% of total plan assets, at December 31, 2024 and approximately $9 million of BCE common shares, or less than 0.1% of total plan assets, at December 31, 2023.

Debt securities included approximately $41 million of Bell Canada debentures, or 0.2% of total plan assets, at December 31, 2024 and approximately $92 million of Bell Canada debentures, or 0.4% of total plan assets, at December 31, 2023.

The Bell Canada Pension Plan has an investment arrangement which hedges part of its exposure to potential increases in longevity, which covers approximately $3 billion of post-employment benefit obligations. The fair value of the arrangement is included within other alternative investments.

Cash flows

We are responsible for adequately funding our DB pension plans. We make contributions to them based on various actuarial cost methods that are permitted by pension regulatory authorities. Contributions reflect actuarial assumptions about future investment returns, salary projections and future service benefits. Changes in these factors could cause actual future contributions to differ from our current estimates and could require us to increase contributions to our post-employment benefit plans in the future, which could have a negative effect on our liquidity and financial performance.

We contribute to the DC pension plans as employees provide service.

The following table shows the amounts we contributed to the DB and DC pension plans and the payments made to beneficiaries under OPEB plans.

	DB plans		DC plans		OPEB plans	
For the year ended December 31	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Contributions/payments	**(48)**	(41)	**(4)**	(11)	**(61)**	(64)

We expect to contribute approximately $30 million to our DB pension plans in 2025, subject to actuarial valuations being completed. We expect to contribute approximately $10 million to the DC pension plans and to pay approximately $60 million to beneficiaries under OPEB plans in 2025.

Note 28 Other non-current liabilities

For the year ended December 31	Note	2024	2023
Provisions	26	**288**	286
Long-term disability benefits obligation		**271**	269
Derivative liabilities	29	**863**	607
Joint venture obligation	9, 20	**—**	252
Other		**224**	303
Total other non-current liabilities		**1,646**	1,717

Note 29 Financial and capital management

Financial management

Management's objectives are to protect BCE and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis against material economic exposures and variability of results from various financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

Derivatives

We use derivative instruments to manage our exposure to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and changes in the price of BCE common shares.

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Certain fair value estimates are affected by assumptions we make about the amount and timing of future cash flows and discount rates, all of which reflect varying degrees of risk. Income taxes and other expenses that may be incurred on disposition of financial instruments are not reflected in the fair values. As a result, the fair values may not be the net amounts that would be realized if these instruments were settled.

The carrying values of our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, trade payables and other liabilities, interest payable, dividends payable, notes payable and loans secured by receivables approximate fair value as they are short-term. The carrying value of wireless device financing plan receivables approximates fair value given that their average remaining duration is short and the carrying value is reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts and an allowance for revenue adjustments. The carrying value of the Bell Mobility trade loans approximates fair value given their average remaining duration is short and they bear interest at a variable rate.

The following table provides the fair value details of other financial instruments measured at amortized cost in the statements of financial position.

				December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Classification	Fair value methodology	Note	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Debt securities and other debt	Debt due within one year and long-term debt	Quoted market price of debt	24, 25	**31,247**	**30,885**	29,049	28,225

The following table provides the fair value details of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statements of financial position.

	Classification	Note	Carrying value of asset (liability)	Fair value: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1)	Fair value: Observable market data (level 2)[1]	Fair value: Non-observable market inputs (level 3)[2]
December 31, 2024						
Publicly-traded and privately-held investments[3]	Other non-current assets	21	**877**	**35**	**—**	**842**
Derivative financial instruments	Other current assets, trade payables and other liabilities, other non-current assets and liabilities		**(368)**	**—**	**(368)**	**—**
Other	Other non-current assets		**225**	**—**	**225**	**—**
December 31, 2023						
Publicly-traded and privately-held investments[3]	Other non-current assets	21	587	10	—	577
Derivative financial instruments	Other current assets, trade payables and other liabilities, other non-current assets and liabilities		(488)	—	(488)	—
Other	Other non-current assets and liabilities		147	—	216	(69)

(1) *Observable market data such as equity prices, interest rates, swap rate curves and foreign currency exchange rates.*
(2) *Non-observable market inputs such as discounted cash flows and revenue and earnings multiples. For certain privately-held investments, changes in our valuation assumptions may result in a significant change in the fair value of our level 3 financial instruments.*
(3) *Unrealized gains and losses are recorded in* Other comprehensive income (loss) *in the statements of comprehensive income and are reclassified from* Accumulated other comprehensive loss *to the* Deficit *in the statements of financial position when realized.*

Credit risk

We are exposed to credit risk from operating activities and certain customer financing activities, the maximum exposure of which is represented by the carrying amounts reported in the statements of financial position.

We are exposed to credit risk if counterparties to our trade receivables, including wireless device financing plan receivables, and derivative instruments are unable to meet their obligations. The concentration of credit risk from our customers is minimized because we have a large and diverse customer base. There was minimal credit risk relating to derivative instruments at December 31, 2024 and 2023. We deal with institutions that have investment-grade credit ratings and we expect that they will be able to meet their obligations. We regularly monitor our credit risk and credit exposure, and consider, among other factors, the effects of changes in interest rates and inflation.

The following table provides the change in allowance for doubtful accounts for trade receivables.

	Note	2024	2023
Balance, January 1		**(118)**	(129)
Additions		**(169)**	(126)
Usage and reversals		**167**	137
Balance, December 31	12	**(120)**	(118)

In many instances, trade receivables are written off directly to bad debt expense if the account has not been collected after a predetermined period of time.

The following table provides further details on trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts.

At December 31	2024	2023
Trade receivables not past due	**3,346**	3,158
Trade receivables past due		
Under 60 days	**484**	421
60 to 120 days	**240**	209
Over 120 days	**115**	53
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	**4,185**	3,841

The following table provides the change in allowance for doubtful accounts for contract assets.

	Note	2024	2023
Balance, January 1		**(18)**	(19)
Additions		**(20)**	(40)
Usage and reversals		**20**	41
Balance, December 31		**(18)**	(18)
Current		**(6)**	(6)
Non-current		**(12)**	(12)
Balance, December 31	14	**(18)**	(18)

Liquidity risk

Our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, amounts available under our securitized receivables program, cash flows from operations and possible capital markets financing are expected to be sufficient to fund our operations and fulfill our obligations as they become due. Should our cash requirements exceed the above sources of cash, we would expect to cover such a shortfall by drawing on existing committed bank facilities and new ones, to the extent available.

The following table is a maturity analysis for recognized financial liabilities at December 31, 2024 for each of the nextfive years and thereafter.

At December 31, 2024	Note	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Total debt, excluding lease liabilities	25	2,769	1,988	1,771	2,139	1,490	22,114	32,271
Lease liabilities [(1)]	25	1,258	991	493	392	332	2,047	5,513
Notes payable	24	2,203	—	—	—	—	—	2,203
Loan secured by receivables	24	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	1,600
Interest payable on long-term debt, notes payable and loan secured by receivables		1,491	1,255	1,213	1,155	1,055	12,037	18,206
Net receipts on cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps		(64)	(61)	(40)	(40)	(39)	(1,322)	(1,566)
Total		**9,257**	**4,173**	**3,437**	**3,646**	**2,838**	**34,876**	**58,227**

(1) *Includes imputed interest of $ 922 million.*

We are also exposed to liquidity risk for financial liabilities due within one year as shown in the statements of financial position.

Market risk

Currency exposures

In 2024, we entered into cross currency interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $700 million in U.S. dollars ($942 million in Canadian dollars) to hedge the U.S. currency exposure of our US-9 Notes maturing in 2034. The fair value of the cross currency interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 was a net asset of $5 million recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current liabilities* in the statements of financial position.

In 2024, we entered into cross currency interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $750 million in U.S. dollars ($1,009 million in Canadian dollars) to hedge the U.S. currency exposure of our US-10 Notes maturing in 2054. In connection with these swaps, cross currency basis rate swaps outstanding at December 31, 2023 with a notional amount of $644 million were settled. The fair value of the cross currency interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 was a net liability of $44 million recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current liabilities* in the statements of financial position.

In 2024, we entered into cross currency interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $240 million in U.S. dollars ($324 million in Canadian dollars) to hedge the U.S. currency exposure of outstanding loans maturing in 2026 under our Bell Mobility trade loan agreement. The fair value of the cross currency interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 was an asset of $21 million recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current assets* in the statements of financial position.

In 2023, we entered into cross currency interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $360 million in U.S. dollars ($491 million in Canadian dollars) to hedge the U.S. currency exposure of outstanding loans maturing in 2025 under our Bell Mobility trade loan agreement. The fair value of the cross currency interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was an asset of $28 million recognized in *Other current assets* and a net liability of $15 million recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current liabilities*, respectively, in the statements of financial position.

In 2023, we entered into cross currency interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $850 million in U.S. dollars ($1,138 million in Canadian dollars) to hedge the U.S. currency exposure of our US-8 Notes maturing in 2033. The fair value of the cross currency interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was an asset of $11 million recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current assets* and a net liability of $37 million recognized in *Other current assets*, *Trade payables and other liabilities* and *Other non-current liabilities*, respectively, in the statements of financial position.

See Note 24, *Debt due within one year* and Note 25, *Long-term debt*, for additional details.

The following table provides further details on our outstanding foreign currency forward contracts and options as at December 31, 2024.

Type of hedge	Buy currency	Amount to receive	Sell currency	Amount to pay	Maturity	Hedged item
Cash flow[1]	USD	1,117	CAD	1,606	2025	Loans
Cash flow	USD	1,533	CAD	2,154	2025	Commercial paper
Cash flow	USD	671	CAD	873	2025	Anticipated purchases
Cash flow	PHP	3,193	CAD	75	2025	Anticipated purchases
Cash flow	USD	509	CAD	677	2026	Anticipated purchases
Economic	USD	280	CAD	375	2025	Anticipated purchases
Economic - swaps	CAD	423	USD	302	2025	Anticipated purchases
Economic - options[2]	USD	270	CAD	353	2025	Anticipated purchases
Economic - call options	USD	500	CAD	675	2025	Anticipated purchases
Economic - put options	USD	780	CAD	1,044	2025	Anticipated purchases
Economic - swaps	USD	102	CAD	140	2026	Anticipated purchases
Economic - call options	USD	120	CAD	158	2026	Anticipated purchases
Economic - call options	CAD	348	USD	240	2026	Anticipated purchases
Economic - put options	USD	150	CAD	197	2026	Anticipated purchases
Economic - swaps	USD	200	CAD	275	2027	Anticipated purchases

(1) *Forward contracts to hedge loans secured by receivables under our securitization program. See Note 24,* Debt due within one year *, for additional information.*
(2) *Foreign currency options with a leverage provision and a profit cap limitation.*

A 10% depreciation (appreciation) in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar would result in a gain of $ million (loss of $73 million) recognized in net earnings at December 31, 2024 and a gain of $119 million (loss of $107 million) recognized in *Other comprehensive income (loss)* at December 31, 2024, with all other variables held constant.

Interest rate exposures

In 2024, we terminated interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $525 million entered into in 2023 and 2022 used to hedge the fair value of our Series M-53 MTN debentures maturing in 2027. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at the date of termination was an asset of $6 million.

In 2024, we entered into, and subsequently terminated, forward starting interest rate swaps effective from 2026 with a notional amount of $336 million to hedge the fair value of our US-10 Notes maturing in 2054. The fair value of the forward starting interest rate swaps at the date of termination was an asset of $20 million.

In 2024, we terminated interest rate swaps entered into in 2023 with a notional amount of $250 million used to hedge the fair value of our Series M-52 MTN debentures maturing in 2030. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at the date of termination was an asset of $6 million.

In 2024, we terminated a series of interest rate swaps entered into in 2023 with a notional amount of $50 million maturing in 2025 and $150 million used to hedge the fair value of our Series M-57 MTN debentures maturing in 2032. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at the date of termination was an asset of $6 million.

In 2024, we entered into forward starting interest rate swaps, effective from 2025, with a notional amount of $800 million in U.S. dollars ($1,080 million in Canadian dollars), of which $400 million in U.S. dollars matures in each of 2030 and 2035, to hedge the interest rate exposure on future U.S. dollar debt issuances. Also in 2024, we terminated a portion of these forward starting interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $250 million in U.S. dollars ($338 million in Canadian dollars). The fair value of the forward starting interest rate swaps at the date of termination was an asset of $5 million. The fair value of the remaining forward starting interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $550 million in U.S. dollars ($742 million in Canadian dollars), of which $275 million in U.S. dollars matures in each of 2030 and 2035, at December 31, 2024 was an asset of $38 million recognized in *Other non-current assets* in the statements of financial position.

In 2024, we sold U.S. dollar interest rate swaptions with a notional amount of $214 million in U.S. dollars ($289 million in Canadian dollars), expiring in 2024, to hedge economically the fair value of future U.S. dollar debt issuances. The interest rate swaptions were terminated or expired unexercised.

In 2024, we sold interest rate swaptions, expiring in 2024, with a notional amount of $300 million to hedge economically the fair value of our M-17 MTN debentures maturing in 2035. The interest rate swaptions expired unexercised.

In 2024, we sold interest rate swaptions, expiring in 2024, with a notional amount of $750 million to hedge economically the fair value of our M-53 MTN debentures maturing in 2027. Interest rate swaptions with a notional amount of $625 million were settled. The fair value of the interest rate swaptions at the date of settlement was a liability of $6 million. The remaining interest rate swaptions expired unexercised.

In 2024, we sold interest rate floors, expiring in 2029, with a notional amount of $350 million. Also in 2024, we purchased, and subsequently terminated, interest rate options, expiring in 2026, with a notional amount of $440 million to hedge economically the interest cost of our M-62 MTN debentures maturing in 2029. The fair value of the interest rate options at the date of termination was an asset of $1 million. The fair value of the interest rate floors at December 31, 2024 was a liability of $2 million recognized in *Trade payables and other liabilities* and *Other non-current liabilities* in the statements of financial position.

In 2023, we sold interest rate swaptions with a notional amount of $250 million to hedge economically the fair value of our Series M-53 MTN debentures and we sold interest rate swaptions with a notional amount of $425 million to hedge economically the floating interest rate exposure relating to these debentures. These swaptions matured unexercised.

In 2023, we entered into forward starting interest rate swaps, effective from 2024, with a notional amount of $300 million to hedge the fair value of our series M-62 MTN debentures maturing in 2029. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was an asset of $27 million and $22 million, respectively, recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current assets* in the statements of financial position.

In 2023, we sold interest rate swaptions with a notional amount of $375 million to hedge economically the fair value of our Series M-52 MTN debentures. These swaptions were exercised in 2023, giving rise to a loss of $1 million recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements. The resulting interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $375 million hedge the fair value of our Series M-52 MTN debentures maturing in 2030. In 2023, we also entered into additional interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $125 million to hedge the fair value of our Series M-52 MTN debentures. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was an asset of $11 million recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current assets* and a net asset of $12 million recognized in *Other current assets*, *Trade payables and other liabilities* and *Other non-current assets*, respectively, in the statements of financial position.

In 2023, we sold interest rate swaptions with a notional amount of $125 million to hedge economically the fair value of our Series M-57 MTN debentures. These swaptions were exercised in 2023, giving rise to a loss of $2 million recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements. The resulting interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $125 million hedge the fair value of our Series M-57 MTN debentures maturing in 2032. In 2023, we also entered into additional interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $375 million to hedge the fair value of our Series M-57 MTN debentures. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was a net asset of $19 million recognized in *Other current assets*, *Trade payables and other liabilities* and *Other non-current assets* and a net asset of $24 million recognized in *Other current assets*, *Trade payables and other liabilities*, *Other non-current assets* and *Other non-current liabilities* in the statements of financial position.

In 2023, we entered into forward starting interest rate swaps, effective from 2028, with a notional amount of $25 million to hedge the fair value of our series M-59 MTN debentures maturing in 2053. In 2023, we also entered into forward starting interest rate swaps, effective from 2028, with a notional amount of $400 million to hedge the fair value of our series M-61 MTN debentures maturing in 2053. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was an asset of $35 million and $48 million, respectively, recognized in *Other non-current assets* in the statements of financial position.

In 2023, we entered into an amortizing interest rate swap with an initial notional amount of $97 million, to hedge the interest rate exposure on other debt maturing in 2028. The notional amount of the outstanding amortizing interest rate swap at December 31, 2024 was $123 million. The fair value of the amortizing interest rate swap at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was a liability of $4 million recognized in *Trade payables and other liabilities* and *Other non-current liabilities* and a net liability of $2 million recognized in *Other current assets* and *Other non-current liabilities,* respectively, in the statements of financial position.

See Note 24, *Debt due within one year* and Note 25, *Long-term debt*, for additional details.

A 1% increase (decrease) in interest rates would result in a loss (gain) of $28 million recognized in net earnings at December 31, 2024, with all other variables held constant.

Equity price exposures

We use equity forward contracts on BCE's common shares to hedge economically the cash flow exposure related to the settlement of equity settled share-based compensation plans. The fair value of our equity forward contracts at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was a net liability of $429 million and $162 million, respectively, recognized in *Other current assets, Trade payables and other liabilities,* and *Other non-current liabilities* in the statements of financial position. A loss of $269 million and $103 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, relating to the equity forward contracts is recognized in *Other expense* in the income statements. See Note 31, *Share-based payments*, for additional details.

A 5% increase (decrease) in the market price of BCE's common shares would result in a gain (loss) of $8 million recognized in net earnings at December 31, 2024, with all other variables held constant.

Capital management

We have various capital policies, procedures and processes which are utilized to seek to achieve our objectives for capital management. These include optimizing our cost of capital and maximizing shareholder return while balancing the interests of our stakeholders.

Our definition of capital includes equity attributable to BCE shareholders, debt, cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

In 2024, the key ratio that we used to monitor and manage our capital structure was a net debt leverage ratio[1]. In 2024, we increased our net debt leverage ratio target range to 3.0 times adjusted EBITDA from 2.0 to 2.5 times adjusted EBITDA in 2023. At December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, we had exceeded the limit of our internal net debt leverage ratio target range by 0.81 and 0.98, respectively.

We believe that certain investors and analysts use our net debt leverage ratio as a measure of financial leverage and health of the company.

The following table provides a summary of our key ratio.

At December 31	2024	2023
Net debt leverage ratio	**3.81**	3.48

On February 6, 2025, the board of directors of BCE declared a quarterly dividend of $0.9975 per common share, payable on April 15, 2025.

On February 7, 2024, the board of directors of BCE approved an increase of 3.1% in the annual dividend on BCE's common shares, from $3.87 to $3.99 per common share.

In both Q4 2023 and Q4 2024, BCE renewed its normal course issuer bid program (NCIB) with respect to its First Preferred Shares. See Note 30 *Share capital,* for additional details.

In Q4 2024, BCE amended its Shareholder Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRP) to provide, at the BCE board of directors' discretion, for the issuance of new common shares from treasury at a discount to the average market price of the common shares preceding the applicable dividend payment date (the Average Market Price). See Note 30, *Share capital*, for additional details.

(1) *Our net debt leverage ratio represents net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA. As of December 31, 2024, we define net debt as debt due within one year plus long-term debt and 50% of preferred shares, less cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, as shown in our statements of financial position. For the purposes of calculating our net debt leverage ratio, adjusted EBITDA is twelve-month trailing adjusted EBITDA.*

Note 30 Share capital

Preferred shares

BCE's articles of amalgamation, as amended, provide for an unlimited number of First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares, all without par value. The terms set out in the articles authorize BCE's directors to issue the shares in one or more series and to set the number of shares and the conditions for each series.

The following table provides a summary of the principal terms of BCE's First Preferred Shares as at December 31, 2024. There were no Second Preferred Shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024. BCE's articles of amalgamation, as amended, describe the terms and conditions of these shares in detail.

Series	Annual dividend rate	Convertible into	Conversion date	Redemption date	Redemption price	Number of shares issued and outstanding	Stated capital December 31, 2024	Stated capital December 31, 2023
Q	floating	Series R	December 1, 2030	At any time	$25.50	—	—	—
R[1]	3.018 %	Series Q	December 1, 2025	December 1, 2025	$25.00	7,610,500	**190**	194
S	floating	Series T	November 1, 2026	At any time	$25.50	2,001,167	**50**	51
T[1]	4.99 %	Series S	November 1, 2026	November 1, 2026	$25.00	5,175,533	**129**	132
Y	floating	Series Z	December 1, 2027	At any time	$25.50	5,958,652	**149**	161
Z[1]	5.346 %	Series Y	December 1, 2027	December 1, 2027	$25.00	2,658,031	**66**	68
AA[1]	4.94 %	Series AB	September 1, 2027	September 1, 2027	$25.00	11,171,231	**285**	293
AB	floating	Series AA	September 1, 2027	At any time	$25.50	6,399,439	**163**	176
AC[1]	5.08 %	Series AD	March 1, 2028	March 1, 2028	$25.00	6,312,874	**161**	165
AD	floating	Series AC	March 1, 2028	At any time	$25.50	11,722,138	**299**	319
AE	floating	Series AF	February 1, 2025	At any time	$25.50	5,827,613	**146**	151
AF[1]	3.865 %	Series AE	February 1, 2025	February 1, 2025	$25.00	8,820,587	**221**	227
AG[1]	3.37 %	Series AH	May 1, 2026	May 1, 2026	$25.00	8,316,930	**208**	211
AH	floating	Series AG	May 1, 2026	At any time	$25.50	4,655,070	**116**	120
AI[1]	3.39 %	Series AJ	August 1, 2026	August 1, 2026	$25.00	8,972,840	**224**	231
AJ	floating	Series AI	August 1, 2026	At any time	$25.50	3,827,260	**96**	103
AK[1]	3.306 %	Series AL	December 31, 2026	December 31, 2026	$25.00	21,391,312	**535**	558
AL[2]	floating	Series AK	December 31, 2026	At any time		1,724,288	**43**	44
AM[1]	2.939 %	Series AN	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026	$25.00	9,951,978	**228**	233
AN[2]	floating	Series AM	March 31, 2026	At any time		1,004,422	**23**	24
AO	fixed	Series AP				—	**—**	—
AP	floating	Series AO				—	**—**	—
AQ[1]	6.538 %	Series AR	September 30, 2028	September 30, 2028	$25.00	8,102,214	**201**	206
AR[3]	floating	Series AQ	September 30, 2033	At any time		—	**—**	—
							3,533	3,667

(1) *BCE may redeem each of these series of First Preferred Shares on the applicable redemption date and every five years thereafter.*

(2) *BCE may redeem Series AL and AN First Preferred Shares at $ 25.00 per share on December 31, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, and every five years thereafter (each, a Series conversion date). Alternatively, BCE may redeem Series AL or AN First Preferred Shares at $25.50 per share on any date which is not a Series conversion date for the applicable series of First Preferred Shares.*

(3) *If Series AR First Preferred Shares are issued on September 30, 2028, BCE may redeem such shares at $ 25.00 per share on September 30, 2033 and every five years thereafter (each, a Series conversion date). Alternatively, BCE may redeem Series AR Preferred Shares at $25.50 per share on any date which is not a Series conversion date for such series of First Preferred Shares.*

Normal course issuer bid for BCE First Preferred Shares

On November 7, 2024, BCE announced the renewal of its NCIB to purchase for cancellation up to 10% of the public float of each series of BCE's outstanding First Preferred Shares that are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX). The NCIB will extend from November 11, 2024 to November 10, 2025, or an earlier date should BCE complete its purchases under the NCIB.

In 2024, BCE repurchased and canceled 5,346,488 First Preferred Shares under its NCIB with a stated capital of $134 million for a total cost of $92 million. The remaining $42 million was recorded to contributed surplus.

Subsequent to year end, BCE repurchased and canceled 1,413,405 First Preferred Shares under its NCIB with a stated capital of $35 million for a total cost of $25 million. The remaining $10 million was recorded to contributed surplus.

On November 2, 2023, BCE announced the renewal of its NCIB to purchase for cancellation up to 10% of the public float of each series of BCE's outstanding First Preferred Shares that are listed on the TSX. The NCIB extended from November 9, 2023 to November 8, 2024.

In 2023, BCE repurchased and canceled 8,124,533 First Preferred Shares under its NCIB with a stated capital of $203 million for a total cost of $140 million. The remaining $63 million was recorded to contributed surplus.

Voting rights

All of the issued and outstanding First Preferred Shares at December 31, 2024 are non-voting, except under special circumstances when the holders are entitled to one vote per share.

Priority and entitlement to dividends

The First Preferred Shares of all series rank at parity with each other and in priority to all other shares of BCE with respect to payment of dividends and with respect to distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of BCE.

Holders of Series R, T, Z, AA, AC, AF, AG, AI, AK, AM and AQ First Preferred Shares are entitled to fixed cumulative quarterly dividends. The dividend rate on these shares is reset every five years, as set out in BCE's articles of amalgamation, as amended.

Holders of Series S, Y, AB, AD, AE, AH and AJ First Preferred Shares are entitled to floating adjustable cumulative monthly dividends. The floating dividend rate on these shares is calculated every month, as set out in BCE's articles of amalgamation, as amended.

Holders of Series AL and AN First Preferred Shares are entitled to floating cumulative quarterly dividends. The floating dividend rate on these shares is calculated every quarter, as set out in BCE's articles of amalgamation, as amended.

Dividends on all series of First Preferred Shares are paid as and when declared by the board of directors of BCE.

Conversion features

All of the issued and outstanding First Preferred Shares at December 31, 2024 are convertible at the holder's option into another associated series of First Preferred Shares on a one-for-one basis according to the terms set out in BCE's articles of amalgamation, as amended.

Conversion of First Preferred Shares

Subsequent to year end, on February 1, 2025, 8,050 of BCE's fixed-rate Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series AF (Series AF Preferred Shares) were converted, on a one-for-one basis, into floating-rate Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series AE (Series AE Preferred Shares). In addition, on February 1, 2025, 2,479,334 of BCE's Series AE Preferred Shares were converted, on a one-for-one basis, into Series AF Preferred Shares.

Common shares and Class B shares

BCE's articles of amalgamation provide for an unlimited number of voting common shares and non-voting Class B shares, all without par value. The common shares and the Class B shares rank equally in the payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets if BCE is liquidated, dissolved or wound up, after payments due to the holders of preferred shares. No Class B shares were outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The following table provides details about the outstanding common shares of BCE.

		2024		2023	
	Note	Number of shares	Stated capital	Number of shares	Stated capital
Outstanding, January 1		**912,274,545**	**20,859**	911,982,866	20,840
Shares issued under deferred share plan		**8,558**	**1**	843	—
Shares issued under employee stock option plan	31	**—**	**—**	306,139	19
Unclaimed shares[1]		**—**	**—**	(15,303)	—
Outstanding, December 31		**912,283,103**	**20,860**	912,274,545	20,859

(1) *Represents unclaimed shares following the expiry of former Manitoba Telecom Services Inc. (MTS) shareholders' rights to receive BCE common shares in connection with the acquisition of MTS.*

Discounted Treasury Dividend Reinvestment Plan

In Q4 2024, BCE amended its DRP to provide, at the BCE board of directors' discretion, for the issuance of new common shares from treasury at a discount to the Average Market Price. Commencing with the dividend payable on January 15, 2025 to eligible shareholders as of the December 16, 2024 record date, and subsequently until further notice, common shares will be issued from treasury at a discount of 2% to the Average Market Price.

Subsequent to year end, on January 15, 2025,9,540,786 common shares were issued from treasury under the DRP to shareholders of record on December 16, 2024 holding 308,654,258 common shares, for $314 million.

Contributed surplus

Contributed surplus in 2024 and 2023 includes premiums in excess of par value upon the issuance of BCE common shares and share-based compensation expense net of settlements.

Note 31 Share-based payments

The following share-based payment amounts are included in *Operating costs* in the income statements.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
RSUs and PSUs	**(52)**	(62)
ESP and DSUs	**(32)**	(33)
Total share-based payments	**(84)**	(95)

Description of the plans

ESP

The ESP is designed to encourage employees of BCE and its participating subsidiaries to own shares of BCE. Employees can choose to have up to 2% of their eligible annual earnings withheld through regular payroll deductions for the purchase of BCE common shares. In some cases, the employer also contributes up to 2% of the employee's eligible annual earnings to the plan. Dividends are credited to the participant's account on each dividend payment date and are equivalent in value to the dividends paid on BCE common shares. Employer contributions to the ESP and related dividends are subject to employees holding their shares for a two-year vesting period.

The trustee of the ESP buys BCE common shares for the participants on the open market, by private purchase or from treasury. BCE determines the method the trustee uses to buy the shares.

At December 31, 2024, 4,360,087 common shares were authorized for issuance from treasury under the ESP. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were 1,239,411 and 1,077,613 unvested employer ESP contributions, respectively.

RSUs/PSUs

RSUs/PSUs are granted to executives and other eligible employees. Dividends in the form of additional RSUs/PSUs are credited to the participant's account on each dividend payment date and are equivalent in value to the dividends paid on BCE common shares. Executives and other eligible employees are granted a specific number of RSUs/PSUs for a given performance period based mainly on their level and position. RSUs/PSUs vest fully after three years of continuous employment from the date of grant and if performance objectives are met for PSUs, as determined by the board of directors.

The following table summarizes RSUs/PSUs outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Number of RSUs/PSUs	2024	2023
Outstanding, January 1	**3,412,812**	3,124,187
Granted[1]	**1,236,690**	1,125,502
Dividends credited	**284,530**	213,427
Settled	**(1,296,656)**	(957,402)
Forfeited	**(58,476)**	(92,902)
Outstanding, December 31	**3,578,900**	3,412,812
Vested, December 31[2]	**1,090,574**	1,225,815

(1) *The weighted average fair value of the RSUs/PSUs granted was $ 50 in 2024 and $ 61 in 2023.*
(2) *The RSUs/PSUs vested on December 31, 2024 were fully settled in February 2025 with BCE common shares and/or DSUs.*

DSUs

Eligible bonuses and RSUs may be paid in the form of DSUs when executives or other eligible employees elect or are required to participate in the plan. The value of a DSU at the issuance date is equal to the value of one BCE common share. For non-management directors, compensation is paid in DSUs until the minimum share ownership requirement is met; thereafter, at least 50% of their compensation is paid in DSUs. There are no vesting requirements relating to DSUs. Dividends in the form of additional DSUs are credited to the participant's account on each dividend payment date and are equivalent in value to the dividends paid on BCE common shares. DSUs are settled when the holder leaves the company.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were3,560,305 and 3,573,182 DSUs outstanding, respectively.

Stock options

Under BCE's long-term incentive plans, BCE may grant options to executives to buy BCE common shares. The subscription price of a grant is based on the higher of:

- the volume-weighted average of the trading price on the trading day immediately prior to the effective date of the grant
- the volume-weighted average of the trading price for the last five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately prior to the effective date of the grant

At December 31, 2024, in addition to the stock options outstanding,5,434,793 common shares were authorized for issuance under these plans. Options vest fully after three years of continuous employment from the date of grant. All options become exercisable when they vest and can be exercised for a period of seven years from the date of grant for options granted prior to 2019 andten years from the date of grant for options granted since 2019.

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

		2024		2023	
	Note	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price ($)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Outstanding, January 1		**7,484,561**	**61**	7,802,108	61
Exercised[1]	30	**—**	**n.a.**	(306,139)	60
Forfeited or expired		**(938,742)**	**59**	(11,408)	63
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31		**6,545,819**	**61**	7,484,561	61

(1) *There were no stock options exercised in 2024. The weighted average market share price for stock options exercised in 2023 was $ 63.*

The following table provides additional information about BCE's stock option plans at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Stock options outstanding					
	2024			2023		
Range of exercise prices	Number	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price ($)	Number	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price ($)
$50-$59	**3,390,928**	**3**	**58**	**4,291,180**	**3**	**58**
$60 & above	**3,154,891**	**5**	**65**	**3,193,381**	**6**	**65**
	6,545,819	**4**	**61**	**7,484,561**	**4**	**61**

Note 32 Additional cash flow information

The following table provides a reconciliation of changes in assets and liabilities arising from financing activities.

	Note	Debt due within one year and long-term debt	Derivative to hedge foreign currency on debt (1)	Dividends payable	Other liabilities (2)	Total
January 1, 2024		**36,177**	**(153)**	**910**	**78**	**37,012**
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities						
Increase in notes payable		**1,817**	**128**	**—**	**—**	**1,945**
Issue of long-term debt		**3,834**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,834**
Repayment of supplier finance arrangements (2)		**(78)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(78)**
Repayment of long-term debt		**(3,289)**	**64**	**—**	**—**	**(3,225)**
Cash dividends paid on common and preferred shares		**—**	**—**	**(3,800)**	**—**	**(3,800)**
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	36	**—**	**—**	**(68)**	**—**	**(68)**
Other financing activities		**(27)**	**—**	**—**	**(4)**	**(31)**
Total cash flows from (used in) financing activities excluding equity		**2,257**	**192**	**(3,868)**	**(4)**	**(1,423)**
Non-cash changes arising from						
Increase in lease liabilities		**774**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**774**
Dividends declared on common and preferred shares		**—**	**—**	**3,827**	**—**	**3,827**
Dividends declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		**—**	**—**	**68**	**—**	**68**
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		**987**	**(987)**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Business acquisitions	4	**120**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**120**
Reclassification to liabilities held for sale	16	**(10)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(10)**
Additions to supplier finance arrangements		**58**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**58**
Other		**141**	**(27)**	**(4)**	**(69)**	**41**
Total non-cash changes		**2,070**	**(1,014)**	**3,891**	**(69)**	**4,878**
December 31, 2024		**40,504**	**(975)**	**933**	**5**	**40,467**

(1) *Included in* Other current assets, Other non-current assets, Trade payables and other liabilities *and* Other non-current liabilities *in the statements of financial position.*
(2) *Included in* Repayment of long-term debt *in the statements of cash flows.*

	Note	Debt due within one year and long-term debt[1]	Derivative to hedge foreign currency on debt[2]	Dividends payable	Other liabilities	Total
January 1, 2023		31,920	(307)	867	253	32,733
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities						
Decrease in notes payable		(646)	—	—	—	(646)
Issue of long-term debt		5,195	—	—	—	5,195
Repayment of supplier finance arrangements[3]		(81)	—	—	—	(81)
Repayment of long-term debt		(1,777)	—	—	—	(1,777)
Repurchase of financial liability		—	—	—	(149)	(149)
Cash dividends paid on common and preferred shares		—	—	(3,668)	—	(3,668)
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	36	—	—	(47)	—	(47)
Other financing activities		(24)	—	—	—	(24)
Total cash flows from (used in) financing activities excluding equity		2,667	—	(3,715)	(149)	(1,197)
Non-cash changes arising from						
Increase in lease liabilities		1,562	—	—	—	1,562
Dividends declared on common and preferred shares		—	—	3,717	—	3,717
Dividends declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		—	—	47	—	47
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(169)	169	—	—	—
Business acquisitions	4	5	—	—	—	5
Business disposition	4	(93)	—	—	—	(93)
Reclassification to liabilities held for sale	16	(7)	—	—	—	(7)
Additions to supplier finance arrangements		68	—	—	—	68
Other		224	(15)	(6)	(26)	177
Total non-cash changes		1,590	154	3,758	(26)	5,476
December 31, 2023		36,177	(153)	910	78	37,012

(1) *We have reclassified amounts from the previous period to make them consistent with the presentation for the current period.*
(2) *Included in* Other current assets, Other non-current assets *and* Trade payables and other liabilities *in the statements of financial position.*
(3) *Included in* Repayment of long-term debt *in the statements of cash flows.*

Note 33 Remaining performance obligations

The following table shows revenues expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as at December 31, 2024.

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Bell CTS	2,944	1,663	657	314	132	425	6,135

When estimating minimum transaction prices allocated to the remaining unfulfilled, or partially unfulfilled, performance obligations, BCE applied the practical expedient to not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have an original expected duration of one year or less and for those contracts where we bill the same value as that which is transferred to the customer.

Note 34 Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

The following table is a summary of our contractual obligations at December 31, 2024 that are due in each of the next five years and thereafter.

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Commitments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,747	1,133	589	304	307	1,109	**5,189**
Purchase obligations	711	617	381	257	240	612	**2,818**
Planned acquisition of Ziply Fiber	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	**7,000**
Leases committed not yet commenced	6	1	—	—	—	—	**7**
Total	**9,464**	**1,751**	**970**	**561**	**547**	**1,721**	**15,014**

Our commitments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets include program and feature film rights and investments to expand and update our networks to meet customer demand.

Purchase obligations consist of contractual obligations under service and product contracts for operating expenditures and other purchase obligations.

On November 4, 2024, BCE announced that Bell Canada had entered into an agreement to acquire Ziply Fiber, the leading fibre Internet provider in the Pacific Northwest of the United States, for approximately $3.65 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $5 billion in Canadian dollars) in cash and the assumption of outstanding net debt of approximately $1.45 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $2 billion in Canadian dollars) to be rolled over at transaction close, representing a transaction value of approximately $5.1 billion in U.S. dollars (approximately $7 billion in Canadian dollars). The transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals including the Federal Communications Commission and approvals by state Public Utilities Commissions and, as such, there can be no assurance that the transaction will ultimately be consummated. The proposed acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2025.

Our commitments for leases not yet commenced include real estate, OOH advertising spaces and fibre use. These leases are non-cancellable.

Contingencies

As part of its ongoing review of wholesale Internet rates, on October 6, 2016, the Canadian Radiotelevision and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) significantly reduced, on an interim basis, some of the wholesale rates that Bell Canada and other major providers charge for access by third-party Internet resellers to fibre-to-the-node (FTTN) or cable networks, as applicable. On August 15, 2019, the CRTC further reduced the wholesale rates that Internet resellers pay to access network infrastructure built by facilities-based providers like Bell Canada, with retroactive effect back to March 2016.

The August 2019 decision was stayed, first by the Federal Court of Appeal and then by the CRTC, with the result that it never came into effect. In response to review and vary applications filed by each of Bell Canada, five major cable carriers (Cogeco Communications Inc., Bragg Communications Inc. (Eastlink), Rogers Communications Canada Inc., Shaw Communications Inc. and Videotron Ltée) and Telus Communications Inc., the CRTC issued Decision 2021-181 on May 27, 2021, which mostly reinstated the rates prevailing prior to August 2019 with some reductions to the Bell Canada rates with retroactive effect to March 2016. As a result, in Q2 2021, we recorded a reduction in revenue of $44 million in our income statements.

While there remains a requirement to refund monies to third-party Internet resellers, the establishment of final wholesale rates that are similar to those prevailing since 2019 reduces the impact of the CRTC's long-running review of wholesale Internet rates. The largest reseller, TekSavvy Solutions Inc. (TekSavvy), obtained leave to appeal the CRTC's decision of May 27, 2021 before the Federal Court of Appeal. On July 22, 2024, the Federal Court of Appeal issued a decision rejecting TekSavvy's appeal of Decision 2021-181 pursuant to which the CRTC had, in May 2021, mostly reinstated wholesale Internet rates prevailing prior to August 2019. On September 30, 2024, TekSavvy sought leave to appeal that decision to the Supreme Court of Canada. The decision was also challenged in three petitions brought by TekSavvy, the Canadian Network Operators Consortium Inc. and National Capital Freenet before Cabinet, but on May 26, 2022, Cabinet announced it would not alter the decision.

In the ordinary course of business, we become involved in various claims and legal proceedings seeking monetary damages and other relief. In particular, because of the nature of our consumer-facing business, we are exposed to class actions pursuant to which substantial monetary damages may be claimed. Due to the inherent risks and uncertainties of the litigation process, we cannot predict the final outcome or timing of claims and legal proceedings. Subject to the foregoing, and based on information currently available and management's assessment of the merits of the claims and legal proceedings pending at March 6, 2025, management believes that the ultimate resolution of these claims and legal proceedings is unlikely to have

a material and negative effect on our financial statements. We believe that we have strong defences and we intend to vigorously defend our positions.

Note 35 Related party transactions

Subsidiaries

The following table shows BCE's significant subsidiaries at December 31, 2024. BCE has other subsidiaries which have not been included in the table as each represents less than 10% individually and less than 20% in aggregate of total consolidated revenues.

All of these significant subsidiaries are incorporated in Canada and provide services to each other in the normal course of operations. The value of these transactions is eliminated on consolidation.

	Ownership percentage	
Subsidiary	**2024**	**2023**
Bell Canada	**100 %**	100 %
Bell Mobility Inc.	**100 %**	100 %
Bell Media Inc.	**100 %**	100 %

Transactions with joint arrangements and associates

During 2024 and 2023, BCE provided communication services and received programming content and other services in the normal course of business on an arm's length basis to and from its joint arrangements and associates. Our joint arrangements and associates include MLSE, Glentel Inc. and Dome Productions Partnership. From time to time, BCE may be required to make capital contributions in its investments.

In 2024, BCE recognized revenues and incurred expenses with our joint arrangements and associates of **$9** million (2023 – $12 million) and $150 million (2023 – $200 million), respectively.

BCE Master Trust Fund

Bimcor Inc. (Bimcor), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bell Canada, is the administrator of the Master Trust Fund. Bimcor recognized management fees of **$14** million for 2024 and $15 million for 2023 from the Master Trust Fund. The details of BCE's post-employment benefit plans are set out in Note 27,*Post-employment benefit plans*.

Compensation of key management personnel

The following table includes compensation of key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 included in our income statements. Key management personnel have the authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling our business activities and consists of our Board of Directors and our Executive Leadership Team.

For the year ended December 31	2024	2023
Wages, salaries, fees and related taxes and benefits	**(19)**	(28)
Post-employment benefit plans and OPEBs cost	**(3)**	(3)
Share-based compensation	**(26)**	(30)
Key management personnel compensation expense	**(48)**	(61)

Note 36 Significant partly-owned subsidiary

The following tables show summarized financial information for our subsidiary with significant non-controlling interest (NCI).

Summarized statements of financial position

	CTV Specialty[1] [2]	
For the year ended December 31	**2024**	**2023**
Current assets	**423**	466
Non-current assets	**733**	941
Total assets	**1,156**	1,407
Current liabilities	**164**	153
Non-current liabilities	**92**	239
Total liabilities	**256**	392
Total equity attributable to BCE shareholders	**631**	707
NCI	**269**	308

(1) *At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the ownership interest held by NCI in CTV Specialty Television Inc. (CTV Specialty) was 29.9%. CTV Specialty was incorporated and operated in Canada as at such dates.*
(2) *CTV Specialty's net assets at December 31, 2024 and 2023 include nil and $7 million, respectively, directly attributable to NCI.*

Selected income and cash flow information

	CTV Specialty[1]	
For the year ended December 31	**2024**	**2023**
Operating revenues	**991**	969
Net earnings	**100**	209
Net earnings attributable to NCI	**31**	65
Total comprehensive income	**108**	196
Total comprehensive income attributable to NCI	**34**	61
Cash dividends paid to NCI	**68**	47

(1) *CTV Specialty's net earnings and total comprehensive income include $ 2 million and $3 million directly attributable to NCI for 2024 and 2023,* respectively.

Reports on internal controls

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting

The management of BCE Inc. (BCE) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel of BCE, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management evaluated, under the supervision of and with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2024, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2024. There were no material weaknesses that have been identified by BCE's management in internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2024.

Our internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2024 has been audited by Deloitte LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, who also audited our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. Deloitte LLP issued an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2024.

(signed) Mirko Bibic
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Curtis Millen
Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

(signed) Thierry Chaumont
Senior Vice-President, Controller and Tax

March 6, 2025

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of BCE Inc.

Opinion on internal control over financial reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of BCE Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control –Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024, of the Company and our report dated March 6, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 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.

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

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.

/s/ Deloitte LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Montréal, Canada
March 6, 2025

Exhibit 99.5

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-12130 on Form F-3, Registration Statement No. 333-283289 on Form F-3D, Registration Statements Nos. 333-279247 and 333-279247-01 on Form F-10, Registration Statements Nos. 333-284730 and 333-284730-01 on Form F-10, and Registration Statements Nos. 333-12780 and 333-12802 on Form S-8, and to the use of our reports dated March 6, 2025, relating to the financial statements of BCE Inc. (the "Company") and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Montréal, Canada

March 7, 2025

Exhibit 99.6

NOTICE OF RELIANCE
SECTION 13.4 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 51-102
CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS

To: Alberta Securities Commission
British Columbia Securities Commission
Manitoba Securities Commission
Financial and Consumer Services Commission, New Brunswick
Office of the Superintendent of Securities, Newfoundland and Labrador
Nova Scotia Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
Department of Justice and Public Safety, Financial and Consumer Services Division, Prince Edward Island
Autorité des marchés financiers
Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority of Saskatchewan
Toronto Stock Exchange

Notice is hereby given that Bell Canada relies on the continuous disclosure documents filed by BCE Inc. pursuant to the exemption from the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations ("NI 51-102") provided in Section 13.4 of NI 51-102.

The continuous disclosure documents of BCE Inc. can be found for viewing in electronic format at www.sedarplus.ca.

Attached to this notice and forming part thereof is the consolidating summary financial information for BCE Inc. as required by Section 13.4 of NI 51-102.

Dated: March 7, 2025

BELL CANADA

By: *(signed) Thierry Chaumont*
Name: Thierry Chaumont
Title: Senior Vice-President, Controller and Tax

Bell

BELL CANADA

UNAUDITED SELECTED SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (1)

For the periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

BCE Inc. fully and unconditionally guarantees the payment obligations of its 100% owned subsidiary Bell Canada under the public debt issued by Bell Canada. Accordingly, the following summary financial information is provided by Bell Canada in compliance with the requirements of section 13.4 of National Instrument 51-102 (Continuous Disclosure Obligations) providing for an exemption for certain credit support issuers. The tables below contain selected summary financial information for (i) BCE Inc. (as credit supporter), (ii) Bell Canada (as credit support issuer) on a consolidated basis, (iii) BCE Inc.'s subsidiaries, other than Bell Canada, on a combined basis, (iv) consolidating adjustments, and (v) BCE Inc. and all of its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, in each case for the periods indicated. Such summary financial information for BCE Inc. and Bell Canada and all other subsidiaries is intended to provide investors with meaningful and comparable financial information about BCE Inc. and its subsidiaries. This summary financial information should be read in conjunction with BCE Inc.'s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

For the periods ended December 31:

	BCE INC. ("CREDIT SUPPORTER") (2)		BELL CANADA CONSOLIDATED ("CREDIT SUPPORT ISSUER")		SUBSIDIARIES OF BCE INC. OTHER THAN BELL CANADA (3)		CONSOLIDATING ADJUSTMENTS (4)		BCE INC. CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Operating revenues	—	—	**24,409**	24,673	—	—	—	—	**24,409**	24,673
Net earnings from continuing operations attributable to owners	**344**	2,263	**996**	2,858	**162**	157	**(1,158)**	(3,015)	**344**	2,263
Net earnings attributable to owners	**344**	2,263	**996**	2,858	**162**	157	**(1,158)**	(3,015)	**344**	2,263

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively:

	BCE INC. ("CREDIT SUPPORTER") (2)		BELL CANADA CONSOLIDATED ("CREDIT SUPPORT ISSUER")		SUBSIDIARIES OF BCE INC. OTHER THAN BELL CANADA (3)		CONSOLIDATING ADJUSTMENTS (4)		BCE INC. CONSOLIDATED	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023
Total Current Assets	**711**	772	**12,409**	10,472	**146**	646	**(4,343)**	(3,992)	**8,923**	7,898
Total Non-current Assets	**21,495**	23,307	**57,915**	57,655	**21**	21	**(14,869)**	(16,941)	**64,562**	64,042
Total Current Liabilities	**5,022**	3,521	**14,086**	12,496	**81**	81	**(4,343)**	(3,991)	**14,846**	12,107
Total Non-current Liabilities	**113**	329	**40,603**	38,378	**—**	—	**563**	569	**41,279**	39,276

(1) The summary financial information is prepared in accordance with IFRS ® Accounting Standards and is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Canadian Accounting Standards Board for publicly-accountable enterprises.
(2) This column accounts for investments in all subsidiaries of BCE Inc. under the equity method.
(3) This column accounts for investments in all subsidiaries of BCE Inc. (other than Bell Canada) on a consolidated basis.
(4) This column includes the necessary amounts to eliminate the intercompany balances between BCE Inc., Bell Canada and other subsidiaries and other adjustments to arrive at the information for BCE Inc. on a consolidated basis.

EXHIBIT 99.7

BCE Inc.

EXHIBIT TO 2024 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EARNINGS COVERAGE

The following consolidated financial ratios are calculated for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, give effect to the issuance and redemption of all long-term debt since January 1, 2024 as if these transactions occurred on January 1, 2024, and are based on unaudited financial information of BCE Inc.

	December 31, 2024
Earnings coverage of interest on debt requirements based on net earnings attributable to owners of BCE Inc. before interest expense and income tax:	1.3 times
Earnings coverage of interest on debt requirements based on net earnings attributable to owners of BCE Inc. before interest expense, income tax and non-controlling interest:	1.3 times

Exhibit 99.31

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Mirko Bibic, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of BCE Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 7, 2025

(signed) Mirko Bibic
Mirko Bibic
President and Chief Executive Officer
BCE Inc.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Curtis Millen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of BCE Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 7, 2025

(signed) Curtis Millen
Curtis Millen
Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer
BCE Inc.

Exhibit 99.32

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. Section 1350), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, each of the undersigned officers of BCE Inc. (the "Company"), does hereby certify that:

the annual report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 of the Company (the "Form 40-F") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the information contained in the Form 40-F fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 7, 2025

(signed) Mirko Bibic
Mirko Bibic
President and Chief Executive Officer
BCE Inc.

Date: March 7, 2025

(signed) Curtis Millen
Curtis Millen
Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer
BCE Inc.