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VIVENDI UNIVERSAL  
Form POS AM  
August 30, 2001

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AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON AUGUST 30, 2001

REGISTRATION NO. 333-48966

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
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POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 5 ON

FORM F-1  
TO

FORM F-4  
REGISTRATION STATEMENT  
UNDER  
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933  
-----

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL  
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE  
(STATE OR JURISDICTION OF  
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

7389  
(PRIMARY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL  
CLASSIFICATION CODE NUMBER)

NONE  
(I.R.S. EMPLO  
IDENTIFICATION

42, AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND, 75380 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE, 33 (1) 71 71 10 00  
(ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE, OF  
REGISTRANT'S PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL U.S. HOLDING CO., 800 THIRD AVENUE, 7TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW  
YORK 10022, (212) 572-7000

(NAME, ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE,  
OF AGENT FOR SERVICE)

-----  
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NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019-7472  
(212) 474-1000

PARIS, 75008 FRANCE  
33 (1) 44 35 35 35

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APPROXIMATE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROPOSED SALE TO THE PUBLIC: AS SOON  
AS PRACTICABLE AFTER THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE.  
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If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on  
a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of  
1933, please check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering  
pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and  
list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective  
registration statement for the same offering.  -----

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c)  
under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act  
registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement  
for the same offering.  -----

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d)  
under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act  
registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement  
for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434,  
check the following box.  -----  
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PROSPECTUS

[VIVENDI UNIVERSAL LOGO]

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ORDINARY SHARES  
(NOMINAL VALUE E5.50 PER SHARE)

Vivendi Universal is offering its ordinary shares, represented by Vivendi  
Universal American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, to the holders of exchangeable  
shares of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc., an indirect subsidiary of Vivendi  
Universal. Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. issued the exchangeable shares to  
Canadian resident Seagram shareholders who elected to receive the exchangeable  
shares in connection with the merger transactions among Vivendi S.A., The  
Seagram Company Ltd. and Canal Plus S.A. Holders of exchangeable shares may  
exchange those shares for Vivendi Universal ADSs at any time prior to their  
redemption date on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment in limited  
circumstances.

Vivendi Universal is the legal successor to Vivendi and the surviving

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corporation of the merger transactions among Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus. Vivendi Universal ordinary shares began trading on the Paris Bourse on December 11, 2000. Vivendi Universal ADSs began trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol "V" on December 11, 2000. On August 29, 2001, the U.S. dollar equivalent of the closing price of the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares on the Paris Bourse was U.S.\$56.01 per share and the closing price of the Vivendi Universal ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange was U.S.\$55.95 per share.

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INVESTING IN THE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ORDINARY SHARES REPRESENTED BY VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. SEE "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 7.

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NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is August 30, 2001.

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### SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information in this document. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this entire document for a more complete understanding of the offering.

### BACKGROUND

On December 8, 2000, Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus completed a series of transactions pursuant to which the three companies combined into Vivendi Universal. Following completion of the merger transactions, Vivendi Universal became one of the world's leading media and communications companies, with assets that include the world's largest recorded music company, one of the largest film libraries in the world and leading businesses in the telecommunications, television, publishing and Internet industries. Vivendi Universal intends to become a fully integrated global media and communications company capable of providing a diverse array of entertainment and information over wired and wireless access devices using cable, Internet, satellite and broadcast networks.

The merger transactions included the following:

- The merger of Vivendi into its wholly owned subsidiary Vivendi Universal. Prior to the merger transactions, Vivendi Universal functioned as a non-operating holding company;
- Vivendi Universal's acquisition of all of the businesses of Canal Plus not subject to a French law that prohibits any person from owning more than 49% of a French television broadcaster. Canal Plus's French premium pay television channel was retained by Canal Plus. Public Canal Plus shareholders retained their 51% interest in Canal Plus and Vivendi Universal now holds the remaining 49%. The businesses that Vivendi Universal acquired from Canal Plus are now operated collectively as Groupe Canal S.A. (CANAL+); and
- Vivendi Universal's combination, through its subsidiaries, with Seagram in accordance with a plan of arrangement under Canadian law.

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Upon the completion of the merger transactions, Seagram shareholders, other than those exercising dissenters' rights, received, for each Seagram common share held, 0.80 Vivendi Universal ADSs or, if elected by a Canadian resident shareholder of Seagram, 0.80 non-voting exchangeable shares of Vivendi Universal's indirect Canadian subsidiary Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. and an equal number of related voting rights in Vivendi Universal.

### VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

Vivendi Universal is a societe anonyme organized under the laws of the Republic of France. Its principal executive offices are located at 42, avenue de Friedland, 75380 Paris Cedex 08, France, and its telephone number is 33(1) 71 71 10 00.

Vivendi Universal is one of Europe's largest companies, with revenue in the year ended December 31, 2000 of E41.8 billion. Vivendi Universal operates in two global core businesses: Media and Communications, and Environmental Services.

The Media and Communications business is divided into five business segments: Music, Publishing and TV & Film, which constitute its content businesses, and Telecoms and Internet, its access businesses. The Music business produces, markets and distributes recorded music throughout the world in all major genres, manufactures, sells and distributes video products in the United States and internationally, and licenses music copyrights. The Publishing business provides content across multiple platforms including print, multimedia, on the wired Internet and to PDAs (Personal Digital Assistants) via WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) technology. The Publishing business provides content in five markets: Games, Education, Literature, Health and Information. The TV & Film business produces and distributes motion picture, television and home video/DVD products worldwide, operates and has ownership interests in a number of cable and pay television channels, engages in the licensing of merchandising and film property rights, and operates theme parks and

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retail stores around the world. The Telecoms business provides a broad range of telecommunications services, including mobile and fixed telephony, Internet access and data services and transmission, principally in Europe. The Internet business manages strategic Internet initiatives and new online ventures for Vivendi Universal. Utilizing advanced digital distribution technology, the Internet business develops e-commerce, e-services and thematic portals that offer access to the Internet through a variety of devices, including mobile phones, PDAs, interactive TV and computers.

Vivendi Environnement, a 63% effectively owned subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, operates the Environmental Services business, with operations around the globe. Vivendi Environnement provides environmental management services, including water treatment and system operation, waste management, energy

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services (excluding the sale, production and trading of electricity) and transportation services, to a wide range of public authorities and industrial, commercial and residential customers.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL EXCHANGE CO INC.

The Vivendi Universal ordinary shares represented by Vivendi Universal ADSs offered by this prospectus are being offered in exchange for exchangeable shares of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco, an indirect Canadian subsidiary of Vivendi Universal. Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. has not to date engaged in any activities other than those incident to its formation, those associated with the merger transactions and those related to its exchangeable shares and other capital stock.

### REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Because Vivendi Universal is a non-Canadian company, Canadian resident Seagram shareholders that exchanged Seagram common shares for Vivendi Universal ADSs in the merger transactions generally recognized a taxable gain or a loss upon that exchange under Canadian tax law. To allow Canadian resident Seagram shareholders to participate in the plan of arrangement on a tax-deferred basis, those shareholders were eligible to receive, for each Seagram common share they owned, 0.80 exchangeable shares and an equal number of Vivendi Universal voting rights instead of Vivendi Universal ADSs. The exchangeable shares are substantially the economic equivalent of Vivendi Universal ADSs and are exchangeable for Vivendi Universal ADSs, as described under "Plan of Distribution -- Method and Expected Timetable." Vivendi Universal will receive no proceeds as a result of the offering.

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On July 23, 2001, Vivendi Universal announced second quarter and first half 2001 revenue and EBITDA results for its Media and Communications business. For the second quarter of 2001 ended June 30, EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) increased to E1.3 billion, and revenue growth was 16% (excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment) versus the pro forma results of the comparable period in 2000. Excluding Maroc Telecom, which was consolidated for the first time in the second quarter of 2001, revenue growth was 8% (excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment) and EBITDA growth was 35%. For the first half of 2001, the Media and Communications business generated EBITDA growth of 77% to E2.2 billion versus pro forma results for the first half of 2000 (62% excluding Maroc Telecom). Revenues for the first half of 2001 were E12.4 billion, reflecting a 15% increase over the pro forma first half 2000, excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment, and 11% overall excluding Maroc Telecom.

On August 8, 2001, Vivendi Environnement announced the first half of 2001 revenue results for its businesses. Overall, revenue for the first half of 2001 increased 11.7% compared with the first half of 2000, totaling E14 billion against E12.5 billion. Internal growth for the period was 8.1%. External growth

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was principally due to the implementation of the EDF/Dalkia agreement and Asian and Latin American acquisitions made in the second half of 2000 in the waste management business.

For additional information, see "Vivendi Universal -- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -- Recent Developments".

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### MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND DATA

#### MARKET PRICES

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low per share sales prices of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and Vivendi Universal ADSs on the Paris Bourse and the New York Stock Exchange, respectively. For periods before December 8, 2000, the columns headed "Vivendi Universal" set forth information for Vivendi S.A. ordinary shares and Vivendi S.A. ADSs, and for periods before September 2000, the high and low bids for Vivendi S.A. ADSs are on the over-the-counter market. Prior to December 8, 2000, each Vivendi S.A. ADS represented one-fifth of a Vivendi S.A. ordinary share, but to facilitate comparison, price information is shown as if each Vivendi S.A. ADS represented one Vivendi S.A. ordinary share. Prices are rounded to the nearest cent.

	VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ORDINARY SHARES		VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS	
	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
1999				
First Quarter*.....	E87.13	E72.33	\$101.65	\$76.05
Second Quarter*.....	81.10	69.60	88.35	71.90
Third Quarter.....	83.70	65.05	86.25	68.75
Fourth Quarter.....	92.95	61.10	94.40	66.25
2000				
First Quarter.....	E150.00	E79.10	\$142.50	\$81.25
Second Quarter.....	122.00	85.30	128.75	81.25
Third Quarter.....	97.10	80.30	91.85	70.00
Fourth Quarter.....	89.65	68.60	77.50	50.00
2001				
First Quarter.....	E82.00	E61.20	\$76.00	\$54.30
Second Quarter.....	79.70	61.60	69.73	54.85
Third Quarter (through August 28, 2001).....	71.50	57.35	61.01	50.50

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 \*Restated for a 3 for 1 stock split which occurred on May 11, 1999.

You should obtain current market quotations.

### DIVIDENDS

The table below sets forth the total dividends paid per Vivendi S.A. ordinary share and Vivendi S.A. ADS in respect of 1996 to 1999 and per Vivendi Universal ordinary share and Vivendi Universal ADS in respect of 2000. The amounts shown exclude the avoir fiscal, a French tax credit described under "Tax Information". Vivendi Universal historically paid annual dividends in respect of its prior fiscal year. Amounts are rounded to the nearest cent.

	DIVIDEND PER ORDINARY SHARE	DIVIDEND PER ADS
	E (1)	\$ (2)
1996*.....	0.61	0.14
1997*.....	0.76	0.17
1998*.....	0.92	0.17
1999.....	1.00	0.22
2000**.....	1.00	0.89

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 \*Restated for a 3 for 1 stock split which occurred on May 11, 1999.

\*\*Prior to December 8, 2000, each Vivendi S.A. ADS represented one-fifth of a Vivendi S.A. ordinary share, while each Vivendi Universal ADS now represents one Vivendi Universal ordinary share.

(1) Until 1999 (i.e., until the dividend for the year ended December 31, 1998), Vivendi S.A. paid dividends in French francs. Amounts in French francs have been translated at the official fixed exchange rate of E1.00 = FF6.55957.

(2) Translated solely for convenience into dollars at the noon buying rates on the respective dividend payment date, or on the following business day if such date was not a business day in the United States. The noon buying rate may differ from the rate that may be used by the depositary to convert euros



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to dollars for the purpose of making payments to holders of ADSs.

### CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE RATES

Under the provisions of the Treaty on European Union negotiated at Maastricht in 1991 and signed by the then 12 member states of the European Union in early 1992, a European Monetary Union, known as EMU, was implemented on January 1, 1999 and a single European currency, known as the euro ("Euro", "euro" or E), was introduced. The following 12 member states participate in EMU and have adopted the euro as their national currency: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. The legal rate of conversion between the French franc and the euro was fixed on December 31, 1998 at E1.00 = FF6.55957, and Vivendi Universal has translated French francs into euros at that rate. For your convenience, this document contains translations of French franc and euro amounts in U.S. dollars. In this prospectus, unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars ("dollars", "U.S. dollars", "\$", USD or US\$).

The following table shows the U.S. dollar/euro exchange rate for 1999 through 2001 based on the noon buying rate expressed in dollars per euro and the French franc/U.S. dollar exchange rate for 1996 through 1998 based on the noon buying rate expressed in French francs per dollar. The "noon buying rate" is the rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. For information regarding the effect of currency fluctuations on Vivendi Universal's results of operations, see "Vivendi Universal -- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", page 64.

YEAR	PERIOD END	AVERAGE RATE*	HIGH	LOW
----	-----	-----	----	----
U.S. DOLLAR/EURO				
July 2001.....	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.84
June 2001.....	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.84
May 2001.....	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.85
April 2001.....	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.88
March 2001.....	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.88
February 2001.....	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.90
2000.....	0.94	0.92	1.03	0.83
1999.....	1.00	1.06	1.17	1.00
FRENCH FRANC/U.S. DOLLAR				
1998.....	5.59	5.90	6.21	5.38
1997.....	6.02	5.85	6.35	5.19
1996.....	5.19	5.12	5.29	4.90

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\*For yearly figures, the average of the noon buying rates for French francs or

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euros, as the case may be, on the last business day of each month during the year.

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### SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

The selected consolidated financial data for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2000 have been derived from Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements and the related notes, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial data at year end and for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 1997 have been derived from its consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus.

Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with French GAAP, which differs in some significant respects from U.S. GAAP. The principal differences between French GAAP and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to Vivendi Universal, are described in Note 16A to its consolidated financial statements. For a discussion of significant transactions and accounting changes that affect the comparability of its consolidated financial statements and the financial data presented below, refer to "Vivendi Universal -- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the notes to Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements. The Vivendi Universal selected historical consolidated financial data below only reflect the effects of the merger transactions among Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus for the period from December 8, 2000 to December 31, 2000. The effects of these transactions on a full-year basis are reflected in "Unaudited Pro Forma Historical Financial Information".

Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements and the selected financial data presented below are reported in euros. For periods presented prior to January 1, 1999, its financial statements have been prepared in French francs and translated into euros using the official fixed exchange rate of E1.00 = FF6.55957, applicable since December 31, 1998 (see Note 2 to Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements).

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2000	1999(1)	1999	1998	1997
	MILLIONS OF EUROS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS				
INCOME STATEMENT					
AMOUNTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FRENCH GAAP					
Revenue.....	41,797.6	40,854.5	41,622.5	31,737.1	25,476.6

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Revenue outside France.....	20,625.1	17,243.7	17,829.3	10,313.0	8,504.8	7
Operating income.....	2,571.4	1,835.5	2,280.5	1,331.4	595.5	
Exceptional items, net.....	2,946.8	(845.8)	(837.8)	249.3	878.6	
Goodwill amortization.....	634.2	606.4	612.0	209.5	374.7	
Minority interest.....	624.9	(159.4)	5.3	212.2	(115.1)	
Net income.....	2,299.0	1,434.6	1,431.4	1,120.8	822.0	
Basic earnings per share.....	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	
Dividends per share.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	
Average shares outstanding (millions).....	633.8	530.5	530.5	456.6	393.6	
Shares outstanding at year end (millions).....	1,080.8	595.6	595.6	478.4	402.1	
AMOUNTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH U.S. GAAP						
Revenue.....	34,275.8	36,542.9	36,542.9	--	--	
Operating income.....	1,178.2	(677.0)	(677.0)	--	--	
Net income.....	1,907.8	246.1	246.1	565.2	--	
Basic earnings per share.....	3.24	0.48	0.48	1.29	--	
Diluted earnings per share.....	3.03	0.47	0.47	1.25	--	

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YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2000	1999 (1)	1999	1998	1997	
----- MILLIONS OF EUROS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS -----						
FINANCIAL POSITION						
AMOUNTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FRENCH GAAP						
Shareholders' equity.....	56,675.1	10,776.5	10,892.2	7,840.2	6,846.7	5
Minority interest.....	9,787.4	3,754.5	4,052.4	2,423.0	1,742.3	
Net financial debt (2).....	25,514.1	22,832.7	22,832.7	6,502.2	4,177.0	6
Total assets.....	150,737.9	84,613.7	82,777.0	48,982.4	39,365.2	36
Total long-term assets.....	112,579.3	47,915.4	45,340.9	26,072.6	20,810.4	19
AMOUNTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH U.S. GAAP						
Shareholders' equity.....	64,729.4	16,954.5	16,954.5	10,265.4	--	
Total assets.....	151,818.0	74,497.0	74,497.0	--	--	
CASH FLOW DATA						
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	2,514.2	771.6	1,409.4	2,897.9	1,601.1	2
Net cash used for investing activities.....	1,480.5	12,918.3	13,556.2	2,925.9	3,106.4	
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities.....	(631.3)	13,745.8	13,745.8	222.6	1,664.4	
Capital expenditures.....	5,799.8	6,153.7	6,791.5	4,478.2	2,713.3	2
OTHER DATA						
EBITDA (3).....	5,980.9	4,300.6	5,235.0	3,453.0	2,144.2	2

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(1) Restated to give effect to changes in accounting policies (see Note 2 to Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements).

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(2) Net financial debt is defined as the sum of long-term debt, subordinated debt, bank overdrafts and other short-term borrowings after deduction of short-term loans, cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities and long-term loans. Long-term loans are included under the caption "Portfolio investments held as fixed assets (others)" in Vivendi Universal's consolidated balance sheet. Long-term loans amounted to E1,502.2 million in 2000, E1,273.6 million in 1999 and E1,960.3 million in 1998.

(3) EBITDA is defined as operating income before amortization and depreciation, expenses of replacement and repair of installation and equipment owned by local authorities. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to operating or net income as an indicator of Vivendi Universal's performance or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity, in each case determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Vivendi Universal EBITDA may not be strictly comparable to similarly titled measures widely used in the United States or reported by other companies.

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### RISK FACTORS

An investment in Vivendi Universal ordinary shares represented by Vivendi Universal ADSs involves a high degree of risk. In addition to the other information contained in this document, you should carefully consider the following risk factors in deciding whether to exchange your exchangeable shares for Vivendi Universal ADSs.

THE EXCHANGE OF EXCHANGEABLE SHARES IS GENERALLY A TAXABLE EVENT.

The exchange of exchangeable shares for Vivendi Universal ordinary shares represented by ADSs is generally a taxable event in Canada under current law. Your tax consequences can vary depending on a number of factors, including the method of the exchange (redemption or purchase). See "Tax Information." You should consult your own tax advisor as to the tax consequences to you of exchanging your exchangeable shares for ADSs representing Vivendi Universal ordinary shares.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ORDINARY SHARES AND ADSS WILL BE FOREIGN PROPERTY IN CANADA, THEREBY CAUSING OTHER POSSIBLE ADVERSE TAX IMPLICATIONS.

Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and ADSs will be considered "foreign property" in Canada and may subject some otherwise tax exempt entities holding Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or ADSs to tax. Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and ADSs will be foreign property in Canada for trusts governed by registered pension plans, registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds and deferred profit sharing plans or for certain persons to whom Part XI of the Income Tax Act (Canada), or the Canadian Tax Act, is applicable. Under the Canadian Tax Act, tax is generally imposed on these

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trusts, plans or persons where the cost amount of foreign property held by such an entity at the end of a month exceeds 30% of the cost amount of all property held by it at the end of a month after the year 2000 (for the year 2000, the limit is 25%). Where there is such excess, tax will be imposed at the rate of 1% per month of the amount of the excess. So long as the exchangeable shares are listed on a prescribed stock exchange in Canada, which includes the Toronto Stock Exchange, and Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. maintains a substantial Canadian presence, they will not be considered foreign property under the Canadian Tax Act for these trusts, plans and other tax-exempt persons.

THE MARKET PRICE FOR VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ORDINARY SHARES OR ADSS MAY DIFFER FROM THE MARKET PRICE OF EXCHANGEABLE SHARES.

Although the exchangeable shares are substantially the economical equivalent of the Vivendi Universal ADSs, the market price of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or ADSs may not be the same as the market price of the exchangeable shares. The exchangeable shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Vivendi Universal ADSs are listed on the NYSE. Although we believe that the market price of the ADSs on the NYSE and the market price of the exchangeable shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange will reflect essentially equivalent values, there can be no assurances that the market price of the ADSs will be identical, or even similar, to the market price of the exchangeable shares.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY SUFFER REDUCED PROFITS OR LOSSES AS A RESULT OF INTENSE COMPETITION.

Most of the industries in which Vivendi Universal operates are highly competitive and require substantial human and capital resources. Many other companies serve each of the markets in which Vivendi Universal competes. From time to time, its competitors may reduce their prices in an effort to expand market share. Competitors also may introduce new technology or services or improve the quality of their service. Vivendi Universal may lose business if it is unable to match the prices, technologies or service quality offered by its competitors.

In addition, content and integration of content with communications access are increasingly important parts of the communications business and are key elements of Vivendi Universal's strategy. In accordance with that strategy, Vivendi Universal's communications business relies on some important third-party content. There is no assurance that the desired rights to content will be available on commercially reasonable terms,

and as the communications business becomes more competitive, the cost of obtaining this third-party content could increase. Any of these competitive effects could have an adverse effect on Vivendi Universal's business and financial performance.

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VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RETAIN OR OBTAIN REQUIRED LICENSES, PERMITS, APPROVALS AND CONSENTS.

Vivendi Universal needs to obtain a variety of permits and approvals from regulatory authorities to conduct and expand its businesses. The process for obtaining these permits and approvals is often lengthy, complex and unpredictable. Moreover, the cost of obtaining permits and approvals may be prohibitive. If Vivendi Universal is unable to obtain the permits and approvals it needs to expand its businesses at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner, in particular, licenses to provide telecommunications services, its ability to achieve its strategic objectives could be impaired. In addition, the regulatory environment in which Vivendi Universal's businesses operate is complex and subject to change, and adverse changes in that environment could also impose costs on, or limit the revenue of, Vivendi Universal.

DEMAND FOR VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES MAY BE LESS THAN VIVENDI UNIVERSAL EXPECTS.

Vivendi Universal believes that important factors driving its growth in the next several years will be increased demand for (1) integrated communications and content services that are accessible through a variety of communications devices and (2) large-scale, integrated environmental management services. Although Vivendi Universal expects markets for both types of services to develop rapidly, its expectations may not be realized. If either market does not grow or does not grow as quickly as it expects, Vivendi Universal's profitability and the return it earns on many of its investments may suffer.

THE INTEGRATION OF SEAGRAM'S AND CANAL PLUS'S TRANSFERRED BUSINESSES INTO VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY BE DIFFICULT AND EXPENSIVE TO ACHIEVE AND MAY NOT RESULT IN THE BENEFITS CURRENTLY ANTICIPATED.

Vivendi Universal may not be able to integrate successfully or manage profitably the operations acquired in the merger transactions among Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus. Vivendi Universal may not achieve the revenue or profitability increases or cost savings currently anticipated to arise from the merger transactions. The merger transactions, while expected to be accretive to earnings in future periods, may fail to be accretive or may become accretive later than expected. To realize the anticipated benefits of the merger transactions, Vivendi Universal's management must implement a business plan that will effectively combine operations that are diverse geographically and in terms of the products and services they offer, as well as in management, compensation and business culture. If Vivendi Universal's management is not able to implement a business plan that effectively integrates its acquired operations, the anticipated benefits of the merger transactions may not be realized.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY ENFORCING ITS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

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The decreasing cost of electronic equipment and related technology has made it easier to create unauthorized versions of audio and audiovisual products such as compact discs, videotapes and DVDs. A substantial portion of Vivendi Universal's revenue comes from the sale of audio and audiovisual products potentially subject to unauthorized copying. Similarly, advances in Internet technology have increasingly made it possible for computer users to share audio and audiovisual information without the permission of the copyright owners and without paying royalties to holders of applicable intellectual property or other rights. Intellectual property rights to information that is potentially subject to widespread, uncompensated dissemination on the Internet represents a substantial portion of Vivendi Universal's market value. If Vivendi Universal fails to obtain appropriate relief through the judicial process or the complete enforcement of judicial decisions issued in its favor, or if it fails to develop effective means of protecting its intellectual property or entertainment-related products and services, its results of operations and financial position may suffer.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY NOT BE ABLE TO MEET ANTICIPATED CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

Vivendi Universal routinely engages in projects that may require it to seek substantial amounts of funds through various forms of financing. Its ability to arrange financing for projects and the cost of capital depend on numerous factors, including general economic and capital market conditions, availability of credit from

banks and other financial institutions, investor confidence in Vivendi Universal's businesses, success of current projects, perceived quality of new projects and tax and securities laws that are conducive to raising capital. In addition, Vivendi Universal's future operations are expected to be financed in part by a portion of the proceeds it expects to receive from the sale of the Spirits and Wine business acquired as part of Seagram. While Vivendi Universal and certain of its subsidiaries have entered into a contract for the sale of the Spirits and Wine business, that contract is subject to customary closing conditions, including receipt of regulatory approvals. If the conditions for the sale of the Spirits and Wine business are not satisfied, Vivendi Universal may need to pursue alternative transactions and may have to seek alternative forms of financing. Vivendi Universal may forego attractive business opportunities and lose market share if it cannot secure financing on satisfactory terms.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S CONTENT ASSETS IN TV, MOTION PICTURES AND MUSIC MAY NOT BE COMMERCIALY SUCCESSFUL.

Vivendi Universal expects a significant amount of its revenue to come from the production and distribution of content offerings such as feature films, television series and records. The success of content offerings depends

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primarily upon their acceptance by the public, which is difficult to predict. The commercial success of a film, series or record depends on the quality and acceptance of competing offerings released into the marketplace at or near the same time, the availability of alternative forms of entertainment and leisure time activities, general economic conditions and other tangible and intangible factors, all of which can change quickly. Because Vivendi Universal expects the popularity of its content offerings to be a significant factor driving the growth of its communication services, its failure to produce films, series and records with broad consumer appeal could materially harm its business and prospects for growth.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S FINANCIAL RESULTS, THE MARKET VALUE OF THE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS AND THE VALUE OF DIVIDENDS RECEIVED BY HOLDERS OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS.

Vivendi Universal will hold assets and liabilities, earn income and pay expenses of its subsidiaries in a variety of currencies. Because its financial statements will be presented in euros, Vivendi Universal must translate its assets, liabilities, income and expenses in currencies other than the euro into euros at then-applicable exchange rates when it prepares its financial statements. Consequently, increases and decreases in the value of the euro will affect the value of these items in its financial statements, even if their value has not changed in their original currency. In this regard, an increase in the value of the euro may result in a decline in the reported value, in euros, of Vivendi Universal's interests held in other currencies. To the extent this has a negative effect on its financial condition as presented in its financial statements, it could cause the price of its shares to decline. In addition, when Vivendi Universal pays dividends to holders of Vivendi Universal ADSs, those dividends will be converted from euros to U.S. dollars. As a result, changes in currency exchange rates could affect the value of dividends that holders of Vivendi Universal ADSs receive.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN SOME COUNTRIES MAY BE SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISKS.

Vivendi Universal conducts business in markets around the world. The risks associated with conducting business in some countries outside of Western Europe, the United States and Canada can include slower payment of invoices, nationalization of businesses, social, political and economic instability, increased currency exchange risk and currency repatriation restrictions, among other risks. Vivendi Universal may not be able to insure or hedge against these risks. Furthermore, financing may not be available in countries with less than investment grade sovereign credit ratings. As a result, it may be difficult to create or maintain profit-making operations in developing markets.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN DEVELOPING NEW TECHNOLOGIES OR INTRODUCING NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.

Many of the industries in which Vivendi Universal operates are subject to rapid and significant changes in technology and are characterized by the



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frequent introduction of new products and services. Pursuit of necessary technological advances may require substantial investments of time and resources and may not succeed in developing marketable technologies. Furthermore, Vivendi Universal may not be able to identify and develop new product and service opportunities in a timely manner. Finally, technological advances may

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render Vivendi Universal's existing products obsolete, forcing it to write off investments made in those products and services and to make substantial new investments.

THE MARKET PRICE OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS MAY BE SUBJECT TO THE VOLATILITY GENERALLY ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNET AND TECHNOLOGY COMPANY SHARES.

The market for shares of Internet and technology companies has, over the past year, experienced extreme price and volume volatility that has often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. Because the value of Vivendi Universal will be based in part on its Internet and other high-technology operations, the price of its shares may be subject to similar volatility.

PROVISIONS IN MANY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTS OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S SUBSIDIARY, VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT, MAY CREATE SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS OR OBLIGATIONS ON ITS BUSINESS OR ALLOW ITS CUSTOMERS TO MODIFY OR TERMINATE THOSE CONTRACTS.

Contracts with governmental authorities make up a significant percentage of the revenue of Vivendi Universal's 63% effectively owned subsidiary, Vivendi Environnement. Vivendi Environnement is subject to various statutes and regulations that apply to companies contracting with the government that differ from laws governing private contracts. In civil law countries such as France, for instance, government contracts often allow the applicable governmental authority to modify or terminate the contract unilaterally in certain circumstances. Although Vivendi Environnement is generally entitled to full indemnification in the event of a unilateral modification or termination of a contract by a governmental authority, such modifications or terminations could reduce its revenue and profits if full indemnification is not available.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY INCUR ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OPERATIONS.

Each of Vivendi Universal's businesses, primarily in the case of Vivendi Environnement, is subject to extensive and increasingly stringent environmental laws and regulations. In some circumstances, Vivendi Universal could be required to pay fines or damages under these environmental laws and regulations even if it exercises due care in conducting its operations, it complies with all

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applicable laws and regulations, and the quantity of pollutant is very small.

In addition, courts or regulatory authorities may require Vivendi Universal or Vivendi Environnement to undertake investigatory and/or remedial activities, curtail operations or close facilities temporarily or permanently in connection with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Vivendi Universal or Vivendi Environnement could also become subject to claims for personal injury or property damage. Being required to take these actions, or to pay environmental damages, could substantially impair Vivendi Universal's or Vivendi Environnement's business or affect their ability to obtain new business.

THE ABILITY OF HOLDERS OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS TO INFLUENCE THE GOVERNANCE OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL MAY BE LIMITED.

Holders of Vivendi Universal's ADSs may not have the same ability to influence corporate governance with respect to the company as shareholders in some U.S. companies would. For example, the depositary may not receive voting materials in time to ensure that holders of Vivendi Universal's ADSs can instruct the depositary to vote their shares. In addition, the depositary's liability to holders of Vivendi Universal's ADSs for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions is limited by the depositary agreement.

JUDGMENTS OF U.S. COURTS MAY NOT BE ENFORCEABLE AGAINST VIVENDI UNIVERSAL.

Judgments of U.S. courts, including those predicated on the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States, may not be enforceable in French courts. As a result, shareholders who obtain a judgment against Vivendi Universal in the United States may not be able to require it to pay the amount of the judgment.

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SOME PROVISIONS OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S STATUTS COULD HAVE ANTI-TAKEOVER EFFECTS.

Vivendi Universal's statuts (its organizational documents) contain provisions that are intended to impede the accumulation of its shares by third parties seeking to gain a measure of control of Vivendi Universal. For example, in the case where a quorum of less than 60% is present at a shareholders' meeting, the statuts adjust the rights of each shareholder that owns in excess of 2% of Vivendi Universal's voting power through the application of a formula pursuant to which the voting power of each such shareholder will be equal to that which it would possess if 100% of Vivendi Universal's shareholders were present or represented at the shareholders' meeting at which the vote takes place. In addition, the statuts provide that any person or group that fails to notify Vivendi Universal within 15 days of acquiring or disposing of at least

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0.5% or any multiple of 0.5% of its shares may be deprived of voting rights for those shares in excess of the unreported fraction.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR U.S. PERSONS.

Under French law, shareholders have pre-emptive rights to subscribe for cash issuances of new shares or other securities giving rights to acquire additional shares on a pro rata basis. U.S. holders of Vivendi Universal shares may not be able to exercise pre-emptive rights for its shares unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is effective with respect to such rights or an exemption from the registration requirements imposed by the Securities Act is available. Vivendi Universal may, from time to time, issue new shares or other securities giving rights to acquire additional shares at a time when no registration statement is in effect and no Securities Act exemption is available. If so, U.S. holders of its shares will be unable to exercise their pre-emptive rights.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL IS EXEMPT FROM CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE EXCHANGE ACT.

As a "foreign private issuer", for the purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws, Vivendi Universal is exempt from rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that impose certain disclosure and procedural requirements in connection with proxy solicitations under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. In addition, Vivendi Universal's officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short-swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder with respect to their purchase and sale of Vivendi Universal shares. Moreover, Vivendi Universal will not be required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, nor will it be required to comply with Regulation FD, which restricts the selective disclosure of material information. Accordingly, there may be less information concerning Vivendi Universal publicly available than there is for those U.S. companies.

### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, encourages companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can better understand a company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions. This prospectus contains "forward-looking statements". These statements may include statements regarding the period following completion of the merger.

Words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "expects", "projects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "will" and words and terms of similar substance used in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance of Vivendi Universal, identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are management's present expectations of future events and are

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subject to a number of factors and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The risks related to the business of Vivendi Universal could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in, or otherwise projected or implied by, the forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Vivendi Universal is not under any obligation, and expressly disclaims any obligation, to update or alter any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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All subsequent forward-looking statements attributable to Vivendi Universal, or any person acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section.

### ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES AGAINST FOREIGN PERSONS

Vivendi Universal is a corporation organized under the laws of France. Some of Vivendi Universal's directors and officers are citizens or residents of countries other than the United States. Substantial portions of Vivendi Universal's assets are located outside the U.S. Accordingly, it may be difficult for investors:

- to obtain jurisdiction over Vivendi Universal or its directors or officers in courts in the U.S. in actions predicated on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws;
  
- to enforce against Vivendi Universal or its directors or officers judgments obtained in such actions;
  
- to obtain judgments against Vivendi Universal or its directors or officers in original actions in non-U.S. courts predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws; or
  
- to enforce against Vivendi Universal or its directors or officers in non-U.S. courts judgments of courts in the U.S. predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

Actions brought in France for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts rendered against French persons, including directors and officers of Vivendi Universal, would require those persons to waive their right to be sued in France under Article 15 of the French Civil Code. In addition, actions in the U.S. under the U.S. federal securities laws could be affected under certain circumstances by the French law of July 16, 1980, which may preclude or restrict

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the obtaining of evidence in France or from French persons in connection with those actions.

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### PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

#### METHOD AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

The Vivendi Universal ordinary shares represented by Vivendi Universal ADSs offered by this prospectus will be issued to holders of exchangeable shares upon optional redemptions by the holders, upon mandatory redemption of the exchangeable shares or upon specified liquidation and other events relating to Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. or Vivendi Universal, in each case as described below.

#### OPTIONAL REDEMPTION BY HOLDERS

The holders of exchangeable shares are entitled at any time to require Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. to redeem, subject to the overriding call right of Vivendi Universal Holdings, a wholly owned Canadian subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, any or all of their exchangeable shares for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share. In order to exercise this right, a holder of exchangeable shares must deliver to Vivendi Universal Exchangeco at its registered office or at any office of Vivendi Universal's registrar and transfer agent specified in a notice to the holder, among other things, the required written request and the certificates representing the exchangeable shares. The holder must state in the request the business day on which the holder desires Vivendi Universal Exchangeco to redeem the exchangeable shares, provided that this date may not be less than 10 business days nor more than 15 business days after the date on which the written request is received by Vivendi Universal Exchangeco. If no business day is specified by the holder in the request, the date of redemption will be the 15th business day after the date on which the written request is received by Vivendi Universal Exchangeco. If the date of redemption is not a Tuesday or Friday, whether or not specified by the holder, it will be the nearest following Tuesday or Friday, provided such day is a business day.

In the event that a holder of exchangeable shares exercises this right to require that Vivendi Universal Exchangeco redeem any of its exchangeable shares, Vivendi Universal Holdings will have an overriding right to purchase all but not less than all of those exchangeable shares for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share.

Vivendi Universal Exchangeco will immediately notify Vivendi Universal Holdings of any redemption request and will provide Vivendi Universal Holdings a copy of the written request. Vivendi Universal Exchangeco will notify the holder if Vivendi Universal Holdings will not be exercising its overriding call right. If Vivendi Universal Holdings notifies Vivendi Universal Exchangeco that it wishes to exercise its overriding call right, which notice must be given within five business days of receipt by Vivendi Universal Holdings of a copy of the redemption request, and the holder does not revoke its request, as described

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below, Vivendi Universal Holdings will purchase the exchangeable shares on the date specified for redemption for the same consideration per exchangeable share as on a redemption as described above.

A holder of exchangeable shares may revoke a redemption request, by notice in writing to Vivendi Universal Exchangeco, at any time prior to the close of business on the business day preceding the contemplated date of redemption, in which case the applicable exchangeable shares will not be purchased by Vivendi Universal Holdings or redeemed by Vivendi Universal Exchangeco.

If Vivendi Universal Exchangeco is not permitted by solvency requirements or other provisions of applicable law to redeem all the exchangeable shares that a holder demands be redeemed, Vivendi Universal Exchangeco will redeem only that number of exchangeable shares of the holder as would not be contrary to those provisions of applicable law. In that event, the holder of exchangeable shares will be deemed to have instructed the trustee under the exchange trust agreement to require Vivendi Universal to purchase the exchangeable shares not redeemed by Vivendi Universal Exchangeco for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share.

### MANDATORY REDEMPTION BY VIVENDI UNIVERSAL EXCHANGECO

On the redemption date, as described below, subject to Vivendi Universal Holdings' overriding call right, Vivendi Universal Exchangeco will redeem all the outstanding exchangeable shares for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share.

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The "redemption date" is the date established by the board of directors of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco for the redemption by Vivendi Universal Exchangeco of all the outstanding exchangeable shares, which will not be earlier than the thirtieth anniversary of the date that is fourteen days before the effective date of the arrangement unless:

- the number of outstanding exchangeable shares (other than those held by Vivendi Universal and its affiliates) is less than a number equal to 5% of the number of exchangeable shares issued in connection with the arrangement (as that number may be adjusted by the board of directors of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco to give effect to any subdivision or consolidation of or stock dividend on the exchangeable shares or other specified events), in which case the board of directors of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco may accelerate the redemption date to an earlier date upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to the holders of the exchangeable shares and the trustee under the exchange trust agreement;
- each of the following occurs: (1) a matter arises on which the holders of exchangeable shares are entitled to vote as shareholders of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco (other than a matter described in the next bullet point); (2) the board of directors of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco has received an opinion from an internationally recognized investment bank confirming that the economic equivalence of the exchangeable shares and the Vivendi Universal ADSs is maintained after giving effect to the

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matter; (3) the board of directors of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco has determined, in good faith and in its sole discretion, that it is not reasonably practicable to accomplish the business purpose intended by the matter (which business purpose must be bona fide and not for the primary purpose of causing the occurrence of the redemption date) in any other commercially reasonable manner that does not result in the holders of exchangeable shares being entitled to vote as shareholders of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco; and (4) the holders of exchangeable shares fail to take the necessary action at a meeting or other vote of the holders of exchangeable shares to approve or disapprove, as applicable, the matter, in which case the redemption date will be the business day following the date on which the holders of exchangeable shares failed to take the necessary action; or

- each of the following occurs: (1) a matter arises on which the holders of exchangeable shares are entitled to vote as shareholders of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco in order to approve any change to, or in the rights of the holders of, the exchangeable shares; (2) the change is necessary to maintain the economic equivalence of the exchangeable shares and the Vivendi Universal ADSs; (3) the board of directors of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco has received an opinion from an internationally recognized investment bank confirming that the economic equivalence of the exchangeable shares and the Vivendi Universal ADSs is maintained after giving effect to the change; and (4) the holders of exchangeable shares fail to take the necessary action at a meeting or other vote of the holders of exchangeable shares to approve or disapprove, as applicable, the change, in which case the redemption date will be the business day following the date on which the holders of exchangeable shares failed to take the necessary action.

Vivendi Universal Holdings will have an overriding right to purchase on the redemption date all the outstanding exchangeable shares (other than those held by Vivendi Universal and its affiliates) for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share.

Vivendi Universal Exchangeco must notify the holders of exchangeable shares in writing at least 30 days before redeeming the exchangeable shares (or before purchase by Vivendi Universal Holdings pursuant to its overriding call right) on the thirtieth anniversary of the date that is fourteen days before the effective date of arrangement or as described in the first bullet point above. In the case of a redemption described in the second or third bullet points above, Vivendi Universal Exchangeco must give written notice as many days before the redemption date (or the date of purchase by Vivendi Universal Holdings) as its board of directors determines to be reasonably practicable in the circumstances. However, the accidental failure to give notice of a redemption described under the first, second or third bullet points above will not invalidate the redemption.

The exchangeable shares held by a holder will also be automatically redeemed if that holder commences a formal proceeding before a court or regulatory body claiming any economic entitlement as a result of the holder's interest in the Vivendi Universal voting rights accompanying the holder's exchangeable shares. In such an event, the redemption date for that holder will be the date on which the holder commences the proceeding.

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In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco or any other distribution of the assets of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs:

- each exchangeable share will entitle its holder, subject to applicable law and to Vivendi Universal Holdings' overriding call right, to receive from the assets of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco on a preferential basis to the common shares and to shares ranking junior to the exchangeable shares one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share; and
- Vivendi Universal Holdings will have an overriding right to purchase all of the outstanding exchangeable shares (other than those held by Vivendi Universal or its affiliates) for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share.

In the event Vivendi Universal Exchangeco institutes, consents to or fails to contest in good faith within 30 days any bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up proceedings, admits in writing its inability to pay its debts generally as they become due, takes other specified actions indicating insolvency or fails for solvency reasons to redeem exchangeable shares upon being required to redeem such shares by the holder, then each holder of exchangeable shares (other than Vivendi Universal and its affiliates) will be entitled to instruct the trustee under an exchange trust agreement with Vivendi Universal and Vivendi Universal Exchangeco to require Vivendi Universal to purchase from the holder any or all of the exchangeable shares held by the holder for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share. As soon as practicable after the occurrence of one of the insolvency events described in the preceding sentence, Vivendi Universal Exchangeco and Vivendi Universal will give written notice to the trustee, and as soon as practicable after receiving that notice, the trustee will notify each holder of exchangeable shares, advising each holder of its rights described in this paragraph.

### LIQUIDATION RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

Upon the occurrence of specified events relating to the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution, winding-up or other distribution of the assets of Vivendi Universal among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs, Vivendi Universal will be required, without any action by any party, to exchange on the fifth business day before the effective date of the event all the outstanding exchangeable shares for consideration per exchangeable share consisting of one Vivendi Universal ADS and an amount in cash equal to the declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on one exchangeable share.

### ADJUSTMENT TO EXCHANGE RATIO

The above description of the terms of the exchangeable shares assumes that each exchangeable share is exchangeable for one Vivendi Universal ADS. However,



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if Vivendi Universal issues preferential subscription rights to holders of Vivendi Universal ADSs entitling them to subscribe for additional Vivendi Universal ADSs at less than the market price and an economically equivalent distribution is not made on the exchangeable shares, then the number of Vivendi Universal ADSs receivable by a holder of exchangeable shares upon such events will be increased according to a formula and the dividend and distribution rights of holders of exchangeable shares will be adjusted, in each case, in a manner designed to protect holders of exchangeable shares from dilution.

### FRACTIONAL VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS

In the event of any exchange or transfer of exchangeable shares for Vivendi Universal ADSs, including upon the redemption date, an optional redemption at the request of a holder, the insolvency, dissolution or winding-up of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco or Vivendi Universal or the exercise by Vivendi Universal Holdings of any of its overriding call rights, a holder of exchangeable shares who would otherwise be entitled to receive a fractional Vivendi Universal ADS upon the exchange or transfer will only be entitled to receive a cash payment equal to such fractional interest multiplied by the market price of Vivendi Universal ADSs.

### OFFER STATISTICS

No consideration will be required upon the exchange of exchangeable shares into Vivendi Universal ADSs.

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## VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

### HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

#### GENERAL

The legal and commercial name of the company is Vivendi Universal, S.A. Vivendi Universal is a societe anonyme, a form of limited liability company, incorporated on December 11, 1987 pursuant to the French commercial code for a term of 99 years. The registered office is located at 42, avenue de Friedland, 75380 Paris Cedex 08, France, and the phone number of that office is 01 71 71 1000. Vivendi Universal's agent in the United States is Vivendi Universal U.S. Holding Co. located at 800 Third Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, New York 10022, Attention: President. When used in the business description that follows, "Vivendi Universal" refers to the company on a consolidated basis, or to its direct and indirect subsidiaries, as applicable. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to Vivendi Universal's competitive position made in this document are in terms of revenue generated.

Vivendi Universal is the surviving entity of the merger transactions among Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus which were completed on December 8, 2000.

The merger transactions included the following:

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- The merger of Vivendi into its wholly owned subsidiary Vivendi Universal. Prior to the merger transactions, the entity now known as Vivendi Universal functioned as a non-operating holding company;
- Vivendi Universal's acquisition of all of the businesses of Canal Plus not subject to a French law that prohibits any person from owning more than 49% of a French television broadcaster. Accordingly, Canal Plus's French premium pay television channel was retained by Canal Plus. Public Canal Plus shareholders retained their 51% interest in Canal Plus and Vivendi Universal now holds the remaining 49%; and
- Vivendi Universal's combination, through its subsidiaries, with Seagram in accordance with a plan of arrangement under Canadian law.

Vivendi, S.A.

Prior to the merger transactions, Vivendi was one of Europe's largest companies. In May 1998, Vivendi's shareholders approved its name change from Compagnie Generale des Eaux to "Vivendi" to reflect the expansion of its core businesses in communications and environmental management services as well as the increasingly international scope of its business. At that time, Vivendi renamed its major water subsidiary Compagnie Generale des Eaux. In 1999, Vivendi contributed or sold its direct and indirect interests in Compagnie Generale des Eaux, Connex, Onyx, FCC, Dalkia and United States Filter Corporation (or US Filter) to Vivendi Environnement. These transactions, along with the consolidation of all of its water businesses into Vivendi Water, were designed to focus each of its environmental operations on the goal of maintaining its position as the world's leading provider of environmental management services. In July 2000, Vivendi issued approximately 37% of the share capital of Vivendi Environnement in a public offering in Europe and a private placement in the United States.

At the time of the merger transactions, Vivendi's businesses were focused primarily on two core areas: communications and environmental management services. Its communications business operated a number of leading and integrated businesses in the telecommunications, multimedia and publishing, pay television and Internet industries. Its environment business, operated primarily through its subsidiary Vivendi Environnement, included world-class water, waste management, transportation and energy services operations. Each of these businesses now forms part of Vivendi Universal.

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The Seagram Company Ltd.

Prior to the merger transactions, Seagram operated in four business segments:

- Music, through Universal Music Group, the world's largest recorded music company, which developed, acquired, produced, marketed and distributed recorded music globally, produced, sold and distributed music videos

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globally, and engaged in music publishing;

- Filmed Entertainment, primarily through Universal Pictures, produced and distributed motion picture, television and home video productions worldwide, owned and operated a number of international television channels, and licensed merchandising and filmed property rights;
- Recreation and Other, which owned and operated theme parks, entertainment complexes and specialty retail stores in the U.S. and elsewhere; and
- Spirits and Wine, which produced, marketed and distributed distilled spirits, wines, coolers, beers and mixers in more than 190 countries and territories worldwide. Vivendi Universal has entered into an agreement to sell the Spirits and Wine business.

Each of these businesses now forms a part of Vivendi Universal.

Canal Plus S.A.

Prior to the merger transactions, Canal Plus was Europe's leading pay television company with approximately 14 million subscribers in 11 countries at the end of 1999. Forty percent of Canal Plus's subscribers were enrolled in digital television services at the end of 1999. Canal Plus also produced more than 25 theme channels for cable and satellite television distribution in 14 countries and was a European leader in film and television production, distribution and rights management, with Europe's second largest film rights library based on number of titles. In addition, Canal Plus was Europe's leading supplier of software technologies that enabled network operators to deliver secure interactive services over digital television networks. Each of these businesses now forms a part of Vivendi Universal.

As a result of the merger transactions, Vivendi Universal is one of the world's leading media and communications companies, with assets that include the world's largest recorded music company, one of the largest motion picture studios and film libraries in the world and leading businesses in the global telecommunications, television, theme park, publishing and Internet industries. Vivendi Universal intends to become a fully integrated global media and communications company capable of providing a diverse array of entertainment and information over wired and wireless access devices using cable, Internet, satellite and broadcast networks.

See "Business Overview" below for a complete description of Vivendi Universal's businesses.

### CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN 2000

In 2000, Vivendi Universal's total capital expenditures were E5.8 billion, primarily in connection with its Telecoms (E1.1 billion), TV & Film (E0.8 billion) and Environmental Services (E2.6 billion) businesses.

Total proceeds from the sale of assets in the year were E2.8 billion, principally related to the sale by Sithe Energy, Inc. (or Sithe) of the assets previously purchased from G.P.U. (E2.3 billion).

Acquisitions of investments in the year were E32.5 billion, principally related to the merger transactions (non-cash transaction of E29.5 billion). Vivendi Universal's cash investments in other Media and Communication businesses

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were E1.9 billion and international expansion in its Environmental Services businesses represented E0.7 billion.

Total dispositions of investments in the year were E4.1 billion. In Vivendi Universal's Media and Communications businesses, these primarily related to the sale of part of its interest in Canal Satellite and MultiThematiques to Lagardere (E1.0 billion). Dispositions of other investments principally relate to the sale of certain operations of Dalkia (E0.8 billion), Kinetics (E0.6 billion), Vinci (E0.6 billion) and Sithe (E0.4 billion).

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No third parties have made public takeover offers with respect to Vivendi Universal since it began operations, and Vivendi Universal has not made any public takeover offers with respect to other companies, except as described below under "Business Overview". For important events occurring since January 1, 2001, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -- Recent Developments", and the "Recent Developments" sections contained under "Business Overview" below.

### OTHER ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

#### Acquisitions

Over the 1998-99 period, Vivendi Universal supplemented the growth in its Media and Communications businesses and its Environmental Services businesses by entering into joint ventures and acquisitions that significantly expanded its assets. The following is a summary of some of the material acquisitions and dispositions during the 1998-99 period in each of its core businesses.

**Media and Communications.** Vivendi Universal completed the acquisition of Havas S.A. effective January 1, 1998, having acquired 29.3% of Havas, now known as Vivendi Universal Publishing, in February 1997. In 1998 and 1999, Vivendi Universal significantly expanded Havas' international presence through a number of acquisitions, including (1) Cendant Software, the world's second leading developer of educational and games computer software, for E678 million, (2) Anaya, a Spanish publishing firm, for E199.7 million, and (3) Medi-Media, a company specializing in the publication of medical information, for E237 million.

Cegetel Group acquired a 49.9% ownership interest in Telecom Developpement through investments made in July 1997 and December 1998 totaling E518.2 million.

In September 1999, Vivendi Universal purchased an additional 15% interest in CANAL+ for E1,374 million (bringing the total at the time to 49%), and acquired a 24.4% equity interest in BSKyB, the leading pay-television company in the United Kingdom and Ireland, for E1,258.8 million.

In December 1999, Vivendi Universal purchased a 49% interest in a company that controls the leading Polish mobile telephony operator and the Polish cable operator Bresnam for E1,198.8 million.

**Environmental Services.** In October 1998, Vivendi Universal acquired a 49% interest in the holding company that owns 56.5% of Fomento De Construciones y Contratas, or FCC, for E794.2 million.

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In March 1999, Vivendi Universal purchased E103.5 million of hazardous waste-related assets from Waste Management, Inc.

In April 1999, Vivendi Universal acquired US Filter, the world's leading manufacturer of water equipment and water treatment systems, for E5,801 million.

In June 1999, Vivendi Environnement acquired a controlling stake in Superior Services, a U.S. waste management company, for E932.2 million.

### Divestitures

In an effort to focus Havas on its multimedia and publishing operations, during 1998 and 1999 Vivendi Universal sold: (1) Havas' yellow pages businesses to France Telecom for E411 million, (2) Information et Publicite, an advertising management agency, to Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Telediffusion for E207 million, (3) Havas Voyages, a travel agency, to American Express Voyages, for E167 million, (4) Havas' billboard advertising operations to the Decaux group for E877 million and (5) 9% of Havas Advertising to a group of investors for E198.4 million.

In June 1998, Vivendi Universal sold 24.6% of Electrafina, a holding company with investments in Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux, Audiofina and a number of international oil operations, to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert for E1.1 billion.

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In late 1999, Vivendi Universal sold its interest in Audiofina to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert for E704.1 million.

In 1999, Vivendi Universal disposed of a substantial number of non-core real estate assets, including E1.2 billion of real estate assets to Unibail, Accor, Blackstone and Colony.

### BUSINESS OVERVIEW

#### GENERAL

Vivendi Universal operates in two global core businesses: Media and Communications, and Environmental Services. The Media and Communications business is divided into five business segments: Music, Publishing and TV & Film, which constitute Vivendi Universal's content businesses, and Telecoms and Internet, Vivendi Universal's access businesses. The Music business produces, markets and distributes recorded music throughout the world in all major genres, manufactures, sells and distributes video products in the United States and internationally, and licenses music copyrights. The Publishing business provides content across multiple platforms including print, multimedia, on the wired Internet and to PDAs (Personal Digital Assistants) via WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) technology. The Publishing business provides content in five markets: Games, Education, Literature, Health and Information. The TV & Film business produces and distributes motion picture, television and home video/DVD products worldwide, operates and has ownership interests in a number of cable and pay television channels, engages in the licensing of merchandising and film property rights, and operates theme parks and retail stores around the world. The Telecoms business provides a broad range of telecommunications services, including mobile and fixed telephony, Internet access and data services and transmission, principally in Europe. The Internet business manages strategic Internet initiatives and new online ventures for Vivendi Universal. Utilizing advanced digital distribution technology, the Internet business develops e-commerce, e-services and thematic portals that offer access to the Internet through a variety of devices, including mobile phones, PDAs, interactive TV and computers. Vivendi Environnement, a 63% effectively owned subsidiary of Vivendi

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Universal, operates the Environmental Services business, with operations around the globe. Vivendi Environnement provides environmental management services, including water treatment and system operation, waste management, energy services (excluding the sale, production and trading of electricity) and transportation services, to a wide range of public authorities and industrial, commercial and residential customers.

### SEGMENT DATA

The contribution of Vivendi Universal's business segments to its consolidated revenue for 1998, 1999 and 2000, in each case after the elimination of intersegment transactions, follows:

	MUSIC -----	PUBLISHING -----	TV & FILM -----	TELECOMS -----	INTERNET -----	TOTAL MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS -----
	(MILLIONS OF EUROS)					
REVENUE						
DECEMBER 31, 2000.....	494.6	3,539.8	4,248.3	5,270.1	47.8	13,600.
DECEMBER 31, 1999.....	--	3,316.9	1,151.8	4,102.2	2.0	8,572.
DECEMBER 31, 1998.....	--	2,876.3	200.6	2,875.2	--	5,952.

	NON- CORE -----	TOTAL VIVENDI UNIVERSAL -----
	(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
REVENUE		
DECEMBER 31, 2000.....	1,685.0	41,797.6
DECEMBER 31, 1999.....	10,621.4	41,622.5
DECEMBER 31, 1998.....	9,737.8	31,737.1

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### GEOGRAPHIC DATA

The contribution of selected geographic markets to Vivendi Universal's consolidated revenue for 1998, 1999 and 2000 follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----
	(MILLIONS OF EUROS)		
France.....	21,173.8	23,785.2	21,424.0
United Kingdom.....	2,969.1	3,465.0	2,947.4
Rest of Europe.....	7,420.9	7,369.7	4,793.3
United States of America.....	7,009.1	5,014.1	1,267.8
Rest of the World.....	3,224.7	1,988.5	1,304.6
Total.....	41,797.6 =====	41,622.5 =====	31,737.1 =====

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### SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA FOR 2000

The contribution of selected geographic markets to the revenue of Vivendi Universal's business segments and to Vivendi Universal's consolidated revenue for 2000, in each case after the elimination of intersegment transactions, follows:

	MUSIC	PUBLISHING	TV & FILM	TELECOMS	INTERNET	TOTAL MEDIA & COMMUNICA- TIONS	ENVI SE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					(MILLIONS OF EUROS)		
Europe.....	228.6	2,575.3	3,896.0	5,263.0	30.5	11,993.4	19
of which France.....	67.3	1,918.9	2,724.4	5,106.1	29.4	9,846.1	11
Americas.....	196.5	862.6	232.5	0.0	17.3	1,308.9	5
Rest of the World.....	69.5	101.9	119.8	7.1	0.0	298.3	1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	494.6	3,539.8	4,248.3	5,270.1	47.8	13,600.6	26
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

### STRATEGY

Vivendi Universal's overall goal is to take advantage of the strong internal and external growth opportunities available in the areas of its core operations -- Media and Communications, and Environmental Services. Vivendi Universal intends to capitalize on its strengths in communications by providing high value-added content and services through a variety of access media: Internet, PC, television, mobile telephony and print. In Environmental Services, Vivendi Universal plans to expand each of its business segments -- waste, water, energy services and transportation -- through internal growth and acquisitions of existing operations, and to coordinate the operations of these businesses to meet what it believes to be a growing demand for customized, comprehensive packages of environmental management services on a worldwide basis.

### MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

#### Music

Vivendi Universal's music business is operated through Universal Music Group, the largest recorded music business in the world, which develops, acquires, manufactures, markets and distributes recorded music through a network of subsidiaries, joint ventures and licensees in 63 countries. Universal Music Group also manufactures, sells and distributes music video products, licenses music copyrights, publishes music and owns mail order music/video clubs throughout the world.

In 2000, Vivendi Universal held the number one market position in North America, Europe and Latin America. Vivendi Universal is the market leader in 75% of the countries in which it operates. In 2000, 67 albums reached worldwide sales in excess of one million units and five albums sold over five million units. Vivendi Universal has the largest music catalogue in the world and holds the leading position in jazz and

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classical music, with its classical music sales representing 40% of worldwide classical music sales for the industry. Vivendi Universal's labels include:

- popular labels such as Barclay, Interscope Geffen A&M, Island Def Jam Music Group, MCA Nashville, MCA Records, Mercury Nashville, Mercury Records, Motor Music, Motown, Polydor and Universal Records;
- classical labels such as Decca, Deutsche Grammophone and Philips; and
- jazz labels such as Verve, GRP and Impulse! Records.

### Artists

The success of a music company depends to a significant degree on its ability to sign and retain artists that will appeal to popular tastes over a period of time. Vivendi Universal believes that the scope and diversity of its popular music labels, repertoire and catalogues allow it to respond to shifts in audience tastes. The United States and the United Kingdom continue to be the source of approximately 60% of international popular repertoire. Including the United States and the United Kingdom, sales of locally-signed artists in their home territories represent 70% of worldwide recorded music sales. Increasingly, certain national acts, such as Andrea Bocelli from Italy, Aqua from Denmark and Modjo from France, are attracting a wider international audience. Vivendi Universal's leading local market position in almost every major region provides a critical competitive advantage.

Artists who are currently under contract with Vivendi Universal, directly or through third parties, for one or more important territories include, among others:

Bryan Adams, Aqua, A\*Teens, Erykah Badu, Cecilia Bartoli, Bee Gees, George Benson, Mary J. Blige, Blink 182, Andrea Bocelli, Bon Jovi, Boyzone, Jacky Cheung, Sheryl Crow, DMX, Dr. Dre, Eminem, ERA, Mylene Farmer, Lara Fabian, Masaharu Fukuyama, Luis Fonsi, Johnny Hallyday, Herbie Hancock, Enrique Iglesias, Al Jarreau, Jay-Z, Elton John, Ronan Keating, B.B. King, Diana Krall, Lighthouse Family, Limp Bizkit, Live, Los Tucanes de Tijuana, Reba McEntire, Brian McKnight, Metallica (outside North America), Modjo, 98 Degrees, No Doubt, Padre Marcelo Rossi, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Florent Pagny, Luciano Pavarotti, Rammstein, Andre Rieu, Rosana, Paulina Rubio, David Sanborn, Sandy & Junior, S Club 7, Shaggy, Spitz, Sisqo, Sting, George Strait, Tarkan, Texas, Shania Twain, Caetano Veloso, The Wallflowers, Stevie Wonder and U2.

In addition to recently released recordings, Vivendi Universal also markets and sells recordings from its library of prior releases. Sales from this library account for a significant and stable part of its recorded music revenue each year. Vivendi Universal owns the largest catalogue of recorded music in the world, with performers from the United States, the United Kingdom and around the world, such as:

ABBA, Louis Armstrong, Chuck Berry, James Brown, Eric Clapton, Patsy Cline, John Coltrane, Count Basie, Bill Evans, Ella Fitzgerald, The Four Tops, Marvin Gaye, Jimi Hendrix, Billie Holiday, Buddy Holly, The Jackson Five, Antonio Carlos Jobim, Herbert von Karajan, Bob Marley, Nirvana, The Police, Smokey Robinson, Diana Ross & The Supremes, Rod Stewart, Caetano Veloso, Muddy Waters, Hank Williams and The Who.



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### Artist Contracts, Production, Marketing and Distribution

Vivendi Universal seeks to contract with its popular artists on an exclusive basis for the marketing of their recordings (both audio and audio-visual) in return for a percentage royalty on the wholesale or retail selling price of the recording. Vivendi Universal generally seeks to obtain rights on a worldwide basis, although certain of its artists have licensed rights for certain countries or regions to other record companies. While exclusive classical artist contracts are common, and can extend over a long period, many classical artists and orchestral contracts are short in duration and refer only to specific recordings. Established artists command

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higher advances and royalties. Therefore, it is not unusual for a recording company to renegotiate contract terms with a successful artist.

A contract either provides for the artist to deliver completed recordings to Vivendi Universal or for Universal Music Group to undertake the recording with the artist. For artists without a recording history, Vivendi Universal is often involved in selecting producers, recording studios, additional musicians and songs to be recorded, and Vivendi Universal may supervise the output of recording sessions. For established artists, Vivendi Universal is usually less involved in the recording process.

Marketing involves advertising and otherwise gaining exposure for its recordings and artists through magazines, radio, television, Internet, other media and point-of-sale material. Public performances are also considered an important element in the marketing process, and Vivendi Universal provides financing for concert tours by certain artists. Television marketing of both specially compiled products and new albums is becoming increasingly important. Marketing is carried out on a territory-by-territory basis, although global priorities and strategies for certain artists are set centrally.

Vivendi Universal employs sales representatives who obtain orders from wholesalers and retailers. In all major territories except Japan and Brazil, Vivendi Universal has its own distribution services for the storage and delivery of finished product to wholesalers and retailers. In certain territories, it has entered into distribution joint ventures with other record companies.

Vivendi Universal also sells music product directly to the consumer, principally through two direct mail club organizations: Britannia Music in the United Kingdom and D.I.A.L. in France.

### E-Commerce and Electronic Delivery

Vivendi Universal is at the forefront of the development of new methods to distribute, market, sell, program and syndicate music and music-related programming by exploiting the potential of new technological platforms. The Internet now permits consumers to sample music on the web, order it, receive it (physically and/or electronically), pay for it, and even store it so that it can be accessed anywhere. It also allows consumers to customize their radio stations in order to create their own distinctive programming. In fiscal 2000, Vivendi Universal launched its music download business and became the first major music company to offer viewers a slate of customizable premium music programs designed exclusively for high-speed broadband access.

Vivendi Universal believes that emerging technologies will be strategically important to the future of the music business. Evolving technology will allow current customers to sample and purchase music in a variety of new ways and will expose potential consumers to new music. Through a variety of independent

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initiatives and strategic alliances, Vivendi Universal continues to invest resources in the technology and electronic commerce areas that will allow the music business to be conducted over the Internet, cellular networks, cable and satellite. Its investments and initiatives include Bluematter(TM), DataPlay, InterTrust, Jimmy and Doug's Farmclub.com, GetMusic as well as pressplay (formerly known as Duet), its joint venture with Sony Music Entertainment to develop and launch an on-demand subscription-based music service. The joint venture pressplay has entered into an alliance with Yahoo! Inc. to present and market the pressplay subscription service which is expected to launch in the U.S. in the summer of 2001. Vivendi Universal has recently purchased EMusic.com Inc. and entered into an agreement to purchase MP3.com, Inc. See "Recent Developments" below.

### Music Publishing

Music publishing involves the acquisition of rights to, and licensing of, musical compositions (as compared to recordings). Vivendi Universal enters into agreements with composers and authors of musical compositions for the purpose of licensing the compositions for use in sound recordings, films, videos and by way of live performances and broadcasting. In addition, Vivendi Universal licenses compositions for use in printed sheet music and song folios. Vivendi Universal also licenses and acquires catalogues of musical compositions from third parties such as other music publishers and composers and authors who have retained

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or re-acquired rights. In August 2000, Vivendi Universal purchased Rondor Music International, Inc., a major independent music publishing company, and Forerunner Music Catalogue, a classic contemporary country music catalogue.

Vivendi Universal is one of the world's largest music publishers. Its publishing catalogue includes more than 800,000 titles that it owns or controls, including songs such as : "I Wanna Hold Your Hand", "Candle in the Wind", "I Will Survive" and "Sittin' on the Dock of the Bay". Among the artists and songwriters represented are ABBA, George Brassens, Bon Jovi, Eddy Mitchell, Andre Rieu, Shania Twain, Andrew Lloyd Weber and U2; composers represented include Leonard Bernstein, Elton John, Bernie Taupin and Henry Mancini.

### Manufacturing and Other Facilities

In connection with its music entertainment activities, Vivendi Universal owns manufacturing facilities in the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom and office buildings and warehouse facilities in various countries. In addition to its wholly owned facilities, it also owns a manufacturing facility in the United States through a joint venture. Where Vivendi Universal does not own property, it leases warehouses and office space.

### Recent Developments

On April 6, 2001, Vivendi Universal entered into an agreement to acquire all the outstanding shares of EMusic.com Inc. pursuant to a cash tender offer at \$.57 per share. EMusic sells music downloads, both individually and via subscription, and operates a family of music-oriented web sites, including Rollingstone.com, EMusic.com and DownBeat.com. The acquisition was completed on June 14, 2001.

On May 20, 2001, Vivendi Universal entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with MP3.com, Inc., the Internet's premier music service provider, pursuant to which it will acquire MP3.com, Inc. for approximately \$372 million in a combined cash and stock transaction. The acquisition is subject to

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customary closing conditions.

### TV & Film

Vivendi Universal's TV & Film division is comprised of CANAL+ and Universal Studios Group. Vivendi Universal's TV & Film division:

- produces and distributes films worldwide in the theatrical, home video and television markets;
- produces and distributes episodic television and made-for-television programming;
- operates pay television channels and services;
- develops digital television technology;
- develops Internet services and interactive services;
- licenses merchandising rights and film property publishing rights;
- owns and operates theme parks, entertainment complexes and specialty retail stores; and
- engages in certain other activities through its ownership of the joint venture and equity interests described below.

### Motion Picture and Television Production and Distribution

Production, Marketing and Distribution. Through CANAL+, Universal Studios, Inc. and StudioCanal (a majority owned subsidiary of CANAL+), Vivendi Universal is one of the leading film production studios in Europe and the United States. Vivendi Universal produces feature-length motion pictures intended for initial theatrical exhibition, videocassette and DVD distribution and television programming. Major motion pictures produced over the past several years include Erin Brockovich, Gladiator, Dr. Seuss' How the Grinch Stole Christmas, The Boy's Room, The Mummy, The Mummy Returns, Billy Elliot, U-571, Meet the Parents and

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Notting Hill. In addition, Vivendi Universal produces animated and live action children's and family programming for networks, basic cable and local television stations as well as home video.

The production/distribution cycle represents the period of time from acquisition of a property through distribution. The length of the cycle varies depending upon such factors as type of product and release pattern. Production generally includes four steps: acquisition of story rights, pre-production, principal photography and post-production. Production activities for theatrical films produced by Universal Pictures (a division of Universal City Studios, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Universal Studios) are generally based at Universal City, California, or on location. The production facilities in Universal City are also leased to third parties. Some motion pictures and television products are produced, in whole or in part, at other locations both inside and outside the United States and Europe.

The arrangements under which Vivendi Universal produces, distributes and owns motion pictures vary widely. Other parties may participate in varying degrees in revenue or other contractually defined amounts. Vivendi Universal generally controls worldwide distribution or specified rights with respect to

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its motion pictures. Pursuant to contractual arrangements, Vivendi Universal distributes for, or services distribution for, third parties.

Generally, Vivendi Universal distributes motion pictures in the theatrical, home video and pay television markets. It then makes motion pictures available for broadcast on free television and basic cable distribution throughout the world. The theatrical license agreements with theater operators are on a theater-by-theater, picture-by-picture basis, and fees under these agreements are generally a percentage of the theater's receipts with, in some instances, a minimum guaranteed amount.

Universal Studios, through wholly owned subsidiaries, distributes its theatrical product in the United States and Canada to motion picture theaters. Its theatrical distribution throughout the rest of the world is primarily conducted through United International Pictures, or UIP, which is equally owned by Universal Studios International B.V., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Universal Studios, or USIBV, and Paramount Pictures International. Television distribution of its approximately 24,000 episode library in the United States is handled by USANi LLC, a subsidiary of USA Networks, Inc., and throughout the rest of the world primarily by USIBV. USIBV licenses television products produced by USANi LLC in international markets. Videocassettes and DVDs are distributed in the United States and Canada by wholly owned subsidiaries of Universal Studios. Outside the United States and Canada, Universal Studios' videocassettes are primarily distributed by Universal Pictures International B.V., an operating unit of Universal Studios, while its DVDs are primarily distributed by Columbia/Tri-Star Home Video under a short term sub-distribution arrangement that ends in 2002. Some DVD rights revert to Universal Studios before then.

StudioCanal distributes its theatrical products throughout Europe. StudioCanal has a pan European network in theater distribution with a presence in Spain with Sogepaq, in Germany with Tobis-StudioCanal, in France with BAC Distribution (and its subsidiary Mars Distribution), in the United Kingdom with Pathe UK, in Holland with FU Works and in Italy with RAI Cinema. StudioCanal distributes its motion pictures in the home video, free and pay television markets using both its own sales force and third party distributors. StudioCanal also distributes newly released home video and DVD products in France through Universal Pictures Video. Outside France, StudioCanal contracts with video distribution partners.

Film Rights Management. Vivendi Universal sells television rights to feature films in its extensive library of 8,600 titles, the second largest catalogue in the world. StudioCanal has a filmed entertainment library of 5,000 movies of a variety of genres, broken down evenly among French, European and American productions. Some of the titles in the StudioCanal library include Terminator 2, La Grande Vadrouille, Basic Instinct, Total Recall, La Grande Illusion, The Graduate and This Is Spinal Tap. Universal Studios controls rights to films in its extensive library of approximately 3,600 titles. These rights include recent films such as The Mummy Returns, Bridget Jones's Diary, Hannibal, Gladiator and Erin Brockovich, and many Oscar-winning library titles, including To Kill A Mockingbird and Schindler's List. Universal Studios' television library includes Columbo, Magnum PI, Murder She Wrote, Miami Vice, Rockford Files, Knight Rider, Incredible Hulk, Quantum Leap and Quincy.

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### Pay Television Channels and Services

Channel Production. CANAL+ is Europe's leading pay television company with over 15.3 million subscribers. It is number one in Europe in digital television with 5.3 million subscribers to its digital services. CANAL+ is also a leading

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supplier of technology for digital television, such as software that encrypts television signals to provide conditional access (MediaGuard) and an operating system for managing multimedia applications for television (MediaHighway).

- Premium Channels. CANAL+'s premium channels offer programming with a unique mix of recently-released feature films (300 first-run movies each year) and sports events such as the French First Division soccer championship and the English Premier League soccer championship. CANAL+ provides locally tailored versions of its French premium channels in 11 other countries.
- Theme Channels. CANAL+ is the number one European publisher of theme channels broadcast via cable and satellite. It owns a 27.4% interest in MultiThematiques, Europe's leading producer of "theme channels", channels aimed at niche viewers. Vivendi Universal indirectly owns an additional 9.1% of MultiThematiques. MultiThematiques has 30 channels in 14 countries with a total of over 20 million subscriptions. MultiThematiques produces such successful channels as Planete, Canal Jimmy, Cinecinemas, Cinecinefil, Cine Classics and Seasons. In addition, the CANAL+ thematic offerings encompass Universal Studios' branded channels which reach almost 24 million subscribers in 30 countries. Universal Studios' branded channels include: The Sci-Fi Channel U.K., USA Network Latin America, 13th Street and Studio Universal.
- Multi-Channel Package Distribution. CANAL+ began offering channels via satellite in 1992. These channels, some of which are affiliated with CANAL+ and some with other producers, are today part of the CANALSATELLITE digital package. This package, which features over 60 French-language channels, radio stations and interactive services, had 1.8 million subscriptions in France at the end of 2000. CANAL+ also has over 3.1 million subscribers for the digital multiple-channel packages it provides outside of France. It offers digital direct-to-home services with partners in Spain, Italy, Poland and Scandinavia.
- Sports Rights and Management. CANAL+ operates a dedicated subsidiary called SPORT+ through which it acquires and markets international rights to major sporting events. SPORT+ holds international rights to the French First Division soccer championship, the English Premier League soccer championship, the Spanish First Division soccer championship and "Coppa del Rey", the Portuguese soccer championship and "Taca de Portugal", games from the Italian Class A soccer league and "Coppa Italiana", qualifying rounds for the 2002 World Cup for South American countries and the "Coppa Libertadores". SPORT+ also holds worldwide rights to all International Handball Federation matches, European rights to International Basketball Federation matches and international rights to the French Elite 1 rugby championships. SPORT+ has no other material broadcasting rights.

Digital Television Technology. Vivendi Universal has developed leading-edge technology for digital television, including MediaGuard, a software program used to encrypt television signals to provide conditional access, and MediaHighway, an operating system used to manage interactive and multimedia applications through television set-top boxes. Vivendi Universal's technology is used in 8.6 million digital set-top boxes in over 15 countries, making it the European leader in digital television technology.

On-line Services and Internet Access. CANAL+ formed CanalNumedia in January 2000 to develop and leverage synergies among the various CANAL+ web sites in Europe. CanalNumedia is responsible for producing entertainment sites in Europe and sports and cinema content for the dedicated portals.

Merchandising. The rights to use the characters, titles and other material

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and rights from television and theatrical films and other sources are licensed to manufacturers, retailers and others by Universal Studios.

USA Networks, Other Equity Interests and Certain Joint Ventures. Universal Studios holds an effective 43% equity interest in USA Networks through its ownership of common stock and Class B common stock of USA Networks and shares of USANi LLC, which Universal Studios can exchange for common stock and

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Class B common stock of USA Networks. USA Networks primarily engages in electronic and online retailing, network and first-run syndication television production, domestic distribution of its and Universal Studios' television productions and the operation of the USA Network and Sci-Fi Channel Cable Networks.

Universal Studios had an approximate 26% interest in Loews Cineplex Entertainment Corporation, which exhibits theatrical films principally in the United States and Canada. On February 15, 2001, Loews Cineplex and all of its wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions to reorganize under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. On June 28, 2001, Universal Studios and USIBV sold their interests in Loews Cineplex to Goldman, Sachs & Co. for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.00. Vivendi Universal intends to use the tax loss from the sale to offset gains on other capital transactions.

Universal Studios also has a 49% interest in United Cinemas International Multiplex B.V. and Cinema International Corporation N.V., which both operate motion picture theaters outside of the United States and Canada, and also has a 49% interest in UIP, which distributes theatrical motion pictures outside of the U.S. and Canada.

Vivendi Universal owns 39.34% of UGC, one of the leaders of the movie industry in Europe. UGC operates in three business segments: ownership and operation of movie theaters, big-screen advertising and the production and distribution of films.

In addition to the wholly owned themed channels discussed above, Universal Studios has equity interests in a number of international joint venture channels, including, among others:

- USA Network Brazil, a joint venture with Globosat in Brazil. This basic service channel reaches approximately 2.5 million subscribers and features primarily the same programming as USA Network Latin America;
- HBO Asia, a pan-regional joint venture in Asia with AOL Time Warner, Sony and Paramount. The channels included under this joint venture reach approximately six million subscribers and feature the current theatrical releases from the joint venture partners;
- Latin America Pay TV, a pan-regional joint venture in Latin America with Paramount, Fox, MGM and Sacsá (an Argentinean holding company). The channels included under this joint venture reach approximately 10 million subscribers and feature current theatrical releases of the joint venture partners; and
- Premiere Movies Partnership, an Australian joint venture with Fox, Sony, Paramount and TCI.

### Recreation

Universal Studios owns and operates Universal Studios Hollywood, the

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world's largest combined movie studio and movie theme park, located in Universal City, California. Adjacent to Universal Studios Hollywood is Universal Studios CityWalk, an integrated retail/entertainment complex that offers shopping, dining, cinemas and entertainment.

Universal Studios has a 50% interest in Universal City Development Partners, LP, a Delaware limited partnership based in Orlando, Florida, which resulted from the January 6, 2000 merger of Universal City Florida Partners, Universal City Florida, Ltd. and Universal City Development Partners. The joint venture limited partnership owns Universal Studios Florida, a combined movie studio and movie theme park, Universal's Islands of Adventure, a second theme park with five unique islands, and Universal Studios CityWalk, a complex that offers shopping, dining, cinemas and entertainment. Universal City Development Partners also has an indirect 25% interest in a joint venture (UCF Hotel Venture, a Florida general partnership) that has developed or is developing three hotels adjacent to the Orlando theme parks. The first hotel, the Portofino Bay Hotel, a Loews hotel, opened in September 1999. The second hotel, the Hard Rock Hotel, opened in January 2001 and the Royal Pacific Resort, a Loews hotel, is expected to open in Summer 2002. The two theme parks, Universal Studios CityWalk, and these hotels together comprise Universal Orlando, the newest Orlando multi-day entertainment resort. Universal Orlando owns and is developed on

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approximately 800 acres. Universal Studios also owns Wet n' Wild, a water park located near Universal Orlando.

On March 31, 2001, Vivendi Universal opened Universal Studios Japan in Osaka. Universal Studios Japan is owned by USJ Co. Ltd., in which Universal Studios holds a 24% interest, and is located on 133 acres of land leased by certain USJ Co. Ltd. shareholders.

Universal Studios also owns a 37% interest in, and manages, Universal Studios Port Aventura, a theme park located on the Mediterranean coast of Spain near Barcelona.

### Publishing

Vivendi Universal Publishing (formerly Havas), Vivendi Universal's wholly owned subsidiary, is one of the leading publishers providing content across multiple platforms, including print, multimedia, on the wired Internet and to PDAs via WAP technology. Vivendi Universal Publishing operates through five divisions: Games, Education, Literature, Health and Information. In addition, Vivendi Universal Publishing Services provides logistics and distribution support to all of Vivendi Universal's businesses and operates as a book sales company.

#### Games Division

Vivendi Universal Games is fast becoming one of the world leaders in the multimedia games market on all platforms (PC, consoles such as Playstation 2, X-Box and Game Boy Advanced, and on the Internet). Vivendi Universal develops its games under the Sierra, Blizzard and Universal Interactive Studios brands, including Diablo II, Starcraft, Half-Life, King's Quest, Crash Bandicoot, Gladiator and Spyro the Dragon. Its games division also includes Flipside.com.

#### Education Division

Vivendi Universal Education is a major global educational publisher in all media (academic and semi-academic books, CD-ROM, the Internet and WAP). Its

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education division ranks among the leading companies in the education market and operates in four areas:

**Schools.** Vivendi Universal holds leading positions in Spanish-speaking countries with Anaya in Spain and Aique in Argentina, and in Portuguese-speaking areas with Atica and Scipione in Brazil. In France, through Bordas, Nathan and Retz, it offers a full range of pedagogical methods to teachers. Their academic and semi-academic manuals are designed to be used by students throughout their education and cover substantially all fields of knowledge. In the area of multimedia, Vivendi Universal has played a pioneering role in digitalizing content. Vivendi Universal recently launched the first prototype of an "electronic schoolbag" in France through Nathan and Bordas. This innovation provides the benefits of the latest technologies (sound, images and videos) and a direct link between schoolbooks and reference tools. Schoolbooks can be customized, thereby encouraging a different approach to education. Trials for the electronic schoolbag were started in December 2000 in collaboration with the French Department of Education in two classrooms (using content from history and geography manuals, life and earth sciences and the Larousse dictionary) and are continuing with other classes.

**Youth.** Vivendi Universal publishes educational materials for children and adolescents both in printed form and on multimedia. It is the leading provider of interactive educational products in Europe with brands that include Knowledge Adventure and Coktel and titles including Jumpstart.

**Life-long Learning.** Vivendi Universal is a leader in adult education in France, especially in human and social sciences with Nathan University and Armand Colin, and it is also very active in Spain. The company has plans to strengthen its positions in the global market, in particular through Syracuse, a brand developed in the United States.

**Reference.** Vivendi Universal is one of the leading reference publishing companies in the world. It publishes a wide range of dictionaries and encyclopedias, published in France by prestigious publishers such as

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Larousse, one of the best known publishing brands in the world, or Le Robert, and outside France by Harrap and Chambers. In the area of multimedia, Larousse Multimedia offers Kleio, available on CD-ROM and DVD-ROM, which now represents the largest volume of encyclopedic content on the Internet through the web site [Kleio.fr](http://Kleio.fr).

In February 2001, Vivendi Universal launched Education.com. This Internet portal targets children, parents and teachers worldwide and offers a rich and varied content which is exciting, informative, entertaining and educational and includes most of the company's educational activities.

### Literature Division

In France, Vivendi Universal is the leading publisher of literature addressed to the general public. It publishes works through a variety of well known publishing houses including Robert Laffont, Plon-Perrin, Presses-Solar-Belfond, La Decouverte-Syros and Presses de la Renaissance.

Vivendi Universal publishes works by authors including Salman Rushdie, Tennessee Williams, Primo Levi, Vladimir Nabokov, Danielle Steel, John Grisham and Ken Follett. It also publishes essays, practical guides, young people's literature and comic books. In addition, it has a strong presence in French, Spanish and English language books geared to children and adolescents, both in fiction and nonfiction. It holds the exclusive right to publish Star



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Wars-related books in France until 2006.

Vivendi Universal ranks second in France in the paperback market with four well-known brands including: Pocket and its catalog of 2,500 titles including some 350 new titles per year; Pocket Jeunesse with over 440 titles; 10/18 which covers foreign literature; and Fleuve Noir (detective novels). Its authors include San-Antonio, Lilian Jackson Braun, Armistead Maupin and Isabelle Wolff.

### Health Division

With brands like Le Quotidien du Medecin, Vidal, MIMS, Masson, Doyma and Staywell, Vivendi Universal is one of the leaders worldwide for healthcare information. Its Health Division offers a full range of products to health care professionals and patients using a variety of media.

Vivendi Universal provides healthcare users with quality information updated on a continuous basis in five areas: journals and customized communication, consumer healthcare media, drug information systems, practice management services (planners, organizers and prescription software), and academic and scientific publishing products.

In January 2001, in an effort to enter the large English health market, Vivendi Universal acquired the Medicine Publishing Group in the United Kingdom which has various publications aimed at almost 25,000 subscribers.

### Information Division

Vivendi Universal's Information Division holds leading positions in three business areas:

B2B. Vivendi Universal offers professionals a complete range of services and products such as magazines, books, trade fairs and online services. In this business area it is one of Europe's major players. Vivendi Universal brings together Exposium, one of France's leaders in trade exhibitions, and four press groups: Group Moniteur, which specializes in the building industry, local authorities and energy; Groupe Tests, which specializes in computers, electronics and new technologies; Groupe Industrie Services Info, which covers the manufacturing, distribution, tourism and catering industries; and France Agricole, a company specializing in agri-business trade magazines.

Consumer. Vivendi Universal is a major competitor in the consumer information business sector with three press groups in France: Group Express, one of the two leading news magazines in France; Group L'Etudiant which offers publishing, exhibitions and multimedia built around its magazine L'Etudiant; and Groupe Expansion, one of the leading companies in France for financial news. Its

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recruitment site, Cadres Online, was the number one recruitment site in 2000, offering 75,000 jobs from 23 important press publications.

Local Transactions. Vivendi Universal Publishing's subsidiary, Comareg, publishes 220 newspapers and magazines in Europe which focus on local transactions. Comareg is one of France's leading companies both for free sheets (155 publications representing a total circulation of 15 million per week) and for classified advertisements. Its web site, [bonjour.fr](http://bonjour.fr), had over 11 million pages viewed in March 2001.

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In connection with Vivendi Universal's recently completed acquisition of Houghton Mifflin Company, it intends to sell each of the units in its B2B and local transactions areas. See "Recent Developments" below in this subsection.

### Vivendi Universal Publishing Services

Vivendi Universal Publishing Services provides sales, marketing, promotion and distribution services to Vivendi Universal's publishing divisions and subsidiaries. It also provides Vivendi Universal Publishing services for centralized purchasing of such items as computer equipment and paper, implements group information technology policies, and manages cross-division projects such as the euro.

### Marketing Channels

Vivendi Universal Publishing markets through both retail channels and public administration channels. In the field of education, Vivendi Universal Publishing interacts with national and local authorities. In the field of literature and games, Vivendi Universal Publishing markets through all major retail channels.

### Recent Developments

On August 2, 2001, Vivendi Universal completed its acquisition of Houghton Mifflin Company, a leading U.S. educational publisher, pursuant to a cash tender offer at \$60 per share. The total consideration approximates \$2.2 billion, including the assumption of Houghton Mifflin's average net debt of \$500 million.

### Telecommunications

Vivendi Universal provides a broad range of telecommunications services, including mobile and fixed telephony, Internet access and data services transmission.

Through Cegetel Group, a company in which Vivendi Universal holds a 44% interest, it is the leading private operator of fixed and mobile telephony in France. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Vivendi Telecom International, or VTI, Vivendi Universal develops telecommunications activities outside France.

### Cegetel Group

Vivendi Universal founded Cegetel Group in 1996. The original name of the company, Cegetel, was changed to Cegetel Group on March 31, 2001. Vivendi Universal currently owns 44% of Cegetel Group's outstanding equity: 9% of the shares directly and 35% of the shares indirectly through its 70% ownership interest in Compagnie Transatlantique de Telecommunications, or Transtel, which owns 50% plus one of Cegetel Group's shares. SBC International, Inc., or SBCI, and SBCI International-Societe de Radiotelephonie Cellulaire, Inc., or SBCI-SRC, together own the remaining 30% of Transtel.

Vivendi Universal appoints five of Cegetel Group's nine directors. In addition to SBCI and SBCI-SRC, which together hold a 15% interest in Cegetel Group through Transtel, Vivendi Universal's current partners in Cegetel Group are British Telecom, or BT, which has a 26% stake in the company, and Mannesmann, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vodafone, which owns 15%. Vivendi Universal describes below the shareholders' agreement that governs its participation in Cegetel Group. See "Shareholders' Agreement" below in this subsection.

In late 2000, Cegetel Group began restructuring its organization to prepare for anticipated radical changes in the telecommunications market, such as high-speed transmission via fixed lines and mobile lines, deregulation and access to local traffic through the unbundling of the local loop and more widespread use of mobile phones. On January 1, 2001, two new business divisions -- "Fixed Telephony" and "Mobile Telephony" -- were formed to replace the "professional and consumer" and "business" divisions. The "Network and Information Systems" division was retained. Cegetel Group divides its activities into the following divisions:

Fixed Telephony Division and Internet Services. During 2000, Cegetel Group offered long distance and international fixed telephone service through Cegetel 7, a company 80% owned by Cegetel Group and 20% owned by Telecom Development, or TD, a company that is, in turn, owned 49.9% by Cegetel Group and 50.1% by Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francais, or SNCF, the state-owned French railway company.

During 2000, Cegetel Group operated its business marketing division through Cegetel Entreprises, a company with the same ownership structure as Cegetel 7. Cegetel Entreprises offers business customers a variety of services, including:

- wireless and fixed telephony, along with management tools such as call limitation services, consumption reports and grouped bills;
  
- data transmission;
  
- Internet access, web site hosting services, development of e-commerce sites and intranet management; and
  
- local telephony access through fiber optic loops.

On March 31, 2001, Cegetel 7 was merged with Cegetel Entreprises and renamed "Cegetel", a company 80% owned by Cegetel Group and 20% by TD.

Cegetel must pay substantial interconnection fees to France Telecom in order to provide local telephone service. To avoid these fees, Cegetel has built 19 fiber optic local loops in dense business districts in cities such as Paris, Lille, Lyon and Marseille. Additionally, in 2000, in preparation for the unbundling of telecommunications services in 2001 and 2002, Cegetel conducted pilot projects in Monaco and Paris to provide high speed Internet Access via the traditional telephone network (ADSL).

The backbone of all Cegetel Group telecommunications services is TD's

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long-distance telecommunications network. TD owns, operates and maintains an entirely digital telecommunications network throughout France, consisting of 18,000 kilometers of high capacity fiber optic cables. The TD Network is now connected to more than 300 local France Telecom switches located throughout France, versus 176 at the end of 1999, and to the various Cegetel Group networks (mobile telecommunications, data network and fiber optic local loops).

Mobile Telephony Division. Cegetel Group offers mobile telephone services through its 80% owned subsidiary Societe Francaise de Radiotelephone, or SFR (the remaining 20% of which is owned by Vodafone). SFR, an innovator in the French telecommunications market, provides the latest mobile offerings, the most recent being WAP services. SFR customers can use their mobile handsets outside France via roaming agreements with local operators in more than 100 countries.

SFR operates a dense, high-quality mobile telecommunications network based on the Global System for Mobile Communications, or GSM -- the digital standard currently dominant in Europe. This network is capable of providing service to 97% of the French population and carries 20 million minutes of mobile telephone traffic a day. In addition, since December 2000, SFR has been operating telecommunications on its General Packet Radio System, or GPRS network, which permits greater bandwidth communications. This technology is expected to increase the speed of SFR's network by a factor of 10 by the end of 2001.

Network and Information Systems Division. Cegetel Group's communication networks are operated through its Network and Information Systems Division.

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Shareholders' Agreement. The governance of Cegetel Group is subject to a shareholders' agreement to which Vivendi Universal is a party, along with BT, Mannesmann (Vodafone Group), SBCI and Transtel. Among other things, the shareholders' agreement provides that:

- None of the Cegetel Group shareholders can conduct telecommunications business in France or its overseas departments and territories other than through Cegetel Group. This provision does not apply to the operation of Internet web sites.
- Cegetel Group's board of directors has nine members, five of whom are nominated by Vivendi Universal, two by BT, one by Mannesmann and one by SBCI. The board of directors of Transtel has six members, four of whom are nominated by Vivendi Universal and two by SBCI.
- Cegetel Group can take certain actions only if representatives of each of the Cegetel Group shareholders consent. These actions include:
  - making any change in the scope of its business;
  - changing any provision of its by-laws or amending any shareholders' agreement between it, on the one hand, and any of the Cegetel Group shareholders or Vodafone, on the other hand; and
  - except in limited cases, increasing its share capital with a waiver of preferential subscription rights or merging or dividing Cegetel Group or selling Cegetel Group shares to the public.
- Subject to some exceptions, representatives of BT must also consent to any transaction that would result in a shareholder other than Transtel or Vivendi Universal obtaining a greater interest in Cegetel Group than that

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held by BT.

- If all of BT, Mannesmann and Transtel dissent, Vivendi Universal cannot cause Cegetel Group to:
  - create or acquire shares in any entity in which Cegetel Group or companies it controls hold less than 100% of the shares and voting rights; or
  - subject to some exceptions, acquire, dispose of, lease or loan a material amount of assets or significantly reduce or cease any material business operation.
- The Cegetel Group shareholders' agreement contains a number of limitations on the transfer of Cegetel Group shares.

### Vivendi Telecom International

In addition to Vivendi Universal's investment in Cegetel Group, it has also invested in a number of telecommunications companies outside of France through VTI. These companies have a total of 4.7 million clients of which 3.9 million are for mobile telephone activity.

Egypt. Vivendi Universal holds a 7% interest in Misrfone, an international consortium with a 45% share of Egypt's telecommunications mobile market.

Hungary. Vivendi Universal operates several regional companies in Hungary through its wholly owned subsidiary, Vivendi Telecom Hungary, that have monopolies for voice telephony on fixed networks.

Kenya. Vivendi Universal holds a 40% interest in KenCell, a consortium formed with Sameer Group that was awarded Kenya's second GSM license.

Kosovo. Monaco Telecom has successfully installed and is now operating Kosovo's GSM system.

Monaco. Vivendi Universal holds a 51% interest in Monaco Telecom, the Principality's dominate telecommunications operator.

Morocco. Vivendi Universal holds a 35% interest in Maroc Telecom.

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Poland. Vivendi Universal holds a 49% interest in Elektrim Telekomunikacja, or Elektrim, a company that owns 51% of Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa, Poland's largest GSM mobile operator and 100% of El Viv Telecom (formerly Bresnan), a Polish cable television operator and a high-speed Internet access provider.

Spain. Vivendi Universal is a major shareholder in Xfera, a consortium which obtained a 30 year Universal Mobile Telecommunications Standard, or UMTS, license in Spain.

### Recent Developments

In March 2001, Cegetel Group finalized the terms of the disposition of its interest in AOL CompuServe France, in which it owned a 55% interest with CANAL+ (66% of the stake being owned by Cegetel and 34% by CANAL+), pursuant to an agreement under which the companies will exchange their stake in the AOL France joint venture for junior preferred shares in AOL Europe. The agreement provides that AOL Time Warner will be able either to redeem the preferred shares with

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cash, or to exchange them for publicly traded AOL Europe common stock or AOL Time Warner stock by April 2003.

On January 31, 2001, SFR applied for a third generation mobile UMTS license. This license will permit SFR to provide mobile broadband and Internet services to its customers. On May 31, 2001, the Autorite de Regulation des Telecommunications, or ART, the French regulator, decided that SFR could be awarded a UMTS license by the French government.

In the course of the partial privatization of Maroc Telecom, Vivendi Universal has been designated strategic partner to purchase 35% of the national telecommunication operator in Morocco for E2.3 million. The closing took place in February 2001 and Vivendi Telecom International now holds a stake of 35% in Maroc Telecom. As a leader in telecommunication in Morocco, Maroc Telecom operates 1.4 million fixed lines and owns 2.6 million GSM clients.

On June 28, 2001, Vivendi Universal announced that it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding that will result in it increasing its stake in Elektrim from 49% to 51%.

### Marketing Channels

To market its services, Cegetel Group operates different sales and distribution channels for its targeted customers, consisting of indirect distribution (for example, retail and large distributors) for mobile services to the residential customers, direct marketing for fixed services to residential customers, specialized indirect distribution for both fixed and mobile services to small business customers, and direct sales forces for services to corporate customers.

### Internet

Vivendi Universal's Internet business includes its strategic Internet initiatives and new online ventures. Utilizing advanced digital distribution technology, it develops e-commerce, e-services and thematic portals that offer access to the Internet through a variety of devices, including mobile phones, PDAs, interactive TV and computers.

Vivendi Universal Net, a wholly owned subsidiary, manages Vivendi Universal's Internet business and focuses on four major objectives:

- to establish Vizzavi as the leading European portal;
- to develop thematic portals leveraging content, technology, brand equity and subscriber bases of the Vivendi Universal group;
- to launch Internet service providers which exploit Vivendi Universal's critical mass; and
- to invest in and develop promising new ventures which relate to and enhance the value of Vivendi Universal's businesses.

Vivendi Universal Net manages Vivendi Universal Group Internet-related technological, investment and business development activities, including defining group Internet strategy and serving as the bridge between Vivendi Universal's content and new digital technologies.

#### Vizzavi

Vizzavi, Vivendi Universal's 50/50 joint venture with Vodafone, is a multi-access Internet portal designed to provide services and content to customers in a consistent format throughout Europe, across all Internet platforms, including mobile phones, personal computers, television and PDAs. It combines Vivendi Universal's content and reach in pay-TV access with Vodafone's reach in mobile telephone access. Vizzavi is the default home page for Vivendi Universal and Vodafone's subscriber base of over 80 million. Vizzavi's existing services include e-mail, address book and calendar, as well as theme channels covering news, sports, weather, games and general information. The mobile and PC portal has been launched in the U.K., France and the Netherlands and will expand to other European markets in 2001. Access through interactive TV will follow.

#### I-France

I-France, Vivendi Universal's wholly owned subsidiary, has a complementary positioning with Vizzavi. It creates portals targeting advanced Internet users, offering services (including multi-platform e-mail, web site creation and hosting, and shared virtual office tools) and themed content. It has portals in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Canada and Spain.

#### Thematic Portals

Vivendi Universal creates leading Internet portals based on thematic categories by leveraging its content-related assets, brands and know-how. Each branded category of web-based content and services has been developed as a stand-alone business unit with the flexibility to pursue growth through joint ventures, mergers or public listings. The pan-European scope of these thematic portals is enhanced by Vizzavi, which features these portals on a preferred, but not exclusive, basis.

Flipside. Vivendi Universal's subsidiary, Flipside, Inc., is a leading worldwide interactive entertainment company. In February 2001, following its acquisition of Uproar Inc., a company specializing in interactive entertainment, Flipside became a world leader in free, multi-platform online games providing both single and multi-player PC content as well as wireless games. Flipside is among the top 10 U.S. web sites, all categories combined, in total time spent online and among the top 20 worldwide.

Scoot.com plc. Vivendi Universal holds an approximate 20% interest in Scoot, a multi-platform "infomediary" offering location-specific directory services and enabling transactions between businesses and customers. Vivendi Universal formed a 50/50 joint-venture with Scoot to expand Scoot's business model in Europe. On July 27, 2001, Scoot agreed to sell its half of the joint venture to Vivendi Universal for E1. Scoot operates in the U.K., the Netherlands, Belgium and, since early 2001, in France. Scoot is expected to launch across the rest of Europe over the next three years.

Canal Numedia. Canal Numedia develops and leverages synergies among various CANAL+ web sites in Europe. It is responsible for producing entertainment sites in Europe and sports and cinema content for dedicated portals. Canal Numedia has created or acquired, and manages about 20 sites to date. A strong brand policy is being developed around the leading CANAL+ themes -- sports (zidane.fr and fcna.fr), film (allocine.fr) and news (itelevision.fr).

Divento. Vivendi Universal owns 75% of Divento, a European cultural portal

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providing editorial coverage and ticketing for major events and institutions.

### Internet Support Services

e-Brands. This wholly owned company offers a variety of services to its customers that commercialize their brand names over the Internet and mobile telephony. These include connectivity solutions (Internet access, SMS and WAP), third-party billing services (flat or metered), customer relationship management solutions and database analysis. In addition, e-Brands offers turnkey solutions. The seven market segments that e-Brands is currently addressing are: finance, media, service, distribution, industry, communities and dot-coms. The company operates in Europe.

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Ad 2-One. Ad 2-One operates in Europe and leverages its customers' web site traffic and user databases through customized, multi-platform online-marketing tools ranging from enhanced banners to sponsored, direct-marketing solutions.

### Venture Capital Activities

Viventures. Vivendi Universal has invested in two Viventure funds. The first, Viventures 1, is a venture capital fund that provides financing in the United States, Europe and Asia and strategic and financial guidance to promising information technology and telecommunications start-up companies. The second, Viventures 2, has over 30 corporate and financial investors around the world including SG Asset Management, British Telecom, Siemens Venture Capital, Cisco Systems, IBM, GE Capital, Goldman Sachs, Singapore Power Telecom, China Development Industrial Bank and Marubeni.

SoftBank Capital Partners (SBCP). Vivendi Universal has invested in SBCP, a \$1.5 billion late-stage Internet venture capital fund managed by Softbank (49.6%). SBCP's investments are mainly concentrated in the business to consumer sector.

Vivendi Universal is the fund's largest minority shareholder with an investment commitment of \$240 million, which constitutes 16% of the fund. As of December 31, 2000, \$216 million has been called by SBCP, out of which \$200 million is already invested.

@viso. @viso is Vivendi Universal's joint venture with Softbank created to support Internet companies already established in the U.S. to launch and gain rapid presence in Europe. @viso aims to provide these incubated companies with business services, financing and access to strategic partnerships. @viso's investments in U.S. companies have stopped due to the difficult economic environment for Internet companies. Some portfolio companies have been rolled up or shut down after the decision made by their U.S. parent companies to refocus their activity in the U.S.

### Marketing Channels

Vivendi Universal Net markets its web sites together in order to increase the efficiency of acquisition and retention of customers and to reduce costs. It operates in various marketing fields, such as media buying, marketing research, customer relationship management and performance reporting.

### Competition

#### Music



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The music entertainment industry is highly competitive. The profitability of a company's recorded music business depends on its ability to attract, develop and promote recording artists, the public acceptance of those artists and the recordings released in a particular period. Universal Music Group competes for creative talent both for new artists and those artists who have already established themselves through another label. Universal Music's competitors are mainly the following major record companies: EMI, Bertelsmann Music Group, Warner Music Group and Sony Music Entertainment. Universal Music also faces the competition from independents such as Zomba. Following a pattern established in the United States, European retailers have begun to consolidate, and in Europe increasing quantities of product is being sold through multinational retailers and buying groups and other discount chains. This has increased competition for shelf space among the recorded music companies. The recorded music business continues to be adversely affected by counterfeiting, piracy and parallel imports, primarily in Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America, and may be adversely affected by the ability to download quality sound reproductions from the Internet without authorization. As part of its response to these developments, Vivendi Universal, through its subsidiary Universal Music Group, allied with Sony Music Entertainment to create a 50/50 joint venture named pressplay (formerly known as Duet). The joint venture pressplay will develop and implement an on-demand music subscription service that will offer customers a broad range of online music while respecting artists' rights.

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### TV & Film

As a diversified entertainment company involved in all aspects of the film and television industry, Vivendi Universal offers movie audiences around the world a wide array of films, and provides its customers and subscribers the very best in sports and film programming on all media (movie theaters, TV, PC and fixed and cellular telephones).

CANAL+. CANAL+ is a leader in the production of pay television channels, both stand-alone branded channels and theme channels, despite intense competition in all of these markets. The success of CANAL+ along with theme channels produced by other U.S. major studios, including MTV and Fox Kids, indicates that this market will remain highly competitive.

The European multichannel sector is relatively new, and penetration rates continue to rise significantly. The potential for growth has attracted significant competitors to the French market, including Television Par Satellite (which is owned by TF1, M6, France 2, France 3, France Telecom and Suez). In Spain, CANAL+ (through Sogecable) competes with Telefonica's subsidiary Via Digital, Quiero -- the DTT offer -- and various cable operators. Competitors in Italy include News Corporation through its investment in Stream. In addition, the introduction of digital distribution methods, including cable and satellite, has enabled new entrants to the sector to compete vigorously. Generally, competition is country-by-country due to national differences in viewer preferences.

StudioCanal. StudioCanal is a key European player in production and distribution of feature films and television programming. Primary competitors in this market are the U.S. major studios and local production companies and distributors.

Universal Studios Group. There are eight major competitors in the U.S. and several independents that compete aggressively against each other in all aspects of the production, acquisition and distribution of motion pictures internationally. These companies include Universal Pictures, The Walt Disney Company, Warner Bros., DreamWorks SKG, Paramount Pictures Corporation,

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Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc., Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corporation and Sony (through Columbia/Tri-Star and Sony Pictures). The majors and independents compete against each other for product, talent and revenue from all distribution markets including theatrical, home video/DVD, pay television, video-on-demand, pay-per-view, free television, basic cable television and developing new media for the distribution of film and television content. Given the rapidly changing marketplace for consumer tastes, year-to-year market share in the U.S. and non-U.S. territories varies widely by film and distribution markets. Outside of the U.S. and Canada, Universal Studios distributes its feature films theatrically through UIP, a joint venture between USIBV and Paramount Pictures International, and competes with other distributors in the international theatrical distribution markets. In the year 2000, Universal Pictures ranked number 2 in U.S. theatrical market share.

Through its Recreation Group, Universal Studios is a leader in themed entertainment. Universal Studios competes aggressively against other major theme park operators including The Walt Disney Company, Anheuser Busch Companies, Paramount Parks (owned by Viacom), Six Flags Theme Parks, Inc. and Cedar Fair, L.P., and is third both in the U.S. and internationally (behind Disney and Six Flags) in annual attendance.

### Telecommunications

The consumer telecommunications industry in France is currently very competitive. Vivendi Universal competes in this industry primarily through SFR, an 80% owned subsidiary of Cegetel Group. As of March 31, 2001, SFR had 10.6 million mobile customers, giving it a 33.9% share of the French mobile market measured by volume. SFR's competitors include Orange (France Telecom), which had a market share of 48.2% in March 2001, and Bouygues Telecom, which had a 17.9% share. Cegetel 7 had 2.5 million customer lines at the end of 2000, which Vivendi Universal estimates to represent approximately 6.9% of the French long distance and international telephony market. Cegetel's primary competitor in the long distance and international telephony market is France Telecom, which enjoys significant advantages as a result of its historical position as the dominant provider of telecommunications services in France, including a near monopoly on local traffic.

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To overcome this situation and be in a position to offer broadband access and related services to business customers, Cegetel has developed a strategy of installing fiber optic and of providing ADSL services through a beatstream access agreement with the French incumbent operator; ADSL services will also be provided by local loop unbundling (full access and shared access). The French business telecommunications sector is highly competitive as well.

### Publishing

Vivendi Universal faces a number of strong competitors across the range of its publishing and interactive multimedia activities in France, in Europe as a whole and worldwide. Bertelsmann is its biggest single competitor, because it is, like Vivendi Universal, present in a wide variety of publishing and multimedia markets around the world. Vivendi Universal's business and professional division also faces strong competition from Reed Elsevier and Wolters Kluwer. With regard to Vivendi Universal's scientific and trade activities, its primary competitors are The Thomson Corporation and Harcourt Brace. In the educational, reference, general literature and multimedia sectors, Vivendi Universal competes principally with Hachette, Pearson and Harcourt Brace.

### Internet

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The market for web-based services is rapidly evolving and highly competitive. A number of U.S. market participants such as Yahoo! and AOL have succeeded in establishing a strong European presence. Vivendi Universal believes the principal competitive factors in the European market are customer base, brand recognition, performance, ease of use, value-added services, functionality, features and customer service. Additional competitors include France Telecom's Wanadoo and other Internet software, content, service and technology companies, telecommunications companies, cable companies and equipment/technology suppliers.

### Research and Development

Research and development in technology plays a critical role in developing Vivendi Universal's Media and Communications businesses. Mass media and communications are constantly changing and one must be at the cutting edge of new technologies to satisfy consumers and remain competitive. Vivendi Universal's research, development and innovation, or RDI, strategy targets two main objectives: better performance and lower prices of its products, and the multiple-access distribution of digitized content.

Vivendi Universal's technologies may be divided into two core categories:

- Network technologies. Network technologies include all of the hardware and software resources used to interconnect content consumers, producers and distributors, such as terminals, telecommunications networks and processing and storage servers.
- Information system technologies. Information system technologies provide its content creators, publishers and distributors with the means to interact with consumers.

Vivendi Universal's current principal RDI projects in the various Media and Communications business lines include the following:

#### Content development and publishing

Music. Development of enhanced CD players that allow users to read song lyrics and provide information about artists -- the "content reference offering management and architecture" project, or Croma, for music organization and delivery.

TV & Film. The creation of complementary content and services specifically for DVD format films.

Publishing. Online delivery of increasingly interactive and networked games, and the development of e-books and e-school bag.

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#### Interfaces

The design and choice of WAP and multi-device interfaces (for example, television, Internet, CD and DVD) that will allow Vivendi Universal's content and services to be accessed on a broad range of computers, mobile phones, PDAs, televisions and other terminals.

#### Digital production and distribution

Digital encoding and multimedia formatting and structuring of content, including: Croma and "content authoring and rendering audio format" (Caraf)

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projects, Audio Advanced Coding (AAC) digital encoding and DVD as a music medium; and image-compression technologies on DVD, audiovisual catalogue encoding and delivery, and digital cinema.

Digital distribution and rights management, including: Blue Matter project for distributing protected music over the Internet; image watermarking technologies; CANAL+ Technologies' encryption and decryption technology; Cegetel and CANAL+ smart-card protection technologies; active participation in the Secure Distribution of Music Initiative (SDMI) in collaboration with major record labels and multimedia device manufacturers; and super-distribution project for tracking copyright payments when purchasers redistribute purchased content themselves, as well as setting up and testing of a rights payment clearinghouse.

### Distribution

Physical distribution and logistics, including: mobile networks (setting up high-bandwidth GPRS networks and preparing and deploying UMTS networks), cable, fibre-optic, satellite and new media (for example, mini CD-dataplay, e-books and memory cards); information systems, such as supply chain management, Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) and workflow; and terminals, such as mobile telephones, set-top boxes, televisions, PDAs and computers.

Commercial aspects, including: customer relationship management; payment systems, such as e-wallet (Magex) and secure Cegetel and CANAL+ payment systems; relationship marketing and data mining; and activation and delivery of interfaces used to provide content to end-users. WAP site, web site access, CANAL+ interface to access programs and services.

### Regulation

#### Music

The recorded music, music publishing, manufacturing and distribution businesses comprising the Universal Music Group are subject to applicable national statutes, common law and regulations in each territory in which it operates including, without limitation, copyright, trademark, patent, antitrust, taxation, corporate law and governance, employment, environmental and health and safety laws and regulations.

In addition, many governmental agencies exercise some degree of oversight and, at times, may initiate investigations and enforcement proceedings with regard to industry practices. In the U.S., these agencies include, without limitation, the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, and in the various states, they include the Attorney General and other labor, health and safety agencies. In other territories where the Universal Music Group operates, equivalent agencies cover some or all of the same areas.

In the European Union, Universal Music Group is subject to additional pan-territorial regulatory controls, in particular relating to merger control and antitrust regulation.

In a few limited areas, a consent decree or undertaking further regulates the operation of the Universal Music Group. Specifically, in the United States, some companies in the Universal Music Group entered into a Consent Agreement in 2000 with the Federal Trade Commission wherein they agreed for seven years that they will not make the receipt of any co-operative advertising funds for their pre-recorded music product contingent on the price or price level at which such product is advertised or promoted.

The Universal Music Group is subject to an undertaking given to the European Commission arising out of Vivendi's purchase of Seagram, which, for a limited period, requires that the Universal Music Group shall not discriminate in favor of Vizzavi (a joint venture between Vivendi Universal and Vodafone) in the supply of music for downloading and streaming online in the European Economic Area. An undertaking given in connection with Vivendi's purchase of Seagram to the Canadian Department of Heritage also requires the Universal Music Group to continue its investments in Canada's domestic music industry. Continuing compliance with the consent decree and undertakings mentioned above do not have a material effect on the business of the Universal Music Group.

#### TV & Film

Audiovisual and Pay Television. The communications industry in Europe is regulated by various national statutes, regulations and orders, often administered by national agencies such as the Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel, or CSA, in France. These agencies usually grant renewable broadcast licenses for specific terms. In France, CANAL+ holds a pay-television broadcast license for over-the-air, satellite and cable broadcasts. The CSA recently renewed this license for a five-year period starting in January 2001. CANAL+ operates its activities in Spain, Italy, Belgium, Poland and Scandinavia in accordance with the domestic regulations of those countries.

Because CANAL+ holds a French broadcast license, it is subject to French audiovisual laws which mandate that (1) no more than 49% of its equity may be held by any one person and (2) 60% of the films it broadcasts in France must be European in origin and 40% must be French language films. CANAL+ invests 20% of total prior-year revenue in the acquisition of film broadcasting rights, including 9% of prior-year revenue for French language films and 3% for other European films. Regulations in Belgium, Spain and Poland also require specified levels of European and national content.

The European Community has adopted a variety of Directives that address television without frontier, intellectual property, advertisement, e-commerce, mail order and telemarketing. Vivendi Universal does not believe that the transposition of any of these Directives into French law has had a negative impact on its business.

Film Production and Distribution. In the United States, the motion picture production and distribution businesses are not regulated due to protections given to expressive works under the United States Constitution. There are, however, many federal, state and local statutes and regulations that are integral to the businesses and under which the businesses operate including, without limitation, the copyright, trademark, antitrust, discrimination and environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. In addition, many federal and state agencies exercise some degree of oversight and, at times, may initiate investigations and enforcement proceedings with regard to industry practices. These agencies include, without limitation, the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Labor, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the EPA and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration and, in the State of California, the Attorney General, the Department of Toxic Substances and the California Division of Industrial Relations. In a few limited areas, a consent decree and undertakings further regulate the operations of Universal Studios. In the United States, the motion picture distribution and exhibition industries are regulated by the consent decree in *U.S. v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.* This consent decree, affirmed in 1950, prohibits certain conduct by film distributors, including price fixing and product tying, and requires film distributors to license product on a film-by-film and theater-by-theater basis.

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In the European Union, Universal Studios is regulated by an undertaking in the pay television area which, for a limited period of time, will regulate certain business with CANAL+. Additionally, it is regulated in the film distribution area through an undertaking given by UIP, the joint venture through which Universal Studios distributes its feature films theatrically outside of the United States and Canada. An undertaking with the Canadian Department of Heritage also regulates certain operations of Universal Studios Canada Ltd. Continuing compliance with the laws, regulations, consent decree and undertakings mentioned in this paragraph do not have a material effect on the business of Universal Studios.

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Theme Parks. Universal Studios operates theme parks around the world in accordance with applicable health, safety and environmental standards. In the State of California, recent legislation (effective January 2001) and implementing regulations, currently under development, will regulate the manner in which Universal Studios records and reports certain incidents which occur on permanent amusement rides which result in the death or serious injury of a guest. It is not anticipated that the full implementation of these new requirements will have a material effect on the business of Universal Studios.

### Telecommunications

The French telecommunications market was largely deregulated in July 1996 under the Loi de Reglementation des Telecommunications, or LRT, and its supplemental legislation (known as decrets d'application). The LRT is a "transposition" of European Community directives regarding deregulation into French law. It does not, however, currently provide companies like Cegetel and/or SFR equal access to local telephone loops.

The National Regulatory Authority is the regulatory authority with jurisdiction over the telecommunications industry in France. It is responsible, among other things, for issuing recommendations to the government regarding interconnection conditions and applications for telecommunications licenses, settling conflicts in the interconnection domain and allocating frequency bandwidth and telephone numbers.

Through SFR, TD and Cegetel, Cegetel Group holds national and global licenses (such as public network and voice telephony and fixed and mobile telephony services). Each license carries certain obligations. The terms of its long-distance license, for example, requires TD to make investments in network infrastructure. Similarly, SFR's license obligates it to provide nationwide coverage.

Third generation mobile UMTS licenses have been awarded by most European governments. On May 31, 2001, the ART decided that SFR could be awarded a UMTS license by the French government for 32.5 billion francs, barring a drop in the price decided by the French government.

Except for the way by which the unbundling of the local loop will be effectively provided by the incumbent French government, Vivendi Universal is not aware of any other material legislative or regulatory development that is likely to have a material effect on its telecommunications business.

### Seasonality

Because of the nature of its operations and worldwide presence, Vivendi Universal's business is typically not subject to material seasonal variations.

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### Raw Materials

As for Vivendi Universal's music and film businesses, it purchases raw materials on a worldwide basis from numerous suppliers. It seeks to accumulate and maintain appropriate inventory levels, qualify new suppliers and develop production processes that maximize its efficient use of raw materials. Vivendi Universal undertakes to secure strategic materials through medium-term and long-term contracts and it has not experienced difficulties in obtaining sufficient amounts of raw materials in recent years. It does not anticipate such difficulties in the future. The base raw material of many of its products is oil, and as such, the price of its raw materials is subject to major fluctuations in the price of oil. Such fluctuations in the price of its raw materials, however, does not materially affect the overall cost of its products. As for its publishing business, Vivendi Universal Publishing is mainly a publisher of books, magazines and CD-ROMs. In all markets where Vivendi Universal Publishing operates, it obtains its supply of paper from local suppliers. The market for paper is global and subject to well-known cycles of volatility. Vivendi Universal Publishing does not anticipate that the globalization of its raw material suppliers will significantly impact its businesses.

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### ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

#### General

Vivendi Universal effectively owns 63% of the share capital of Vivendi Environnement. Vivendi Environnement is divided into four major divisions, each with its own brand identity and area of specialty. Vivendi Water, which is comprised primarily of Compagnie Generale des Eaux, Vivendi Water Systems and US Filter, specializes in water and wastewater treatment and systems operation; Onyx specializes in waste management; Dalkia specializes in energy services (excluding the sale, production and trading of electricity); and Connex specializes in transportation services. Vivendi Environnement also owns 49% of the holding company that controls FCC and thus jointly manages Spain's leading environmental services company.

Traditionally, in the environmental management services industry, services have been provided in an uncoordinated manner, each by a different entity. A provider of energy services, for example, would not also offer water treatment or waste disposal services, nor would it integrate its services with those of a customer's other environmental service providers. Public authorities and industrial companies, moreover, have typically met many of their own environmental needs without looking to private firms that specialize in these areas. This situation has changed fundamentally in recent years, however, as private firms increasingly provide a wide range of integrated environmental management services to both public and private customers. In addition, as industrial companies have continued to expand their operations internationally, their need for an environmental management services provider with global reach has grown as well. Vivendi Environnement is leading an emerging trend toward the creation of comprehensive packages of large-scale, customized, integrated environmental management services to governmental and commercial clients.

Vivendi Environnement offers a wide variety of environmental services to public authorities and industrial, commercial and residential customers around the world. It is the leading global provider of these services, defined collectively as environmental management services. In an increasingly global, competitive and deregulated marketplace, Vivendi Environnement is one of the few companies that can meet the needs of customers looking for a single provider to manage all of their environmental services. Vivendi Environnement offers

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tailored solutions and innovative, integrated packages customized to meet the needs of its customers, most often in the form of long-term contracts. Vivendi Environnement has been successfully anticipating new trends in a market that has changed significantly over the past 10 years. Greater awareness of human impact has led to stricter environmental standards. Both emerging and developed nations are being forced to deal with the consequences of urbanization in a context of limited public spending. Industrial customers are outsourcing their environmental services functions in order to focus on their core businesses.

### Environmental Strategy

Vivendi Environnement's strategy is to use its broad range of services and extensive experience to capitalize on increased demand for reliable, integrated and global environmental management services. The major elements of this strategy are to:

- LEVERAGE ITS EXPERTISE, LEADING MARKET POSITIONS AND STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION TO DELIVER STRONG INTERNAL GROWTH.

Providing environmental services has been the core business of Vivendi and then Vivendi Environnement for nearly 150 years. It has demonstrated technological, financial and management expertise and routinely enjoys success in bidding for contracts with industrial companies and public authorities. It also has a track record of using its technological and management expertise to deliver high quality service while reducing costs and intends to use its broad range of expertise and experience to take advantage of the increasing demand for privatized and out-sourced environmental management services.

- DEVELOP UNIQUE, INTEGRATED, MULTI-SERVICE OFFERINGS.

Vivendi Environnement intends to integrate its environmental operations to meet increasing demand for comprehensive environmental management services. Vivendi Environnement expects that indus-

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trial companies will increasingly seek a single "one-stop" environmental management services provider that coordinates the performance of many of their non-core activities.

- ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN BEST-IN-CLASS PERFORMANCE IN EACH OF ITS BUSINESS SEGMENTS BY INVESTING IN TECHNOLOGY AND PERSONNEL.

The projects Vivendi Environnement undertakes require extensive technical know-how and excellent management capabilities. Vivendi Environnement invests heavily in both technology and personnel to ensure that it delivers the highest quality environmental services possible. Its goal is to achieve and maintain best-in-class service across its business segments.

- SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM ITS WORLDWIDE REACH.

Because Vivendi Environnement's operations span the globe, it can offer multinational industrial customers uniform service quality and centralized environmental services management. It is one of the only environmental services companies with the ability to offer services on a worldwide basis. Its world-wide presence also allows it to quickly seize opportunities to enter fast-growing markets for environmental management services in countries outside of Western Europe and North America. The extensive experience it has acquired in dealing with a wide variety of



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legal and political environments facilitates its entry into those countries.

### - FOCUS ON HIGH VALUE-ADDED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.

Vivendi Environnement intends to focus on providing high value-added environmental services and to limit its exposure to low-margin commodity supply businesses. This focus will also enable Vivendi Environnement better to take advantage of its core strength: its ability to provide creative, customized, integrated environmental services to clients with large, geographically diverse and complex operations.

### - MAKE OPPORTUNISTIC ACQUISITIONS TO EXPAND ITS SERVICE OFFERINGS AND GEOGRAPHIC REACH.

Vivendi Environnement intends to acquire environment-related companies when the opportunity to do so on favorable terms arises. The purpose of these acquisitions will be to expand the portfolio of services it can offer clients and to extend its geographic reach. Vivendi Environnement believes that successful acquisitions in key areas will significantly enhance its ability to provide high value-added services in growing markets.

## Environmental Services Business Segments

Vivendi Environnement is the world's leading provider of environmental management services in terms of revenue. It believes that it offers a more comprehensive array of environmental services than any other company in the world. Vivendi Environnement has the expertise, for example, to supply water to, and recycle the water used in, a customer's facility, collect, sort and treat waste generated in the facility, heat and cool it, optimize the industrial processes used in it and maintain it, all in an integrated service package designed to address the customer's unique circumstances. Vivendi Environnement can provide these services to a customer in any combination it desires. Vivendi Environnement can provide a similarly broad range of services, including transportation network management, to public authorities.

### Water

Vivendi Environnement, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Vivendi Water, is the world's leading provider of outsourced and privatized water and waste water treatment services and systems. Vivendi Water's three main subsidiaries are Compagnie Generale des Eaux, which is the leading water and waste water services company in Europe and has operations worldwide, US Filter, North America's leading water services and equipment company, and Vivendi Water Systems, a leading designer and provider of water systems.

Municipal and Industrial Outsourcing. The focus of Vivendi Water's water business is on the management and operation of water and waste water treatment and distribution systems for public authorities and industrial companies. Vivendi Water provides integrated services that cover the entire water cycle, from

collection from natural sources and treatment to storage and distribution. Its activities include the design, construction, operation and maintenance of large-scale, customized potable water plants, waste water treatment and re-use plants, desalination facilities, potable water distribution networks and waste water collection pipelines, as well as the provision of water purification-related services to end users. Vivendi Water's design and

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construction services are provided by its water treatment systems and equipment operations.

Vivendi Water and its predecessor have provided outsourced water services in Europe for more than 150 years, and Vivendi Water uses this experience to capitalize on the worldwide trend towards privatization of municipal water and waste water services. In the public sector, Vivendi Water concentrates on non-regulated outsourcing markets -- markets which better allow it to take advantage of its expertise in improving the efficiency of water systems.

Through US Filter, Vivendi Water is also well-positioned to meet industrial firms' rapidly growing demand for outsourced water services. It is leveraging that position to grow its industrial outsourcing business in North America, Europe and the Asia/Pacific region. For example, Vivendi Water recently entered into contracts with General Motors pursuant to which it, together with Trigen and Cinergy, will design, build and operate facilities that will provide electricity, water, waste water and compressed air for several General Motors factories in the United States over a fifteen-year period.

Water Treatment Systems and Equipment. Through US Filter and Vivendi Water Systems, Vivendi Water is the world's leading designer and manufacturer of water and waste water treatment equipment and systems for public authorities and private companies. It treats ground water, surface water and waste water using a wide range of separation processes and technologies and engineers customized systems to reduce or eliminate water impurities. Its recycle/re-use systems provide industrial customers with the ability to circulate treated water back into plant processes, thereby reducing water usage, operating costs and environmental damage.

Vivendi Water also designs, engineers, manufactures, installs, operates and manages standardized and semi-standardized water equipment and systems designed to treat water for particular industrial uses. The large number of installations Vivendi Water constructs and operates gives it a competitive advantage in terms of costs, performance and reliability, especially for services to private firms. For example, many manufacturing processes -- particularly those used in the food and beverage, pharmaceutical, microelectronics, paper, chemical processing and oil/petrochemical industries -- require treated water to improve product quality and reduce equipment degradation. Vivendi Water uses a broad range of physical, biological and chemical treatment technologies that can be combined and configured to treat water to a customer's individual specifications.

Through Sade and Bonna Sabla, subsidiaries of Generale des Eaux, Vivendi Water also constructs and repairs urban water distribution networks in France and around the world.

Bottled Water and Household Filtration Products. Through US Filter, Vivendi Water provides consumers in North America and Europe bottled water under the "Culligan" brand. Vivendi Water offers the same consumers a variety of point-of-entry and point-of-use water treatment products such as water softening, conditioning and filtration equipment. Vivendi Water purifies drinking water at over 140 company-owned, franchised or licensed bottling locations and sells that water through over 720 independent and company-owned dealerships in the United States.

Vivendi Water provides water services and products to three types of customers: municipalities, industrial firms and consumers. Municipalities, primarily in Europe, accounted for 72% of its 2000 water revenue (E9.1 billion). Vivendi Water's significant contracts include ones to provide water-related services in Paris, Berlin, Lyon, Marseille, Budapest, Bucharest and Adelaide, Australia. In 2000, it won 35 new contracts with public authorities in France. It also won some of the largest contracts awarded in North America in 2000, including one, expected to generate \$150 million in revenue over 15 years, to

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design, build and manage a water treatment plant in Tampa, Florida, and another, expected to generate \$220 million over 20 years, to operate the first privatized wastewater treatment plant in Chicago. Vivendi Water also had 220 contracts with public authorities renewed in 2000, primarily in France.

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Vivendi Water has approximately 40,000 industrial clients. Its major industrial clients include General Motors, Conoco, Hyundai and Danone. About two-thirds of its consumer customers are in North America, and the remainder are in Europe and Latin America.

Developments. In August 2000, Vivendi Environnement sold the Kinetics Group, a subsidiary of US Filter, to a group of investors for a price of E0.5 billion, and used the proceeds of the sale to reduce its indebtedness. Vivendi Environnement has won a number of major contracts since the beginning of 2001, including one to design and build a chemical treatment unit and a sludge treatment unit for Millennium, a leading chemicals company. It has also won significant contracts to provide outsourced water services in Prague and Tangiers, Morocco.

### Waste Management

Through Onyx and its participation in FCC, Vivendi Environnement is a global waste management leader -- the number one in Europe and the third largest in the world. Vivendi Environnement provides waste management services to 70 million people with operations in 35 countries on five continents. It has waste management contracts with approximately 4,000 municipalities and 250,000 industrial clients worldwide, the latter representing about 60% of its waste revenue. Its principal markets are Europe and North America. It also provides waste management services in the Asia/Pacific region and in Latin America. It conducts its waste operations in Latin America through Proactiva Medio Ambiente, a 50/50 joint venture with FCC.

Onyx is the only global operator present in all the major waste treatment segments -- solid, liquid and hazardous waste, a unique multi-segment approach that enables Onyx to offer solutions tailored to each customer's specific needs. Onyx's core business consists of the collection, processing and disposal of municipal, commercial and industrial waste. Its waste activities fall into two broad categories: waste collection and related services; and waste disposal and treatment.

#### Waste Collection and Related Services.

- Collection and Transfer. Vivendi Environnement collects waste from residences and communal depositories and from industrial sites. It transports this waste to transfer stations, recycling and treatment centers or directly to disposal sites. Solid waste consolidated at transfer stations is usually compacted for transport to disposal sites.
- Recycling. Recycling generally involves the collection of paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, wooden and metal waste that customers either separate into different containers or commingle with other recyclable materials. Onyx recycles approximately 4.8 million metric tons of solid waste each year. It owns 151 sorting and recycling units. It sells recyclable material to intermediaries or directly to industrial clients. Sorting and recycling are becoming larger components of the environmental management services provided to industrial companies. It is a European leader in recycling waste paper and cardboard and has substantial waste

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paper recycling operations in the United States as well.

- Commercial and Industrial Cleaning. Vivendi Environnement conducts its commercial and industrial cleaning operations primarily under the brand "Renosol". It cleans, among other things, offices, train stations, subways, airports, museums and shopping centers. It also cleans industrial sites, primarily auto manufacturing and food processing plants, offering specialized services such as high-pressured cleaning, clean-room cleaning and tank cleaning.
- Liquid Waste Management. Vivendi Environnement's liquid waste management operation focuses principally on pumping and transporting liquid effluent associated with water treatment sewage networks and oil residues to treatment centers.
- Street Cleaning. Vivendi Environnement provides mechanized street cleaning services for public authorities, including authorities in London, Paris, Madrid, Buenos Aires and Madras, India.

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### Waste Disposal and Treatment.

- Non-Hazardous Solid Waste. Onyx disposes of non-hazardous solid waste by depositing it in landfills, by incinerating it at incineration plants or through composting.
- Landfill Disposal. Onyx disposes of non-hazardous solid waste in 119 different landfills. It has developed expertise in waste treatment methods that minimize emission of liquid or gaseous pollutants, allowing it to manage landfills under strict environmental regulations. At some landfills, Onyx recycles biogas by converting it into energy. It primarily relies on landfill disposal for industrial solid waste. For municipal waste, it uses landfill disposal, incineration and composting.
- Waste-to-Energy and Incineration. Onyx uses the 83 waste-to-energy and incineration plants it operates to incinerate waste, the majority of which is municipal waste. At its waste-to-energy plants, it uses the heat created by incinerating waste to generate energy. It sells this energy principally to district thermal networks or electricity providers. It often uses incineration as its primary method of waste disposal in densely populated areas where landfill space is scarce.
- Composting. Onyx composts waste at its 62 composting production units. It then sells a portion of the composted waste for use as fertilizer.
- Hazardous Waste. Onyx also treats hazardous waste. Eighty percent of its business in this category comes from the chemical, petrochemical and metallurgy industries, primarily in the United States, France and the United Kingdom. Onyx collects hazardous waste from customers and transports it, usually in specially constructed containers, tankers or semi-trailers, and treats it at one of 23 treatment facilities. Onyx's principal methods for treating hazardous waste are: incineration for organic liquid waste, solvents, salted water and sludge; solvent recycling; stabilization of residues followed by disposal in specially-designed landfills; and physical-chemical treatment for inorganic liquid waste.

Contracts with industrial customers accounted for approximately 60% of Onyx's 2000 waste revenue. Onyx provides integrated waste management services which can include solid, liquid and hazardous waste management to companies

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including Ford, General Motors, Renault, Michelin, Rhodia, Motorola and Intel. It also designs, builds and operates integrated solid waste disposal, treatment and recycling systems for governmental authorities.

Throughout the world, Onyx's multi-segment abilities are a significant asset when dealing with local authorities seeking a service provider with expertise in construction, operation and management to ensure quality public service in household waste collection and treatment. Since the beginning of 2000, Onyx has won a number of major contracts with governmental authorities around the world including contracts to provide waste services in central Singapore, Alexandria, Egypt, Fort Myers, Florida and Tai-Tung, Taiwan. In France, it won a contract in Saumur to construct and operate, for a 20-year period, a waste-to-energy plant. In addition, it won contracts to provide waste collection and sorting services in four of Paris' twenty districts.

Developments. In 2000, Onyx continued its development in the United States with the acquisition of landfills, transfer stations and hauling routes from Allied Waste and the remaining 49% of Waste Management's interests in their joint venture for hazardous waste and industrial services. It also purchased from Waste Management waste operations in Mexico and Brazil, and waste operating licenses in Hong Kong where it has now a leading position.

### Energy

Through Dalkia, Vivendi Environnement is a leading energy management services provider in the rapidly growing European energy services market. Dalkia provides energy management services in 26 countries. It also offers a wide range of industrial utilities and facilities management services. Demand for outsourced industrial utilities and facilities management, almost non-existent ten years ago, has grown significantly.

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Formerly focused mainly on French local authorities, Dalkia's customer base is now balanced between public and private-sector customers. Dalkia is becoming increasingly international in scope. Dalkia's primary markets are France, the U.K., and Central and Eastern Europe. Dalkia provides the following services:

Energy management. Energy management consists of operating heating and cooling systems to provide comfortable living and working environments and redesigning and operating existing energy systems to maximize their efficiency. Dalkia manages some 55,000 heating systems in France and 10,000 elsewhere in Europe. It provides integrated energy services, including in most cases system construction and improvement, energy supply, system management and maintenance, to about 40,000 public, industrial, commercial and residential customers.

Dalkia is also Europe's leading operator of large urban district heating and cooling systems. Dalkia does not ordinarily own the systems it operates. In most cases, public authorities own the systems but delegate to Dalkia the responsibility of building, managing, maintaining and repairing them. The systems Dalkia operates heat and cool a wide variety of public and private facilities, including schools, hospitals, office buildings and residences. Dalkia currently manages more than 250 district heating and cooling systems in Europe, mainly in France, the United Kingdom, Germany and Central and Eastern Europe. In France, it operates 186 district heating and cooling systems, which is about half of those in existence. It is expanding rapidly in Central Europe. Throughout Central and Eastern Europe, it has set up a number of energy services companies, in many cases in

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cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Dalkia offers innovative multi-energy and remote management solutions to ensure cost-effectiveness, reliability and environmental protection. When practicable, it uses alternative energy sources such as geothermal energy, biomass (organic material), heat recovered from household waste incineration, process heat (heat produced by industrial processes) and thermal energy produced by cogeneration projects.

Dalkia has become a European leader in cogeneration (the simultaneous production of electricity and heat) and on-site power production. It offers decentralized energy production, cogeneration, local mini-generation and renewable power generation using the heat and electricity produced by biomass or gas emissions from household waste. Dalkia leads the French market in cogeneration with a market share of approximately 25% at the end of 2000. When the agreement with EDF (see "-- Developments" below) is fully implemented, it expects its market share to rise approximately 40%.

**Industrial Utilities.** Dalkia is a leading provider of industrial utilities services in France and the United Kingdom. It supplies complete, customized services, integrating facilities construction, steam and compressed air production and distribution, and site maintenance and modernization and has also developed recognized expertise in the analysis of industrial processes, productivity improvement and preventive maintenance.

**Facilities Management.** In a further response to the increasing popularity of outsourcing, Dalkia has recently added facilities management to its portfolio of services. The support services it offers range from electrical and mechanical equipment maintenance to secretarial services.

Dalkia provides energy services to both public and private customers. Its public customers include authorities in suburban Paris, Lyon, Nice, Ostrava in the Czech Republic and Bratislava in the Slovak Republic. Its industrial customers include international groups such as Eurolysine (Ajinomoto group), Michelin, Renault, Smurfit, Solvay and Unilever. Dalkia facilities management customers include public institutions like the European Parliament and private firms like Alstom, Bull and Phillips. The primary market for its energy services is Europe. Latin America is potentially an important market for its facilities management business, as is the Asia/Pacific region for its heating system activities.

**Developments.** In December 2000, Vivendi Environnement entered into an agreement with Electricite de France, or EDF, pursuant to which Dalkia has begun to consolidate its energy operations with those of EDF. As European energy markets continue to deregulate, Vivendi Environnement and EDF believe that their customers increasingly demand comprehensive energy solutions that combine power generation and

energy services. Together Vivendi Environnement and EDF can provide such integrated services, mainly to large industrial firms. The partnership with EDF will allow Vivendi Environnement to offer public and private-sector customers innovative, comprehensive solutions drawing on the two companies' complementary expertise.

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Pursuant to Vivendi Environnement's agreement with EDF, EDF acquired in December 2000 and January 2001 a 28% stake in Dalkia Holding, Dalkia's direct parent, in exchange for approximately E850 million. In early 2001, EDF acquired an additional 6% interest in exchange for contributing one of its subsidiaries to Dalkia Holding. In addition, Dalkia Holding purchased certain energy services operations of EDF for E103 million, and EDF purchased interests in two Dalkia Holding subsidiaries for a total of E627 million. As the deregulation process continues and limits on EDF's ability to provide energy services are further removed, Vivendi Environnement has agreed that EDF's stake in Dalkia Holding will eventually rise to 50%.

Vivendi Environnement believes that the EDF agreement will give Dalkia the resources it needs to become the European leader in energy and technical services and gives it an improved set of assets with which to meet its customers' needs, notably in industry, and thus gives the company a significant lead over the competition.

In May 2001, Onyx and Dalkia won a 30-year contract to provide sanitation, recycling and energy services for the city of Sheffield in the United Kingdom. The contract is expected to generate total revenue of E2 billion.

### Transportation

Through Connex, Vivendi Environnement is a leading European private operator of local and regional passenger transportation services. With 40,000 employees serving over 4,000 communities worldwide, Connex and its subsidiaries transport over one billion passengers per year by rail and by road. Connex provides integrated transportation solutions involving bus, train, maritime, tram and other networks. It expanded to new markets, for example in Spain, and reinforced its inter-city and road transportation activities by acquiring a significant portion of Via GTI's operations and assets.

Connex operates road and rail passenger transportation networks under contract with national, regional and local transit authorities. The public authority with which it contracts generally owns the infrastructure it uses; the authority also typically establishes schedules, routes and fare structures for the networks that Connex operates and manages. The fares Connex charges passengers on transportation networks are usually insufficient to cover its costs; consequently, the public authority typically provides Connex a guaranteed minimum payment or pays a subsidy. Connex seeks to increase profitability by reducing its operating costs and increasing traffic through improvements in system speed and reliability, service customization and vehicle comfort and safety. It also tries to reduce costs by rationalizing previously government-run operations.

Urban Transportation. Connex operates a number of "right-of-way" transit systems, which are systems in which vehicles travel on dedicated lines separated from ordinary automobile traffic, and provides integrated transportation products and services in urban areas. Connex is responsible for driving, inspecting, cleaning and providing security on the vehicles it operates, marketing, providing customer service and maintaining, cleaning and providing security in the stations on its networks. Its urban transportation services fall into three broad categories: right-of-way system operation, alternative services and integrated services.

- Right-of-Way System Operation. Connex operates tram and light rail lines in cities including Stockholm, Sydney and Rouen and Saint-Etienne in France. Connex also operates a frequent-service bus system in Bogota, Colombia and is developing innovative "tram-on-tires" system in Nancy, France that combines the flexibility of buses with the high speed of trams.

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- Bus Networks. Connex also operates a number of bus networks that are not part of right-of-way systems. It is the exclusive bus operator in cities including Nice, Bordeaux, Nancy and Toulon, as well as 40 other cities in France, and operates lines in cities including London, Stockholm, Frankfurt and Warsaw.

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- Alternative Services. In a number of cities, Connex provides innovative, non-traditional transportation services in situations where conventional services would be inefficient. For example, it provides transportation-on-demand services such as "Creabus", a minibus tracked by a global positioning system (GPS) that replaces large buses during off-peak hours, and systems that use small electric cars to serve urban areas that are otherwise restricted to pedestrians.
- Integrated Services. In many cities, Connex provides combinations of bus, tram, metro and train services on an integrated basis using unified ticketing systems. In Stockholm, for instance, it operates a metro, three tram lines and 20% of the bus network, all as part of a single system. In other cities, Connex provides unimodal services that are integrated into a system served by multiple operators. Connex provides such integrated services in areas including suburban Paris, London, Sydney and Dusseldorf.

Regional Transportation. Connex provides regional transportation services through the operation of road and rail networks. As with urban transportation services, it is responsible for operating, maintaining and providing security on the vehicles and stations it uses in regional networks, as well as for ticket sales and customer service.

Connex's most significant rail networks are in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Australia. In the United Kingdom, it operates regional rail networks serving the London suburbs and southern England through its subsidiaries Connex South Central (under a contract that expires in May 2003) and Connex South Eastern (under a contract that expires in October 2011). In 2000, its subsidiary Connex Transport UK participated in the tender for the renewal and extension of the franchise for the network operated by Connex South Central. Connex Transport UK was short-listed, but was not awarded the contract. Connex Transport UK is currently preparing offers for a number of other contracts in the United Kingdom that are expected to be up for tender in the near future. In regional road transportation, Connex operates networks including France, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Belgium and the Czech Republic.

Freight. Connex is also beginning to develop rail freight operations, primarily in France and Germany. It intends to expand these operations significantly in order to leverage its industrial client base for other environmental services and to implement Vivendi Universal's strategy of providing a comprehensive array of such services to industrial customers. Connex provides rail freight services primarily through the following three activities:

- Regional Freight Networks. Connex operates a number of regional freight trains for customers including the French national railroad, SNCF.
- Management of Private Branch Lines. Connex manages branch lines for customers in the automobile, petrochemical and refining industries that have plants connected to a national rail network. Facilities served include the Eisenach Opel plant in Thuringia, Germany, the Bitterfeld chemical complex in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany and approximately 40 industrial sites in France.



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- Multimodal Transportation. In 2000, Connex began providing "multimodal" shipping services, for example, shipment of freight in containers that can be carried by either trains or trucks. Daily multimodal service between Paris and Milan began in October 2000, following the acquisition of an interest in multimodal operator TAB. Service between Stuttgart and Mannheim, Germany began in February 2001.

In France, governmental authorities typically own the buses used on urban networks and lease them to Connex under the applicable operating contract. However, Connex usually owns the motorcoaches used on regional road networks. In the other countries in which it operates, Connex typically owns the buses and motorcoaches used in both urban and regional road networks. With regard to rail networks, Connex usually rents, rather than owns, the trains it uses.

The vast majority of Connex transportation customers are the national, regional and local public authorities responsible for providing public transit services. Connex operates 26 rail networks, 236 road networks, 20 integrated networks and four tram systems that carry, in the aggregate, more than one billion passengers a year.

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Developments. In 2000, Connex purchased from Via GTI Group, a leader in transportation in France, operations holding a number of contracts in inter-urban transportation in France, Spain and Germany. This acquisition provided it with additional revenue of E236 million in 2000. It also sold its interest in the Barraqueiro Group, a Portuguese passenger transportation company, to its co-shareholder, Barraqueiro SGPS, for E50 million.

Vivendi Environnement has agreed to sell its operations associated with the Connex South Central contract to Govia for 30 million British pounds and to withdraw from the contract (which was scheduled to expire in May 2003). This sale, which is subject to regulatory approval, would reduce Vivendi Environnement's revenue, as it currently generates revenue of E500 million per year from the contract. Vivendi Environnement agreed to the sale because it believes its capital and the efforts of its management will be better employed in connection with projects with which it expects to have a long-term involvement. Moreover, it is possible that its capital expenditure requirements will rise modestly in 2001, as there is a trend among some governmental authorities toward requiring private operators to make some investments upon the commencement of a new contract.

FCC

FCC, a public company listed on the Madrid Stock Exchange, is one of Spain's largest companies. Its market capitalization was E3.003 billion as of August 10, 2001. FCC operates in a number of different environmental and construction-related industries. In October 1998, to exploit the growing demand for integrated environmental management services, Vivendi Universal acquired a 49% interest in the holding company that owns 56.5% of FCC. In December 1999, Vivendi Universal transferred its interest in this holding company to Vivendi Environnement. Another shareholder owns the remaining 51% of the holding company.

FCC's main activities are:

- construction, which represented 46% of its overall 2000 revenue;

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- waste and water services, which represented 31% of its 2000 revenue; and
- cement production, which represented 15% of its 2000 revenue.

FCC also manufactures urban fixtures, manages car parks, provides airport handling and vehicle inspection services, buys and sells real estate and, through its approximately 80% holding in Grucysca, participates in the industrial logistics and other services sectors. In July 2000, as part of its international expansion, Vivendi Environnement consolidated most of its water and waste treatment businesses with FCC's operations in Latin America and the Caribbean in Proactiva.

FCC's services include:

**Waste and Water Services.** FCC is the leading waste management company and the second largest water and waste water treatment company in Spain, where it conducts the bulk of its operations. FCC collects, processes and disposes of household waste, providing the public authorities responsible for waste collection and disposal a full range of waste management services. FCC provides waste management services to approximately 1,500 municipalities and 21 million people in Spain. It also supplies drinking water to six million people in Spain and treats waste water for nine million.

FCC's water and waste water treatment activities cover the full cycle of water treatment, including water treatment and distribution. In 1999, FCC acquired Vivendi Water's Spanish operations, doubling its market share in this sector.

**Construction.** FCC is one of the five leading construction companies in Spain. FCC's projects include the construction of roads, high-speed railway lines, airports, offices, commercial centers and residential homes.

**Cement Production.** FCC produces cement through its 49% interest in Portland Valderrivas which controls Cementos Portland, Spain's second-largest cement maker. It began to expand internationally

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with its 1999 acquisition of Giant Cement in the United States. FCC's cement production is now approximately 80% in Spain and 20% in the United States.

Under the terms of an option agreement dated October 6, 1998 between Vivendi Universal and the other shareholder in the holding company through which Vivendi Environnement holds its stake in FCC, the other shareholder has an option, exercisable between April 18, 2000 and October 6, 2008, to sell Vivendi Universal its 51% interest in the holding company. The agreement also provides for mutual rights of first refusal on any transfers of shares in the holding company to a third party. Additionally, the other shareholder has a call on the shares of the holding company through which Vivendi Environnement owns its interest in FCC that becomes exercisable in the event Vivendi Universal ceases to hold a majority of the capital of Vivendi Environnement.

FCC is focusing on developing its core businesses in order to boost its market share, particularly in services, which are not cyclical, for which FCC has recognized references and capabilities. At the same time, FCC has been making targeted investments in opportunities offering new technologies. In conjunction with Vivendi Telecom International, Vivendi Universal's wholly owned subsidiary, FCC owns 31.28% of Xfera Moviles, which has been awarded a UMTS

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mobile phone license in Spain.

In 2000, Proactiva, which provides 29 million people with waste services and 16 million with their entire water cycle, won a contract to manage Bogota's waste storage center. It will also manage water systems for Catamarca, Argentina for the next 30 years.

### Competition

#### General

Most markets for environmental services are very competitive and are characterized by technological and regulatory change and experienced competitors. Competition in each of the markets Vivendi Environnement serves is primarily on the basis of the quality of the products and services provided, reliability, customer service, financial strength, technology, price, reputation and experience in providing services, adapting to changing legal and regulatory environments, and managing employees accustomed to working for public sector entities or non-outsourced divisions of commercial enterprises. In each of the markets in which Vivendi Environnement operates, its competitive strengths are its high level of technological and technical expertise, its financial position, its geographical reach and its experience in providing environmental management services, managing privatized and outsourced employees and meeting regulatory requirements.

With regard to integrated, large-scale environmental management services in particular, Vivendi Environnement's competitors include Suez and RWE and its primary competitive strength is its demonstrated ability to provide innovative, integrated environmental services that are tailored specifically to the needs of individual clients and offered on a global basis. Vivendi Environnement anticipates that other enterprises that compete with it in individual environmental sectors will, in the coming years, seek to expand their activities to become integrated environmental management services providers.

#### Water

Vivendi Water is the world's leading private provider of water services to municipalities and industrial firms, its principal competitors being Suez (through its water business Ondeo), RWE (through its U.K. subsidiary Thames Water), Anglian Water, Severn Trent and Saur. It has leading positions in the European and North American markets, and a strong basis for growth in Latin America and the Asia/Pacific region, especially Australia and China. Vivendi Water is a leading competitor in the rapidly growing industrial outsourcing market. It also has a leading position in the highly fragmented water equipment market.

#### Waste Management

Vivendi Environnement's waste management operations are carried out mainly in Europe, where it is the market leader in the collection and disposal of household, commercial, industrial and hazardous waste. Its main pan-European competitor is Suez. It ranks among the top providers of household, commercial and

industrial waste management services in the United Kingdom, along with Suez, Biffa, Cleanaway and Shanks. Onyx has strong market positions in Norway, Ireland, Switzerland and Portugal. It has also expanded its presence in Israel, where it now has a leading position and is the only provider of a full range of services.

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Vivendi Environnement has taken significant steps toward establishing its competitive position in North America through the acquisition in 1999 of Superior Services, Inc., which provides household and industrial waste collection and disposal services to customers in 12 states, and through Onyx Environmental Services and Onyx Industrial Services, which provide hazardous waste and industrial services, respectively, in the United States and Canada. Vivendi Environnement's major competitors in the United States include Waste Management, Allied Waste, Republic Services and Safety Kleen.

Vivendi Environnement's Latin American operations are concentrated in Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina and Chile, where its primary competition is from a variety of local companies and SITA (a subsidiary of Suez). It plans to expand its activities in Latin America through Proactiva. Vivendi Environnement is among the market leaders in the Asia/Pacific region where its main competitors are various local companies, Cleanaway and Suez.

### Energy Services

Vivendi Environnement's traditional competitor in district thermal management is Suez through its subsidiary Elyo. It increasingly faces competition from large European gas and electricity companies such as RWE, E.on, Texas Utilities and Power Gen, especially for large district heating contracts in Eastern and Central Europe. Its competitors in cogeneration consist primarily of large utilities companies such as RWE, E.on, Texas Utilities, Endesa, National Power and Power Gen. It competes primarily with large firms such as Honeywell and Johnson Control for facilities management business.

### Transportation

Vivendi Environnement has a 20% share of the privately run passenger transportation market in France, 17% of the privately run rail market in the United Kingdom, and 22% of the privately run passenger road transportation market in Scandinavia.

Most privately operated passenger transportation companies serve a limited geographic area. Vivendi Environnement's major competitors are those companies that, like it, provide passenger transportation services in a number of different countries. Its competitors include Stagecoach, its principal European competitor, National Express, First Group, Arriva and Go Ahead in the United Kingdom and Kedis and Transdev in France. It anticipates that new competitors may seek to enter the market, including civil engineering companies, rolling stock manufacturers and government-owned operators seeking to expand into contiguous regions.

### FCC

FCC is the leading private provider of waste management services in Spain, with a share of the overall market (the public and privatized markets combined) for waste management services of approximately 43% and a share of the privatized market of approximately 70%. Its primary competitor in this market is Cespa. After Aguas de Barcelona, FCC is the leading private operator in the water and waste water treatment market in Spain, with a market share of 15%.

The cement production sector in Spain is relatively concentrated. FCC is the only major Spanish competitor, with approximately 17% of the Spanish market. Its main competitors are Spanish branches of multinational cement manufacturers such as Cemex, Holderbank and Lafarge.

The construction market in Spain has recently undergone a process of consolidation. Five major competitors, one of which is FCC, have emerged. With numerous small companies and a number of larger international companies vying

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for business, however, the market remains competitive.

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### Research and Development

Research and development is a critical component of Vivendi Environnement's ongoing effort to provide its customers with cost-effective and environmentally sound products and services. Vivendi Environnement has 11 research facilities throughout the world, staffed by a total of 500 scientists and other researchers.

In order to provide its customers with the highest quality drinking water, as well as with cost-effective water treatment solutions, Vivendi Environnement conducts research on water treatment and distribution primarily at its laboratories in Paris, Lyon and Rennes in France, Watford in Great Britain, Adelaide in Australia, Berlin in Germany, Rothschild in Wisconsin, and in situ at its different water treatment plants throughout the world. In 1999, it set up new water research centers in Australia and North America. In 2000, in cooperation with a number of German universities and Berliner Wasser Betriebe, it established a "competence center" in Berlin that is designed to develop international research and technical support programs. Through Anjou Recherche, approximately 350 researchers are involved in water-related research projects. Current areas of research include membrane filtration, sea water desalination and disinfection of municipal waste water. Vivendi Environnement's researchers have developed the technology necessary for large-scale nanofiltration, a purification method that uses membranes with microscopic holes to remove impurities from water (at its Mery sur Oise water treatment plant near Paris) and submerged membrane filtration, a method using underwater purification filters (in the Adjaccio region of Corsica). As a result of this technology, Vivendi Environnement has been able to produce potable water from low quality sources.

Vivendi Environnement conducts a significant part of its waste management and treatment research and development through its Centre de Recherches pour l'Environnement, l'Energie et les Dechets, or CREED, research and testing center in Limay, France. With 65 engineers and researchers, and affiliated centers in the United Kingdom and Taiwan, CREED conducts approximately 60 research programs geared towards developing services for industrial firms and municipalities. Current areas of research include the development of new uses for recycled products, advanced sorting and recycling processes for municipal waste, improved techniques for treating land contaminated by heavy metals and other pollutants, new methods of detecting, measuring and removing dioxins and other pollutants released by incineration plants, more efficient waste-to-energy processes and the exploitation of energy created during effluent treatment and recycling processes. It has been awarded more than 60 patents as a result of its waste-related research.

Vivendi Environnement conducts its research and development efforts in energy at CREED as well. Its researchers work primarily to find ways of limiting the emission of greenhouse gases through the use of alternative energy sources such as fuel cells and wind-powered and photovoltaic generators. Other research projects in this area include the development of low-power cogeneration systems to heat public buildings and advanced heat storage systems.

Vivendi Environnement's research and development in passenger transportation includes the development of traffic management systems and new forms of local transportation to improve passenger service, GPS technology and real-time information transmission to improve transportation efficiency and security and new techniques to reduce vehicle emissions. Approximately 20 people are involved in its research efforts in the transportation services field.

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Vivendi Environnement conducts a number of research efforts in cooperation with research centers and institutions of higher learning in France and elsewhere. In France, it has worked with the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, the Compiègne University of Technology, the Ecole Polytechnique, the Ecole Supérieure des Travaux Publics and the National Centre for Space Studies in areas such as recycling, dioxin analysis and treatment and waste combustibility. Partners outside France include Georgia Tech, the EPA, the Swiss federal water institute, the Australian Water Quality Centre, the Helsinki University of Art and Design, the Hong Kong Science and Technology University, Tsinghua University in China, the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand and Berliner Wasser Betriebe in Berlin.

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### Regulation

Vivendi Environnement's businesses are subject to extensive, evolving and increasingly stringent environmental regulations in developing countries as well as in Western Europe and North America.

### Water

The water and waste water treatment industries are highly sensitive to governmental regulation. In Europe and the United States, governments have enacted significant environmental laws at the national and local level in response to public concern over the environment. The quality of drinking water and the treatment of waste water are increasingly subject to regulation in developing countries as well, both in urban and rural areas.

The quality of water for human consumption is strictly regulated at the European Union level by the Directive on Drinking Water. The collection, treatment and discharge of urban as well as industrial waste water is governed by the Directive on Urban Waste Water. Public authorities also impose strict regulations upon industrial waste water that enters collection systems and the waste water and sludge from urban waste water treatment plants.

France has numerous laws and regulations concerning water pollution, as well as numerous governmental authorities involved in the enforcement of those laws and regulations. Certain discharges, disposals, and other actions with a potentially negative impact on the quality of surface or underground water sources require authorization or notification. For instance, public authorities must be notified of any facility that pumps underground water in amounts that exceed specified volumes. French law prohibits or restricts release of certain substances in water. Individuals and companies are subject to civil and criminal penalties under these laws and regulations.

In the United States, the primary federal laws affecting the provision of water and waste water treatment services are the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto by the EPA. These laws and regulations establish standards for drinking water and liquid discharges. Each U.S. state has the right to establish criteria and standards stricter than those established by the EPA and a number of states have done so.

### Waste Management

In France, ministerial orders establish standards for disposal sites for household, industrial and hazardous waste. These orders govern, among other things, site selection and the design, construction and testing of disposal sites. Administrative officers can impose strict standards with regard to waste

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disposed of at a site. Hazardous waste is subject to strict monitoring at all stages of the disposal process.

At the European Union level, the framework for waste management regulation is provided by Directives that establish overall regulatory goals of waste prevention, collection, recycling and re-use. European Union member states must prohibit the uncontrolled discarding, discharge and disposal of waste. Entities that store or dump waste for another party must obtain an authorization from the competent authority that prescribes the types and quantities of waste to be treated, the general technical requirements to be satisfied and the precautions to be taken. Regulatory authorities frequently check compliance with those requirements. Additionally, specific European Union Directives govern the operation of landfill sites, the collection and disposal of hazardous waste, and the operation of municipal waste-incineration plants.

In numerous countries, waste treatment and disposal facilities are subject to laws that require Onyx to obtain permits to operate most of its facilities from municipal and regional authorities. The permitting process requires Onyx to complete environmental impact studies and risk assessments with respect to the relevant facility. Landfill operators must provide specific financial guarantees (which typically take the form of bank guarantees) that cover the monitoring and remediation of the site during, and up to 30 years after, its operation. Operators must comply with standards for landfills. Incineration plants are subject to rules that limit the emission of pollutants.

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Vivendi Environnement's U.K. waste management operations and facilities are subject to the Environmental Protection Act of 1990, which requires local authorities to transfer their waste disposal operations either to a specialized waste disposal entity owned by the local authority or to a private contractor, and the Environment Act of 1995, which addresses pollution control, land waste and nuisances.

The major statutes governing Vivendi Environnement's waste management activities in the United States include the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, the Clean Water Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liabilities Act of 1980, as amended (also known as "Superfund"), and the Clean Air Act, all of which are administered either by the EPA or state agencies to which the EPA delegates enforcement powers. Each state in which Vivendi Environnement operates also has its own laws and regulations governing the generation, collection and disposal of waste, including, in most cases, the design, operation, maintenance, closure and post-closure maintenance of landfills and other solid and hazardous waste management facilities. In order to develop and operate a landfill, transfer station, hazardous waste treatment/storage facility or other solid waste facility, Vivendi Environnement must typically undergo several difficult governmental review processes and obtain one or more permits that may not ultimately be issued.

In view of the fact that the waste management business is subject to risks of liability for property damage and personal injury caused by pollution and other hazards, Vivendi Environnement carries insurance policies covering what it believes to be the most important casualty risks. However, Vivendi Universal cannot provide assurance that the coverage provided by these policies will be sufficient to cover any liability to which Vivendi Environnement may be subject.

Energy Services

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Vivendi Environnement's energy-related activities in Europe (primarily the generation and delivery of thermal energy and independent power generation) are subject to an EU Directive that establishes emission limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and dust and regulates the construction of combustion plants.

The European Commission is considering an amendment to this Directive that, if adopted, would impose emission thresholds twice as strict as those currently in effect. The new thresholds would apply to all new installations put into operation after a date that is to be determined. Other existing Directives require the implementation of national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds and ammonia.

The use of gas and other combustible material in France is subject in some instances to a domestic natural gas tax. Energy produced by a cogeneration facility is exempt from this tax for a period of five years after the facility begins operations. The law providing for this exemption was renewed in 1999; any cogeneration plant Vivendi Environnement builds before 2004 will therefore be eligible for the exemption.

### Transportation

Vivendi Environnement's transportation service activities are subject to a number of EU Directives that limit emissions from petrol and diesel engines and requires Vivendi Environnement to obtain certain permits. One Directive sets forth guidelines for the laws of the member states with respect to the emissions of gas pollutants from diesel engines used in vehicles. Another sets forth guidelines for the laws of the member states with respect to emissions of gas and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines installed in mobile equipment other than road vehicle.

### Contracts

#### General

The vast majority of Vivendi Environnement's contracts to provide individual environmental services are medium and long-term agreements with municipal and industrial clients. These contracts vary widely in terms of size, duration and the degree of responsibility and/or risk they impose. Some require Vivendi Environnement to provide specific services on a one-time basis in exchange for a set fee; others give broad responsibility

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for the implementation of large, long-term projects. Some require Vivendi Environnement to make substantial capital expenditures, in which case Vivendi Environnement generally bears considerable risks. Some of these contracts provide mechanisms through which particular risks -- for example, the risk that passengers on a transportation network will fall to an uneconomic level -- will be shared by the counterparty. Others provide for renegotiation of terms in the event of a material change in circumstances. The duration of a contract, which tends to increase with the level of responsibility and risk Vivendi Environnement assumes, is generally based on the time needed to depreciate the investment made, set in place an efficient organization and achieve the expected improvements in the service provided.

#### Contracts with Governmental Authorities

Vivendi Environnement has a number of contracts with governmental authorities, particularly in France. Contracts with governmental authorities often differ in a number of respects from contracts with private parties,



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especially in civil law countries. Governmental contracts for essential community services such as water supply, waste water treatment and household waste treatment typically obligate the private operator to provide a service to a given population, often on an exclusive basis, in accordance with operating conditions, including fees, that are defined by the governmental authority. The private operator also has a contractual relationship with services users, such as members of the public, but that relationship is defined by contractual terms established by the governmental authority.

There are a number of features common to French governmental contracts, including provisions that (1) entitle the governmental authority to modify or terminate the contract unilaterally if the public interest so requires (in case of termination or modification, the governmental authority must fully compensate the private operator), (2) allow, in long-term contracts, periodic review to ensure the contract remains fair for both sides, and (3) grant the governmental authority the right to supervise how the public service is provided.

In Europe, most of the contracts with governmental authorities can be awarded only after a competitive bidding, where the selection criteria generally are price, the investment a candidate offers to make, the candidate's experience and ability to provide high quality service while complying with applicable regulatory standards, and the candidates' ability to adapt to new regulatory standards.

### Seasonality

Because of the nature of its operations and its worldwide presence, Vivendi Environnement's business is typically not subject to seasonal variations.

### Raw Materials

Vivendi Environnement purchases raw materials on a worldwide basis from numerous suppliers. It seeks to accumulate and maintain a reserve inventory of raw materials and supplies, qualify new suppliers, and develop production processes in its own facilities. Vivendi Environnement undertakes to secure strategic materials through medium-term and long-term contracts and has not experienced difficulties in obtaining sufficient amounts of raw materials and supplies in recent years. It anticipates that it will be able to do so in the future. For example, the price of fuel has, in recent years, exhibited considerable volatility. Significant increases in fuel prices are possible in the future as a result of increased demand, greater coordination among oil-producing nations and other factors. Vivendi Environnement's operations historically have not been, and are not expected to be in the future, materially affected by changes in the price or availability of fuel or other raw materials, as its contracts typically contain provisions designed to compensate it for increases in the cost of providing its services.

### Marketing Channels

Vivendi Environnement markets its products and services primarily to take advantage of its strong brands and reputation, and it offers a comprehensive range of environmental services to existing clients. It analyzes the environmental services needs of prospective and existing industrial and commercial customers and demonstrates to them how its services could improve the efficiency of their operations. The marketing efforts

Vivendi Environnement directs toward public authorities come primarily in the form of bids it submits for contracts to provide public services. For more information regarding marketing channels used by each of Vivendi Environnement's

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business segments, see "Environmental Services Business Segments" above.

### OTHER BUSINESSES

#### Real Estate

As part of its strategy of focusing on its core Media and Communications and Environmental Services businesses, Vivendi Universal has decided to withdraw from the real estate business. In order to facilitate this withdrawal, Vivendi Universal restructured Compagnie Generale d'Immobilier et de Services, or CGIS, its wholly owned real estate subsidiary, into two principal groups of companies: Nexity and Vivendi Valorisation. In July 2000, Vivendi Universal sold 100% of Nexity.

Vivendi Valorisation holds its remaining property assets, which include land and land development rights, commercial property (owned and leased) and loans extended to finance commercial property sales. Vivendi Universal holds these assets on its balance sheet at their current market value. The majority of these assets are associated with its past involvement in long-term residential and commercial property development projects. Given the complexity and the long-term nature of Vivendi Universal's contractual obligations in these projects, these assets cannot easily be sold. Vivendi Universal intends to divest these assets as and when opportunities arise. Nexity will manage the assets of Vivendi Valorisation pending their sale, pursuant to a services agreement.

#### Paris St.-Germain Club

Since 1991, CANAL+ has managed the Paris Saint-Germain (PSG) club, a leading French soccer club with over 30,000 season ticket holders. In 1997, CANAL+ acquired Geneva's Servette soccer team. CANAL+ believes that direct involvement in club management enables it quickly to identify and exploit emerging trends in sports rights management.

#### Retail Stores and Development of Entertainment Software

Universal Studios is involved in other businesses including the operation of retail gift stores and the development of entertainment software. It owns Spencer Gifts, Inc. which operates through three groups of stores: Spencer, DAPY and Glow gift shops. Spencer, DAPY and Glow sell novelties, electronics, accessories, books and trend driven products. In connection with the activities of Spencer Gifts, Inc., Universal Studios owns a building in New Jersey and leases approximately 715 stores in various cities in the U.S., Canada and the U.K. and a warehouse in North Carolina. The Spencer, DAPY and Glow stores compete with numerous retail firms of various sizes throughout the U.S., Canada and the U.K., including department and specialty niche-oriented gift stores.

Universal Studios owns approximately 27% of SEGA GameWorks L.L.C., which designs, develops and operates location-based entertainment centers. SEGA GameWorks currently owns and operates 12 such centers throughout the United States.

Universal Studios New Media, Inc. develops entertainment software including the Crash Bandicoot and Spyro game series, is responsible for the development and maintenance of Universal Studios' web sites and manages its minority interest in Interplay Entertainment Corp., an entertainment software developer.

#### Spirits and Wine

In connection with the merger transactions, Vivendi Universal acquired Seagram's spirits and wine business. Seagram's spirits and wine business has

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global responsibility for all production, brand management and marketing, sales and distribution of Seagram beverage alcohol brands throughout more than 190 countries and territories. The portfolio includes Chivas Regal, Royal Salute and The Glenlivet Scotch Whiskies, Crown Royal and Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whiskies, Captain Morgan Rum, Seagram's 7 Crown American Blended Whiskey, Don Julio Tequila, Martell Cognacs, Seagram's Extra Dry Gin and Sterling Vineyards Wines. In

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December 2000, Vivendi Universal entered into an agreement with Diageo plc and Pernod Ricard S.A. to sell its spirits and wine business for \$8.15 billion, an amount that is expected to result in approximate after-tax proceeds of \$7.7 billion. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -- Significant Transactions -- Merger of Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus".

### Production

Seagram's spirits and wine business operates distilleries and bottling facilities in 18 countries in North America, Latin America, Europe and Asia. Seagram's spirits aggregate daily distillation capacity approximates 253,000 U.S. proof gallons and aggregate daily bottling capacity approximates 275,000 standard cases. Seagram maintains large inventories of aging spirits in warehousing facilities located primarily in Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. Such inventories aggregated approximately 500 million U.S. proof gallons at December 31, 2000. Additionally, Seagram's bulk wine inventory aggregated approximately 25 million wine gallons at the end of June 2001.

Seagram purchases commodity raw materials, such as molasses and base wine for German sparkling wines on the open market at prices determined by market conditions. Grains (corn, rye and malt) are sourced from a variety of channels, including annual contracts with a number of third-party providers. Seagram also participates in the bulk supply market as a buyer and seller of malt and grain spirits. Seagram's wines and cognacs are produced primarily from grapes grown by others. Cognac grapes are purchased based on a multi-year contract with flexibility for wines and new distillates. Grapes are, from time to time, adversely affected by weather and other forces, which occasionally limit production. Rolling contracts to secure a continued supply of oak casks also exist. Seagram acquires substantially all of its American white oak barrels (used for the storage of whisky during the aging period) from one supplier in the United States. Key packaging components such as glassware are purchased based on long-term agreements with strategic suppliers. Other packaging components are generally based on annual contracts with key suppliers. Fluctuations in the prices of these commodities have not had a material effect upon operating results. Seagram believes that its relationships with its various suppliers are good.

### Marketing and Distribution

Seagram's spirits and wine business has developed sales and distribution networks appropriate for each of its markets, including affiliate and joint venture distribution operations in 38 countries and territories and third-party distribution arrangements in other key markets.

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In the United States, Seagram generally sells spirits, wines, coolers, beers and other low-alcohol beverages to two categories of customers. In 32 states and the District of Columbia, sales are made to approximately 335 wholesale distributors who also purchase and market other brands of distilled spirits, wines, coolers, beers and other low-alcohol beverages. In 18 "control" states (where the state government engages in distribution), sales are made to state and local liquor boards and commissions; in some of these states, sales of wines, coolers, beers and other low-alcohol beverages are also made to approximately 275 wholesale distributors. In Canada, sales are made exclusively to ten provincial and three territorial government liquor boards and commissions.

In addition to the United States and Canada, Seagram's affiliates and joint ventures are located in: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, the Slovak Republic, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela. A significant portion of spirits and wine revenue comes from sales outside of North America. In addition to economic and currency risks, Seagram's foreign operations involve risks including governmental regulation, embargoes, expropriation, export controls, burdensome taxes, government price restraints and exchange controls.

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### Competition

The spirits and wine industry is highly competitive. Due to ongoing formation of multinational retailers and buying groups in Europe, all marketers in the industry have confronted severe pricing pressure across Europe. This has been heightened as a result of Wal-Mart's acquisitions in Germany and the United Kingdom. Euro-based multinational retailers and buying groups have also expanded into certain markets in Asia and Latin America. Additionally, the expansion of non-traditional distribution channels, such as eBusiness, has added a new dimension to the global marketplace. Diageo plc, which resulted from the merger of two of the largest spirits and wine companies, Grand Metropolitan plc and Guinness plc, continues to be the largest global player. However, the spirits and wine industry has continued to evolve through mergers and the formation of alliances, such as Maxxium, and with the reemergence of strong local and regional brand owners.

Seagram continues to address these competitive challenges by investing in brand equity building behind Seagram's core brands in key established and development markets. Seagram uses magazine, newspaper and outdoor advertising, as well as interactive marketing, to maintain and improve its brands' market position. Seagram also utilizes radio and television advertising, although the use of such advertising in connection with the sale of beverage alcohol is restricted by law or commercial practice in certain countries, including the U.S.

### Regulation and Taxes

Seagram's beverage alcohol business is subject to strict governmental regulation covering virtually every aspect of operations, including production, marketing, pricing, labeling, packaging and advertising. In the U.S., Seagram must file or publish prices for its beverage alcohol products in some states as much as three months before they go into effect. In the U.S., Canada and many other countries, beverage alcohol products are subject to substantial excise taxes or custom duties and additional taxation by governmental subdivisions.

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### Interest in Dupont

At December 31, 2000, Seagram owned approximately 16.4 million shares of common stock of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company which had a market value of approximately \$719 million as of such date.

### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The following table shows the subsidiaries through which Vivendi Universal conducted the majority of its operations as of December 31, 2000:

NAME -----	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION -----	OUR OWNERSHIP INTEREST -----	OUR CONTROLLING INTEREST -----
UNIVERSAL STUDIOS, INC.	USA	92%	92%
Polygram Holding, Inc.	USA	*	*
Interscope Records	USA	*	*
Def Jam Records, Inc.	USA	*	*
Universal City Studios, Inc.	USA	*	*
USANi LLC	USA	49%	0%
CENTENARY HOLDING N.V.	Holland	92%	92%
Universal Music (UK) Holdings Ltd.	UK	*	*
Universal Holding GmbH	Germany	*	*
Universal Music K.K.	Japan	*	*
Universal Music S.A. France	France	*	*
UNIVERSAL PICTURES INTERNATIONAL B.V.	Holland	92%	92%
GROUPE CANAL S.A.	France	100%	100%
Canal Satellite	France	66%	66%
StudioCanal S.A.	France	85%	85%

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NAME -----	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION -----	OUR OWNERSHIP INTEREST -----	OUR CONTROLLING INTEREST -----
CEGETEL	France	44%	59%
Cegetel 7	France	40%	80%
SFR	France	35%	80%
Cegetel Entreprises	France	40%	80%
AOL France	France	35%	55%
VIVENDI TELECOM INTERNATIONAL	France	100%	100%
Mattel	Hungary	*	*
Monaco Telecom	Monaco	51%	51%
VIVENDI UNIVERSAL NET	France	100%	100%
Vizzavi Europe	France	50%	50%
Scoot.com plc	UK	22%	22%
I France	France	*	*
Ad-2-One	France	*	*
VIVENDI UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING	France	100%	100%
Comareg	France	*	*

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Group Expansion	France	*	*
Group Moniteur	France	*	*
Editions Robert Laffont	France	*	*
Group Anaya	Spain	*	*
Havas Interactive Inc.	USA	*	*
Larousse-Bordas	France	*	*
Group Tests	France	*	*
France Loisirs	France	50%	50%
VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT	France	63%	63%
Vivendi Water	France	*	*
CGEA Onyx	France	*	*
CGEA Connex	France	*	*
US Filter	USA	*	*
Dalkia	France	46%	73%
FCC	Spain	18%	28%

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\* Indicates 100% ownership of the relevant Vivendi Universal subsidiary.

### PROPERTY, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

In connection with its music entertainment activities, Vivendi Universal owns manufacturing facilities in the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom and office buildings and warehouse facilities in various countries. In addition to its wholly owned facilities, Vivendi Universal also owns a manufacturing facility in the United States. Where it does not own property, it leases warehouses and office space around the world.

Universal Studios owns, develops and manages commercial buildings with approximately 3.3 million rentable square feet of office space in Universal City, including: Universal Studios CityWalk, an integrated retail/entertainment complex that offers shopping, cinemas and entertainment; the 10 Universal City Plaza office building, which is occupied by Universal Studios or leased to outside tenants; and the Sheraton-Universal Hotel. Vivendi Universal owns or has interests in hotels and other property and equipment in connection with its theme parks businesses as further described under "Business Overview -- TV & Film -- Recreation".

In connection with its environmental services businesses, Vivendi Environnement generally conducts its water, energy services and transportation operations at premises owned by its customers; as a result, Vivendi Environnement does not own any significant physical properties in connection with those operations. With regard to its waste management services, Vivendi Environnement owns or operates approximately 120 sorting,

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recycling and transfer facilities (not including waste paper facilities), 119 solid waste landfill sites and 83 incineration and waste-to-energy transformation facilities worldwide.

Vivendi Environnement is currently in the process of renovating a building located at 36-38 avenue Kleber, 75116, Paris, France for use as its headquarters building. Vivendi Environnement will lease the building for approximately E10.4 million per year. It expects to spend an additional E9 to E10 million renovating the building. The renovations are expected to be completed by May 2002. Vivendi Environnement will occupy approximately 15,000 square meters of the building,

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using it for offices for members of its management and senior managers of its principal subsidiaries.

Vivendi Universal has various commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, materials, supplies and items of investment related to the ordinary conduct of business.

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Vivendi Universal currently owns a significant number of patents in France, the United States and in various countries worldwide. Although Vivendi Universal believes that the patents associated with its various operations are of value, it does not consider any of them to be essential to its business.

Trademarks, copyrights and brand recognition are important to Vivendi Universal's businesses, particularly the Music, Publishing, TV & Film, Telecoms and Internet segments as well as trademarks related to the spirits and wine business. Vivendi Universal has registered its trademarks and copyrights with appropriate governmental authorities, and it believes that there is significant value associated with them. It is Vivendi Universal's practice to defend vigorously its intellectual property interests against infringement by third parties. With respect to trademarks in the waste management business, Vivendi Environnement arranged for protection of the "ONYX" trademark (the word and logo) in many countries around the world and has signed trademark licenses with a number of its subsidiaries.

### INSURANCE

Each of Vivendi Universal's segments (Music, TV & Film, Publishing, Telecoms, Internet and Environmental Services) are afforded protection by various types of property damage, business loss and civil liability insurance programs. These insurance programs are structured to address risks specific to each business segment and comply with legal regulations, requirements of customer contracts, public authorities and institutions providing financing. In addition to the insurance programs maintained for each business segment, Vivendi Universal maintains civil liability insurance programs of \$400 million which provide protection for all segments. Vivendi Universal also has directors and officers liability insurance that provides \$200 million of protection for its officers and directors.

### ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

While Vivendi Universal's operations and many of its products, services and technologies are aimed at protecting the environment, its activities impact the environment in negative ways as well. To minimize this impact, Vivendi Universal has undertaken to enhance the environmental performance of all its business sectors by implementing an environmental protection action plan. The first phase of the plan, for the period between 2000 and 2005, focuses on the following goals:

- reducing direct carbon dioxide emissions of its world wide operations;
- using water resources properly by increasing control over water losses, creating improved waste water treatment systems and improving the average output rates of water distribution networks;
- improving waste management techniques through recovery of biogas, improved treatment of leachates in landfill sites, the development of new recycling processes and improved treatment of incinerator plan emissions;

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- reducing visual impacts of Vivendi Universal's operations on the natural environment;
- increasing the research and development budget for environmental services;

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- improving environmental management by increasing the number of employees certified under ISO 14001 and increasing spending on vocational training; and
- developing and implementing a global environmental management system to track and manage environmental impacts of its global operations.

### MATERIAL CONTRACTS

In view of the size and scope of the operations of Vivendi Universal, the company believes that the only contracts to which it or any of its subsidiaries are a party that could be considered material to Vivendi Universal as a whole are (i) the merger agreement, dated June 19, 2000, by and among Vivendi S.A., Canal Plus S.A., and The Seagram Company Ltd., related to the Merger Transactions, described under "-- History and Development of the Company", (ii) the merger agreement for the sale of the spirits and wine business, the principal terms of which are described under "-- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -- Significant Transactions" and (iii) the governance agreement with the Bronfman shareholders, the principal terms of which are described under "Management of Vivendi Universal -- The Governance Agreement".

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the ordinary course of its business, Vivendi Universal and its subsidiaries and affiliates are, from time to time, named as a defendant in various legal proceedings. Vivendi Universal maintains comprehensive liability insurance and believes that its coverage is sufficient to ensure that it is adequately protected from any material financial loss as a result of any legal claims made against Vivendi Universal.

BT filed a request for arbitration against Vivendi Universal with the International Court of Arbitration on March 8, 2000, alleging, among other things, that Vivendi Universal breached the Cegetel shareholders' agreement by agreeing with Vodafone to establish a joint venture to develop and market Vizzavi. On November 9, 2000, the court issued a ruling rejecting that claim. The court also ruled, however, that if BT proves that the creation of Vizzavi harmed SFR, BT will be entitled, in its capacity as indirect shareholder of SFR, to compensation from Vivendi Universal. Vivendi Universal believes that there was no such harm and is vigorously defending the claim BT is pursuing upon that ground before the court.

On June 21, 2000, the French competition commission opened an investigation into the state of competition in drinking water and waste water treatment markets in France. On February 27, 2001, Compagnie Generale des Eaux was served with a complaint alleging that it had illicitly cooperated with its competitors in the course of bidding for certain water services contracts. In particular, the complaint alleged that, in order unlawfully to limit competition, Compagnie



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Generale des Eaux declined to bid for contracts that were also subject to bids by joint ventures Compagnie Generale des Eaux had formed with other water companies. Compagnie Generale des Eaux responded on June 19, 2001 to the complaint by explaining, on a case-by-case basis, its lawful reasons for declining to bid for the contracts in question. At this time, it is impossible to predict what financial penalties, if any, will be imposed in connection with this proceeding.

In December 1999, Vivendi entered into an investment agreement with Elektrim SA by which it acquired 49% of Elektrim Telekomunikacija Sp. Zoo, or Telco. Telco in turn holds 51% of PTC and 100% of Bresnam following the transfer of these stakes to Telco by Elektrim. In October 1999, Deutsche Telecom, or DT, commenced arbitration proceedings in Vienna alleging that Elektrim's purchase on August 26, 1999 of 13.9% of the PTC shares from four minority PTC shareholders (which gave it a 51% controlling interest in PTC) violated the PTC shares that were part of those shares transferred to Elektrim on August 26, 1999. DT is seeking (1) a declaration that the transfer to Elektrim on August 26, 1999 was ineffective; (2) alternatively, an order requiring the transfer of 3.126% of PTC shares to DT; and/or (3) damages up to an amount of \$135 million. Under the terms of the investment agreement, Vivendi Universal may be liable for the first \$100 million of any damages awarded against Elektrim. The hearing date for the arbitration has been set down for November 5, 2001.

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CANAL+ is involved in two proceedings before the French competition commission in the field of film broadcasting rights. The first one was initiated by the French authorities in order to control that CANAL+ fully complied with the order pronounced against them in 1999 regarding pay-per-view rights. The second one was introduced by competitors alleging that CANAL+ and its pay per view subsidiary Kiosque restrict competition by acquiring film broadcasting rights on an exclusive basis.

On February 4, 1999, the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice issued a civil investigative demand to Universal Studios, Inc. as well as to a number of other motion picture film distributors and exhibitors as part of a civil investigation into compliance with the consent decrees entered in U.S. v. Paramount Pictures, et al. and various other practices in the motion picture distribution and exhibition industry. The civil investigative demand required the distributors and exhibitors to provide documents and other information to the Antitrust Division. The scope of the investigation and the extent, if any, to which it may relate to Universal is not known at this time. Universal responded to the government's demand in February 2000. The Antitrust Division has taken no further action in this matter.

On December 15, 1999, an action was filed in the Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles entitled KirchMedia GmbH & Co. KgaA v. Universal Studios, Inc. and Universal Studios International B.V., case No. BC 221645. The plaintiff is a German company that entered into several agreements with Universal in 1996 involving the licensing of film and television programming. The agreements also required the plaintiff to allocate to Universal two channels on its German pay television service. Plaintiff alleges that it is entitled to terminate its agreements with Universal on the ground that certain decisions by European regulatory authorities have materially impaired its business and constitute events of "force majeure". Plaintiff also alleges that Universal has breached its obligations under the parties' licensing agreements by allegedly failing to provide plaintiff with the quality and/or quantity of film and television

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programming anticipated by plaintiff. Plaintiff asserted claims for declaratory relief, breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing and breach of fiduciary duty. Plaintiff sought an order requiring the return of all monies paid by plaintiff under the parties agreements, as well as purported damages in excess of \$500,000,000. Plaintiff also sought punitive damages on its breach of fiduciary duty claims. On February 3, 2000, Universal filed a cross-complaint in this action alleging that KirchMedia had breached certain of its obligations under the parties' Channel Carriage Agreement and that certain entities related to KirchMedia were obligated to indemnify Universal for all damages sustained as a result of KirchMedia's breach of that agreement. On August 11, 2000, the Court granted Universal's motion for judgment on the pleadings on the ground that plaintiff's complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a claim. KirchMedia later filed an amended complaint, which Universal moved to dismiss. The Court granted Universal's motion to dismiss and KirchMedia's complaint has now been dismissed in its entirety. Universal has amended its cross-complaint to seek payments that KirchMedia has failed to make. Trial has been set to begin on October 31, 2001.

In July 1999, a small video retailer located in San Antonio, Texas, filed a lawsuit in the federal district court in San Antonio, entitled Cleveland, et al. v. Viacom, et al., Civil Action No. SA-99-CA-0783-EP, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division. The action alleges that the home video divisions of the major movie studios, including Universal Studios Home Video, Inc., have conspired with one another and with Blockbuster Inc., a video rental retailer, and with Viacom, Inc., in violation of the federal antitrust laws. The action was filed on behalf of a proposed class of all "independent" video retailers that compete with Blockbuster. Since its original filing, the complaint has gone through several substantive changes, including the substitution of new proposed class representatives, and the addition of claims arising under California law. The core allegation, however, has remained the same: plaintiffs allege that the studios have entered direct revenue sharing agreements with Blockbuster that include terms that are unavailable to independent video retailers, and that give Blockbuster an unfair competitive advantage. Plaintiffs seek monetary and injunctive relief. Plaintiffs filed a motion asking that the court certify the proposed class. Universal and the other defendants opposed the motion, arguing that the case is not amenable to class treatment. The Court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification and the case is now proceeding as an individual, not a class, action. Trial has been set to begin on January 16, 2002.

Some of the same plaintiffs in the Texas case, along with others, filed, on January 31, 2001, a similar case in California, entitled Merchant, et al. v. Redstone, et al., a purported class action complaint, Case

No. BC244270 in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles. This action makes essentially the same claims as are made in the Texas action, but seeks relief solely under California state law.

In June 2001, the European Commission served an Article 11 letter on each of the major motion picture distributors, including Universal Studios, Inc. This request for information is based upon complaints from consumers regarding DVD prices. As a result of these complaints, the Commission is undertaking an industry-wide assessment of pricing policies for DVDs. On July 3, 2001 the

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European Commission issued a second request related to the practice of "regional coding" of DVDs. Universal Studios has answered these requests, and is awaiting further Commission action, if any.

On May 30, 1995, a purported retailer class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, entitled Digital Distribution Inc. d/b/a Compact Disc Warehouse v. CEMA Distribution, Sony Music Entertainment, Inc., Warner Elektra Atlantic Corporation, Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc. (formerly known as UNI Distribution Corp.), Bertelsmann Music Group, Inc. and PolyGram Group Distribution, Inc., No. 95-3596 JSL. The plaintiffs brought the action on behalf of direct purchasers of compact discs alleging that defendants, including Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc. (formerly known as UNI Distribution Corp.) and Polygram Group Distribution, Inc., violated the federal and/or state antitrust laws and unfair competition laws by engaging in a conspiracy to fix prices of compact discs, and seek an injunction and treble damages. The defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint was granted and the action was dismissed, with prejudice, on January 9, 1996. Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal on February 12, 1996. By an order filed July 3, 1997, the Ninth Circuit reversed the District Court and remanded the action. Upon reinstatement of this litigation by the Ninth Circuit, a number of related actions were filed, which all arise out of the same claims and subject matter. These related actions are captioned: Chandu Dani d/b/a Compact Disc Warehouse and Record Revolution, et al., v. EMI Music Distribution (formerly known as CEMA Distribution), Sony Music Entertainment, Inc.; Warner Elektra Atlantic Corporation, Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc. (formerly known as UNI Distribution Corp.), Bertelsmann Music Group, Inc., and Polygram Group Distribution, Inc, No. CV 97-7226 (JSL), filed on September 30, 1997 in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California; Third Street Jazz and Rock Holding Corporation, et al., v. EMI Music Distribution (formerly known as CEMA Distribution), Sony Music Entertainment, Inc., Warner Elektra Atlantic Corporation, Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc., and Polygram Group Distribution, Inc., No. 97 Civ. 7764 LMM, filed on October 21, 1997 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York; Nathan Muchnick, Inc., et al., v. Sony Music Entertainment, Inc., Polygram Group Distribution, Inc., Bertelsmann Music Group, Inc., Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc. (formerly known as UNI Distribution Corp.), Warner Elektra Atlantic Corporation, and EMI Music Distribution, Inc., Capitol Records, Inc., No. 98 Civ. 0612, filed on January 28, 1998 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The Digital Distribution, Chandu Dani, and Third Street Jazz matters had been set for trial on February 15, 2000. The trial date has been vacated and no new trial has been set.

On February 17, 1998, a purported consumer class action was filed in the Circuit Court for Cocke County, Tennessee, Civil Action NO., 24855 II, entitled Doris D; Ottinger, et al., V. Emi Music Distribution, Inc., Sony Music Entertainment, Inc., Warner Elektra Atlantic Corp., Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc. (formerly known as UNI Distribution Corp.), Bertelsmann Music Group, Inc., and PolyGram Group Distribution, Inc. A motion to dismiss was filed on May 11, 1998 but was denied. The trial date of July 2, 2001 was vacated, and no new trial date has been set. In addition, a motion to limit the case to the residents of one state (Tennessee), rather than 17 has been filed. That motion was set for hearing March 30 and was granted. The judge set a date for a July hearing on the question of whether class certification is appropriate.

On or about July 25, 1996, Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc. and PolyGram Group Distribution, Inc., or PGDI, were served with an antitrust civil investigation demand from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida that calls for the production of documents in connection with an investigation to determine whether there "is, has been or may be" a "conspiracy to fix the prices" of compact discs or conduct consisting of "unfair methods of competition" or "unfair trade practices" in the sale and marketing of compact

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discs. No allegations of unlawful conduct have been made against Universal Musical & Video Distribution, Inc. or UMVD.

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By letter dated April 11, 1997, the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, advised Universal Music and Video Distribution Corp. (formerly Universal Music & Video Distribution, Inc.), or UMVD, and PGDI that it is conducting a preliminary investigation to determine whether the minimum advertised pricing (MAP) policy used by major record distributors constitutes an unfair method of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. UMVD and PGDI received a subpoena dated September 19, 1997 for the production of documents. No allegations of unlawful conduct have been made against UMVD or PGDI. On May 1, 2000, UMVD and UMG Recordings, Inc., or UMGR, agreed that (1) for seven years they shall not make the receipt of any cooperative advertising funds for their prerecorded music product contingent upon the price or price level at which such product is advertised or promoted, (2) for twenty years they shall not make the receipt of any cooperative advertising funds for their prerecorded music product contingent upon the price or price level at which such product is advertised or promoted where the dealer does not seek any contribution from UMVD or UMGR for the cost of the advertisement or promotion, and (3) for five years they shall not announce resale or minimum advertised prices of their prerecorded music product and unilaterally terminate those who fail to comply because of such failure.

Following a change to Australian copyright law in 1998 to permit parallel import of CDs into Australia, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, or ACCC, commenced proceedings against Universal Music Australia Pty Limited (formerly PolyGram Pty Limited), alleging violations of the Australian Trade Practices Act, the statute which governs competition law in Australia. The ACCC alleges that Universal took steps to restrict parallel imports into Australia. Separate proceedings making similar allegations have also been commenced against another record company in Australia. The hearings began in April 2001. The case has been adjourned and is to resume in September 2001.

In May, June and July of 2000, ninety-four purported consumer class action law suits were filed in various state and federal courts across the country against UMVD, UMGR and PGDI, as well as Sony Music Entertainment Inc., Time Warner Inc., Bertelsmann Music Group and Capitol Records Inc. (along with companies affiliated with these defendants). Certain recorded music retailers are also named as defendants in some of these actions. Plaintiffs in each of these actions allege that the defendants violated the federal and/or state antitrust laws and unfair competition laws by conspiring to fix the wholesale and/or retail prices of compact discs. Plaintiffs in each of these actions further allege that the purported conspiracy was related in some fashion to the MAP policies adopted by each of the record distributor defendants, including UMVD and PGDI. Plaintiffs in these cases seek treble damages and/or restitution as well as attorney's fees and costs. With respect to the federal cases, there is currently pending before the Judicial Panel for Multi-District Litigation a motion to consolidate and transfer. The Judicial Panel heard the motion on September 22, 2000 and subsequently ruled that the federal cases should be consolidated in Portland, Maine. With respect to the eighteen state cases pending in California, on September 11, 2000, the Court ordered that these cases be coordinated for pretrial proceedings. With respect to the five state cases pending in Florida, on August 31, 2000, the Circuit Court of the 11th Judicial Circuit dismissed them with leave to amend for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

In addition to the consumer actions, on August 8, 2000, the Attorneys General for 42 states and territories filed *parens patriae* action in the federal district court in the Southern District of New York against several recorded

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music companies, including UMVD and UMGR. The Attorneys General brought this suit on behalf of consumers in their respective states or territories, and they allege that the defendants violated the federal and state antitrust laws and unfair competition laws by conspiring to fix the retail prices of compact discs. The Attorneys General seek treble damages, civil penalties, attorney's fees and costs.

In February 2001, the Office of Fair Trading in the U.K., or OFT, submitted a request for information to each of the major U.K. record companies including Universal Music (UK) Limited relating to the record companies' policies in respect of parallel imports of CDs into the U.K. Universal responded to a detailed inquiry on February 23, 2001. On June 4, 2001, Universal received a request for further information from the OFT to which it responded on July 9, 2001. Universal awaits a response from the OFT.

In April 2001, Universal Music International Limited received an Article 11 letter from the European Commission requesting certain information in relation to the pressplay joint venture between UMG Duet

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Holdings, Inc. and SMEI Duet Holdings, Inc. Universal Music International Limited responded to the inquiry on May 8, 2001. On August 9, 2001, the E.U. Commission advised UMI that it had reached the conclusion that the pressplay joint venture did not raise any issues in light of the Merger Regulation and requested notification of the joint venture agreement for a review in light of Article 81 and 82 of the E.C. Treaty.

Universal Music International Limited was served with a Federal Trade Commission subpoena on October 16, 2000 seeking documents pertaining to, among other things, any cooperation or collaboration between Universal Music International Limited and Time Warner Inc. or its affiliates relating to audio and video releases by the Three Tenors. On July 31, 2001, the FTC filed a complaint against Universal Music International Limited claiming that Universal Music International Limited and Time Warner entered into anticompetitive agreements concerning the Three Tenors releases. Universal Music International Limited is in the process of responding to the FTC complaint. Trial of the matter is presently set for October 19, 2001.

On December 4, 2000, Destileria Serralles, Inc., or Serralles, commenced a litigation against JES and Seagram in Puerto Rico Superior Court seeking declaratory judgment and injunctive relief relating to whether a right of first refusal over certain Captain Morgan trademarks owned by JES contained in a supply agreement between Serralles and JES would be triggered by the sale of Seagram's Spirits and Wine business. JES and Seagram removed the case to the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico and answered the complaint and filed a motion for summary judgment. On December 27, 2000, Serralles filed a request for expedited discovery and to postpone adjudication of JES and Seagram's motion for summary judgment. On February 8, 2001, Serralles filed a request for 30 days' notice of the closing of the sale of Seagram's Spirits and Wine business. The court required Seagram only to notify Serralles when all regulatory approvals are obtained. On April 23, 2001, the Court ordered

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that the parties engage in limited expedited discovery for a period of 30 days and that Serralles respond in 30 days to the motion by JES and Seagram for summary judgment. That period of discovery is now completed, Serralles filed its opposition to the summary judgment motion, and JES and Seagram filed a reply submission. The summary judgment motion is currently pending for decision. On June 27, 2001, Serralles filed a motion seeking a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, temporarily enjoining JES and Seagram from taking certain actions pending the outcome of the case. JES and Seagram are opposing that motion. However, the motion does not seek to enjoin the sale of Seagram's Spirits and Wine business or any portion thereof. Vivendi Universal believes this litigation is without merit and is defending it vigorously.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of Vivendi Universal's operations should be read in conjunction with its financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described under "Risk Factors". Vivendi Universal's results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

Since the introduction of the euro on January 1, 1999, Vivendi Universal's functional and reporting currency has been the euro. Accordingly, Vivendi Universal prepared its 2000 and 1999 consolidated financial statements in euros. The consolidated financial statements for prior years have been prepared in French francs and have been restated in euros for each period presented using the official fixed exchange rate E1 = FF 6.55957. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements for prior years depict the same trends that would have been presented had they been presented in French francs. However, because they were originally prepared in French francs, they are not necessarily comparable to financial statements of a company which originally prepared its financial statements in a European currency other than the French franc and restated them in euros. See Note 2 to Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements.

### OVERVIEW

Vivendi Universal operates in two global core businesses: Media and Communications, and Environmental Services. The Media and Communications business is divided into five business segments: Music, Publishing and TV & Film, which constitute its content businesses, and Telecoms and Internet, which constitute its access businesses. Integration and partnering of the Media and Communications business segments enables Vivendi Universal to provide a diverse array of entertainment and information content to an

international customer and subscriber base over wired and wireless access devices using cable, Internet, satellite and broadcast networks.

### Content

- The Music business is conducted through Universal Music Group, which produces, markets and distributes recorded music throughout the world in all major genres. Universal Music Group also manufactures, sells and

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distributes video products in the United States and internationally, and licenses music copyrights.

- The Publishing business is one of Europe's leading publishers of information providing content across multiple platforms, including print, multimedia, on the wired Internet and to PDAs via WAP technology. The Publishing business is a content leader in five markets: education, games, healthcare information, local services and business and general information.
- The TV & Film business produces and distributes motion picture, television and home video/DVD products worldwide, operates and has ownership interests in a number of cable and pay TV channels, engages in the licensing of merchandising and film property rights and operates theme parks and retail stores around the world.

### Access

- The Telecoms business provides a broad range of telecommunications services, including mobile and fixed telephony, Internet access and data services and transmission, principally in Europe.
- The Internet business manages the strategic Internet initiatives and new online ventures for Vivendi Universal. Utilizing advanced digital distribution technology, the Internet business develops e-commerce, e-services and thematic portals that offer access to the Internet via a variety of devices, including mobile phones, PDAs, interactive TV and computers.

Vivendi Environnement, a 63% effectively owned subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, operates the Environmental Services business, with operations around the globe. Vivendi Environnement provides environmental management services, including as water treatment and system operation, waste management, energy services and transportation services, to a wide range of public authorities and industrial, commercial and residential customers.

### SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

During the last year, Vivendi Universal entered into several significant transactions that have realigned its businesses and have impacted the comparability of its financial statements.

#### Merger of Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus

On December 8, 2000, Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus completed a series of transactions in which the three companies combined to create Vivendi Universal. The terms of the merger transactions included:

- The merger of Vivendi into its wholly owned subsidiary Vivendi Universal.
- Vivendi Universal's combination, through its subsidiaries, with Seagram in accordance with a plan of arrangement under Canadian law. In Vivendi Universal's combination with Seagram, holders of Seagram common shares (other than those exercising dissenters' rights) received .80 Vivendi Universal American Depositary Shares (ADSs), or .80 non-voting exchangeable shares of Vivendi Universal's Canadian subsidiary Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. (exchangeable shares) and an equal number of related voting rights in Vivendi Universal, for each Seagram common share held.

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- In connection with the business combination of Vivendi Universal and Seagram, Vivendi entered into a series of transactions involving Canal Plus, an entity approximately 49% owned by Vivendi before the merger transactions and included in its consolidated financial statements. Vivendi Universal acquired all the businesses of Canal Plus other than the French premium pay television channel business, which was subject to a French law that prohibits any person from owning more than 49% of a French television broadcaster. Canal Plus shareholders received two Vivendi Universal ordinary shares for each Canal Plus ordinary share they held and retained their existing shares in Canal Plus, which

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retained the French premium pay television channel business. Vivendi Universal remains a 49% shareholder in Canal Plus and continues to consolidate it.

In connection with the merger transactions, on December 19, 2000, Vivendi Universal entered into an agreement with Diageo plc and Pernod Ricard S.A. to sell its spirits and wine business for \$8.15 billion, an amount that is expected to result in approximate after-tax proceeds of \$7.7 billion. The sale is expected to close during 2001 and is subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions. It accounts for the spirits and wine business net operations as an exceptional item in the income statement and the expected proceeds from the sale as an investment on the balance sheet.

In connection with the European Commission's approval of the merger transactions pursuant to the relevant European merger regulations, Vivendi Universal committed to divest almost all of its stake in British Sky Broadcasting Group (BSkyB), the leading pay television broadcasting service in the United Kingdom and Ireland, within a period of two years from the completion of the merger transactions.

### Purchase of Interest in Maroc Telecom

In December 2000, Vivendi Universal announced that it had acquired a 35% stake in Moroccan telecommunications operator Maroc Telecom for approximately E2.3 billion. Maroc Telecom, which operates fixed-line and mobile telephone networks in Morocco, is estimated to have generated revenue of approximately E1.3 billion in 2000. In cooperation with Maroc Telecom, Vivendi Universal intends to contribute its telecoms experience to the modernization of the telecommunications industry in Morocco.

### Disposition of Sithe

In December 2000, Vivendi Universal, along with other shareholders of Sithe Energies, Inc. finalized the sale of 49.9% of its stake in Sithe to Exelon (Fossil) Holdings, Inc., for approximately \$696 million. The net proceeds of the transaction to Vivendi Universal were approximately \$475 million. Following the transaction, Exelon is the controlling shareholder of Sithe; Vivendi Universal retains an interest of approximately 34%. For a period of three years beginning in 2002, Vivendi Universal can put to Exelon, or Exelon can call from Vivendi Universal, Vivendi Universal's remaining interest. As a result of the transaction, it ceased to consolidate Sithe's results of operations for accounting purposes effective December 31, 2000. In April 2000, Sithe sold 21



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independent power production plants to Reliant Energy Power Generation for E2.13 billion. This transaction generated a capital gain of E415 million.

### Disposition of Non-Core Construction and Real Estate Businesses

As part of its strategy of focusing on its core Media and Communications and Environmental Services businesses, Vivendi Universal has decided to withdraw from its non-core construction and real estate businesses. In order to facilitate this withdrawal, it restructured Compagnie Generale d'Immobilier et de Services, its wholly owned real estate subsidiary, into two principal groups of companies: Nexity and Vivendi Valorisation. In July 2000, Vivendi Universal sold 100% of Nexity to a group of investors and to Nexity's senior management for E42 million, an amount that approximated book value of these operations. Vivendi Valorisation holds its remaining property assets, which consist primarily of investments arising out of past property development projects. These assets are managed by Nexity pending their sale. In February 2000, Vivendi Universal reduced its interest in Vinci (Europe's leading construction company) from 49.3% to 16.9%, receiving in exchange E572 million, which resulted in a capital gain of approximately E374 million. Subsequently, Vinci merged with the construction company, Groupe GTM, which reduced its interest in the combined entity to 8.67%. As a result of these transactions Vivendi Universal ceased to consolidate Vinci's results effective July 1, 2000. Vivendi Universal has committed not to engage in further sales of Vinci shares until 2001, except to Vinci itself. Vivendi Universal intends to dispose of its remaining stake in 2001.

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### Lagardere Alliance

In July 2000, pursuant to an alliance between Canal Plus and Lagardere, a French media company, Lagardere acquired a 34% stake in CanalSatellite and a 27.4% stake in MultiThematiques. Canal Plus reduced its stake in MultiThematiques to 27.4%. Canal Plus and Lagardere also set up three joint ventures. The first, 51% owned by Lagardere and 49% by Canal Plus, will own and operate existing theme channels and intends to create others. The second, 51% owned by Lagardere and 49% by CanalSatellite, will oversee interactive services for new channels jointly created by CanalSatellite and Lagardere. The third, a 50/50 joint venture between Lagardere and MultiThematiques, will create and distribute new theme-based channels based on Lagardere's international brands such as Elle.

### Expansion of Vizzavi

In May 2000, Vivendi Universal signed an agreement with Vodafone pursuant to which it will participate in a venture to operate and promote Vizzavi, a multi-access Internet portal that provides web-based communications services, e-commerce and entertainment in a user-friendly, integrated package that is accessible from mobile telephones, personal data appliances, televisions and PCs. Vizzavi was introduced in France in June 2000. Together with Vodafone, Vivendi Universal plans to introduce it in a number of European countries by the end of 2001.

### Other Acquisitions

In addition to the above, Vivendi Universal invested approximately E3 billion in the acquisition of other companies during 2000. This amount corresponds to the cash and non-cash investments made by it and does not take into account cash held by the acquired companies. The most significant acquisitions in the period can be categorized as follows:

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- Internet -- E780.1 million, principally used to acquire i-France for E149.3 million and Scoot for E443.4 million;
- Telecoms -- E441.5 million relating to the acquisition of United Telecom Investment in Hungary for E130.3 million, Kencell in Kenya for E35.9 million, Xfera in Spain for E96.2 million and Vendi Telecom Espana SL for E90.2 million;
- TV & Film -- E520.0 million in connection with financing the development of subsidiaries, including CANAL+ Belgium, Eurosport and Sogecable;
- Publishing -- E219.1 million, including E93.3 million in Staywell, a medical publishing company;
- Environmental Services -- E920.3 million, including E700.6 million dedicated to international expansion; and
- Other of E123.2 million.

### Formation/IPO of Vivendi Environnement

Vivendi Environnement was formed at the end of 1999. It brought together the majority of Vivendi Universal's water, waste management, energy services and transportation businesses, as well as its interest in FCC. Vivendi Environnement's formation was achieved by either the contribution of existing businesses and companies or the purchase of shares. Generale des Eaux, Dalkia and Compagnie Generale d'Entreprises Automobiles were transferred at book value in accordance with tax provisions applicable to certain mergers. US Filter and Vivendi Universal's interest in FCC were acquired by Vivendi Environnement in December 1999. In July 2000, Vivendi Environnement sold approximately 37% of its shares to the French public and to institutional investors in France and elsewhere in an initial public offering. Vivendi Universal currently holds an effective 63% interest in Vivendi Environnement, and intends to maintain majority control at this level for the long term.

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### COMPARABILITY

#### Basis of Presentation

The discussion presented below includes an analysis of total Vivendi Universal and business segment results prepared in accordance with French GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP.

For the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, Vivendi Universal had a net income under U.S. GAAP of E1,907.8 million, E246.1 million and E565.2 million, respectively, compared to E2,229.0 million, E1,431.4 million and E1,120.8 million under French GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, shareholders' equity was E64,729.4 million and E16,954.5 million for 2000 and 1999, respectively, compared to E56,671.1 million and E10,892.2 million under French GAAP.

The most significant reconciling item relates to business combination accounting as described in Note 16 to Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements. Under French GAAP, goodwill may be recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity when the acquisition has been paid for with equity securities, whereas goodwill is recognized as an asset under U.S. GAAP. Significant mergers that do not meet the U.S. GAAP criteria for pooling have been accounted for in Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements

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using a method pursuant to which goodwill is computed as the difference between the consideration paid and the net historical book value acquired. For U.S. GAAP purposes, these transactions are considered purchases.

Business combination reconciling items have the following impact on equity and net income presented in Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements prepared under French GAAP:

- an increase of its equity by E8,782.6 million and E7,876.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively, and
- a decrease in its net income by E263.4 million, E1,052.7 million and E191.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998.

Other significant items in reconciling French GAAP and U.S. GAAP, as they apply to the company, are described in Note 16 to Vivendi Universal's consolidated financial statements.

### Change in Accounting Principles

As of January 1, 2000, the following new accounting principles were adopted:

- Revenue and expenses of subsidiaries financial statements denominated in a currency different from euros, which were previously translated at the year end exchange rate, are now translated at the average exchange rate during the period. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle would have decreased net income as of December 31, 1999 by E16.3 million.
- Gains on foreign currency transactions, which were previously deferred, are now recorded in current period earnings. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle would have increased net income as of December 31, 1999 by E107.4 million.
- Subscriber acquisition costs, which were previously spread over 12 months from the date the line was put into service, are now charged to expense. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle would have decreased net income as of December 31, 1999 by E87.7 million.
- Sports broadcasting rights acquired by Canal Plus are now capitalized as intangible assets and are amortized over the period of the agreement. The cumulative effect of this change had no impact on net income in 2000 and 1999. Total assets increased by E2.0 billion (most of which related to intangible assets) and total liabilities and shareholders' equity increased by the same amount.

In order to facilitate comparability of financial statements, Vivendi Universal has presented the 1999 financial statements on a restated basis. See "Consolidated Financial Statements of Vivendi Universal -- Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for a description of some of the policies used in preparing its financial statements.

To further enhance comparability, some financial information for 2000 and

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1999 is also presented on a pro forma basis which illustrates the effect of the merger transactions, the consolidation of CANAL+ on a twelve month basis in both periods and the divestiture of Vinci, as if the transactions had occurred at the beginning of 1999. Vivendi Universal believes that pro forma results represent meaningful comparative information for assessing earnings trends because the pro forma results include comparable operations in each year presented. The discussion of the Telecoms, Internet and Environmental Services businesses do not include pro forma comparisons, since the pro forma adjustments did not impact those segments. The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the combined results that would have occurred had the events actually occurred at the beginning of 1999. Vivendi Universal believes this information will help to better understand its business results.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### Earnings Summary

	ACTUAL TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				PRO FORMA TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999(1)	1999	1998	2000	1999
	-----					
	(EUROS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)					
Revenue.....	41,797.6	40,854.5	41,622.5	31,737.1	52,521.2	44,000.
EBITDA(2).....	5,980.9	4,300.6	5,235.0	3,453.0	7,213.2	4,862.
Depreciation and amortization.....	(3,131.3)	(2,186.3)	(2,678.3)	(1,831.7)	(3,791.6)	(2,718.
Expenses of replacement and repair of installation.....	(278.2)	(278.8)	(276.2)	(289.9)	(278.2)	(274.
Operating income.....	2,571.4	1,835.5	2,280.5	1,331.4	3,143.4	1,869.
	=====					
Financial (expense)/income.....	(541.2)	75.9	(57.2)	307.3		
Financial provisions.....	(91.7)	(163.0)	(162.9)	(298.0)		
Exceptional items.....	2,755.2	(922.7)	(914.3)	42.7		
Depreciation, amortization and provisions on exceptional items.....	191.6	76.9	76.5	206.6		
Goodwill amortization.....	(634.2)	(606.4)	(612.0)	(209.5)		
	-----					
Income before income taxes, equity interest and minority interest.....	4,251.1	296.2	610.6	1,380.5		
Income taxes and deferred tax....	(1,020.9)	946.1	793.2	(90.0)		
Equity in net income of affiliates.....	(306.3)	32.9	32.9	42.5		
Minority interest.....	(624.9)	159.4	(5.3)	(212.2)		
	-----					
Net income.....	2,299.0	1,434.6	1,431.4	1,120.8		
	=====					
Earnings per share -- basic.....	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.5		
	=====					

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(1) Restated to reflect change in accounting policies.

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- (2) EBITDA is defined as operating income before amortization and depreciation, expenses of replacement and repair of installation and equipment owned by local authorities. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to operating or net income as an indicator of Vivendi Universal's performance or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity, in each case determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Vivendi Universal EBITDA may not be strictly comparable to similarly titled measures widely used in the United States or reported by other companies.

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### 2000 Versus 1999 (Restated)

The actual 2000 results discussed below include the results of Seagram's operations for the twenty-three day period since the completion of the merger on December 8, 2000. The spirits and wine operations have been presented on a single line as a component of exceptional items.

#### Revenue

Vivendi Universal's consolidated revenue totaled E41.8 billion in 2000 with Media and Communications and Environmental Services accounting for E40.1 billion, a global increase of 37% over 1999. Almost 20% of the revenue growth resulted from acquisitions and the impact of consolidating the results of CANAL+ for the full twelve-month period in 2000 (compared to three months in 1999), 3.7% resulted from favorable foreign currency exchange rates and 13.6% was due to internal growth (growth on a comparable basis at constant exchange rates excluding the impact of acquisitions and dispositions).

Vivendi Universal's Media and Communications businesses earned revenue of E13.6 billion in 2000, an increase of 63% over 1999, primarily due to the consolidation of CANAL+, as discussed above. Revenue from Universal Studios and Universal Music Group for the twenty-three day period included in the above was E0.2 and E0.5 billion, respectively. Internal growth in Vivendi Universal's Media and Communications businesses was 19% with growth in all business segments. The Media and Communications businesses represented 33% of Vivendi Universal's revenue in 2000, compared to 20% in 1999.

Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses generated revenue of E26.5 billion in 2000, an increase of 26% compared to 1999. The increase was the result of internal growth of 11% and the full-year effect of acquisitions made in 1999, principally US Filter which was consolidated for twelve months in 2000 compared to eight months in 1999. Internal growth was generated by new contracts in the water, waste management and transportation divisions, increases in volumes and the price of paper in the waste management division and cogeneration facilities in France combined with expansion in Northern and Eastern Europe in the energy division. The Environmental Services businesses represented 63% of Vivendi Universal's revenue, compared to 51% in 1999.

Revenue from non-core businesses declined to E1.7 billion in 2000 from E11.6 billion in 1999, reflecting Vivendi Universal's withdrawal from construction and real estate operations. The disposition of Vinci and Nexity, with revenue of E8.8 and E1.5 billion respectively in 1999, account for the revenue decline. Of the E1.7 billion in revenue from non-core businesses, E1.4 billion were earned by Sithe, in which Vivendi Universal now has a reduced interest.

In 2000, E21.2 billion or 51% of total revenue was generated in France, compared to E23.6 billion or 58% in 1999. The revenue decline in France and corresponding growth outside France reflected the impact of Vivendi Universal's

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acquisitions and dispositions, discussed above. Of the revenue generated outside of France, E5.6 billion was earned in the "euro zone" (includes 10 countries in Western Europe) and E4.8 billion was earned in European countries outside the euro zone, including E3.0 billion in the United Kingdom. In the Americas, revenue increased 52% to E8.5 billion, in Asia/Pacific, revenue reached E1.3 billion, including E0.5 billion in Australia, an increase of 64%. In emerging markets, revenue was approximately E0.5 billion.

### Operating Income

Operating income was E2.6 billion in 2000, a 40% increase over 1999. Vivendi Universal's Media and Communications businesses generated operating income of E612.1 million, before holding and corporate expenses, more than triple that of 1999. Including holding and corporate expenses, Media and Communications operating income was E417.5 million, representing 16% of Vivendi Universal's total operating income. This growth came primarily from its Telecoms business. This increase was primarily a consequence of the increased profitability of its French mobile business, which had operating income of E659.9 million, up from E185 million in 1999. In addition, Cegetel's fixed telephony business start-up losses were reduced, from E206.3 million in 1999 to E148.9 in 2000.

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Operating income generated by Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses reached E1.9 billion in 2000, up from E1.5 billion in 1999. This 28% increase is attributable primarily to Vivendi Water and Onyx. Internal growth, primarily resulting from new environmental contracts, was 10%. Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses contributed almost 74% to its operating income in 2000, compared to 81% in 1999. Operating income from non-core businesses, principally in construction and real estate amounted to E257.4 million in 2000 versus E351.3 million in 1999.

On a pro forma basis, operating income increased 68% to E3.1 billion and EBITDA increased 48% to E7.2 billion in 2000. These results reflect the strong performance and growth in all business units with the exception of Internet, in which development costs related to business expansion continued to have a negative impact on earnings.

### Financial Expense/Income

Vivendi Universal's net financial expense increased significantly in 2000 to E632.9 million primarily due to increased financing costs associated with its acquisitions. In addition to E1,288.4 million of financing costs, 2000 net financial expense included E684.8 million of capital gains on the sale of portfolio investments, primarily the sale of Alcatel and treasury shares and E91.7 million of financial provisions. In 1999, its net financial expense was comprised of E871.9 million in financing costs, E450.6 million of capital gains, E163.0 million of financial provisions and E235.6 million of foreign exchange gains. Its average cost of debt in 2000 was 5.15% compared to 5.13% in 1999.

### Exceptional Items

In 2000, Vivendi Universal recorded net exceptional income of E2.9 billion, compared to net exceptional expense of E0.8 billion in 1999. Significant items included in the 2000 net exceptional income were:

- a net gain of E779.6 million on the dilution of Vivendi Universal's interest in Vivendi Environnement due to the IPO of that subsidiary;

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- E2,997 million in capital gains and gains on the dilution of Vivendi Universal's interests in other companies, including Dalkia (E734.6 million), Vinci (E549.3 million), BSKyB (E473.4 million), CanalSatellite/MultiThematiques (E408.1 million) and Sithe/GPU (E371.9 million); and
- E270.9 million in restructuring costs including, E146.7 million for Vivendi Universal's Publishing business and E124.2 million for its Environmental Services business.

### Goodwill Amortization

Goodwill amortization increased five percent to E634.2 million in 2000, primarily due to the inclusion of twenty-three days of goodwill amortization related to the merger transactions, partially offset by the impact of dispositions.

### Income Taxes

Vivendi Universal's income and deferred tax provision was E1 billion in 2000, compared to a tax benefit of E946.1 million in 1999. The year-on-year variance primarily results from a revaluation of tax loss carry forwards in 1999 of approximately E1 billion. Excluding exceptional items and goodwill amortization, Vivendi Universal's effective tax rate in 2000 was 33.7%.

### Equity in Earnings of Affiliates

The equity in earnings of affiliates decreased to a loss of E306.3 million in 2000 from income of E32.9 million in 1999. The decrease is primarily due to increased losses from TV & Film affiliates of E109.2 million in 2000 compared to E20 million in 1999 and BSKyB of E118.9 million in 2000 compared to E13.7 million in 1999, combined with losses of E125.1 million from new Internet affiliates, most of which did not exist in 1999.

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### Net Income

Net income of E2.3 billion or E3.6 per basic share was earned in 2000, compared with net income of E1.4 billion or E2.7 per basic share in 1999.

### 1999 Versus 1998

#### Revenue

Vivendi Universal's consolidated revenue increased to E41.6 billion in 1999 from E31.7 billion in 1998. Of this 31.2% increase, 19.6% resulted from acquisitions, primarily of US Filter, Superior Services and Havas Interactive, and the full year effect of Vivendi Universal's earlier acquisition of FCC. A further 9.7% was due to internal growth, principally in the Telecoms business. The impact of changes in exchange rates, particularly in the U.S. dollar/euro exchange rate, accounted for the remaining two percent.

In 1999, Vivendi Universal's Media and Communications businesses earned revenue of E8.6 billion compared to E5.9 billion in 1998. Of this 44% increase, 23% was the result of internal growth in the Telecoms segment, caused primarily by a significant increase in demand for Vivendi Universal's mobile telephony services. The remaining 21% resulted from acquisitions, principally of Havas

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Interactive, Medi-Media and Canal Plus, in which Vivendi Universal acquired an additional 15% ownership interest in September 1999. The Media and Communications businesses represented 21% of Vivendi Universal's revenue in 1999, compared to 19% in 1998.

Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses generated revenue of E22.4 billion in 1999, compared to E16 billion in 1998. Of this 40% increase, 29% was attributable to external growth, principally Vivendi Universal's acquisitions of US Filter and Superior Services. Approximately eight percent was due to internal growth, which resulted primarily from the new contracts won during this period and from the full year impact of contracts won in the preceding years. The Environmental Services businesses represented 54% of its revenue, compared to 50.5% in 1998. Revenue from non-core businesses, principally in construction and real estate amounted to E10.6 billion in 1999 versus E9.7 billion in 1998.

Geographically, revenue generated in France totaled E23.8 billion, an increase of 11%, 10% of which came from internal growth. The majority of the growth was in Telecoms due the continued strong performance of Vivendi Universal's French telecommunications operations. Of the total revenue, 57% was generated in France in 1999 compared to 67% in 1998. Revenue generated outside France increased 73% to E17.8 billion in 1999, primarily as a result of Vivendi Universal's acquisitions discussed above. Internal growth, principally due to the impact of new environmental contracts, accounted for the remainder, or 10%. In total, business outside France represented 43% of its total revenue, compared to 33% in 1998. Of the revenue generated outside of France, E5.9 billion was earned in the euro zone, an increase of 46.7% and E4.9 billion was earned in European countries outside the euro zone, an increase of 29%, of which the United Kingdom accounted for E3.5 billion. In the Americas, revenue increased almost fourfold to E5.6 billion, in Asia/Pacific, revenue reached E0.8 billion, including E0.3 billion in Australia, an increase of 71%. In emerging markets, revenue was approximately E1 billion.

### Operating Income

Operating income was E2.28 billion in 1999, a 71.3% increase over 1998, of which 33.5% was due to internal growth. The increase in operating income reflected a 1.3% improvement in operating margin and the impact of the acquisitions described above. The improved operating margin reflected internal growth in revenue of 9.7% compared to an 8.6% increase in operating expenses. Operating income generated by Media and Communications businesses, before holding and corporate expenses, doubled to E551.6 million (including internal growth of a factor of 2.4), representing 24% of Vivendi Universal's total operating income, compared to less than 20% in 1998. This growth came primarily from its Telecoms business, where operating income rose from E22.5 million to E350.6 million. This increase was primarily a consequence of the increased profitability of its French mobile business, which had operating income of E581 million, up from E291 million in 1998, and improved its operating margin to 16% from 11% in 1998. In addition, Cegetel's fixed telephony

business start-up losses were materially reduced, from E264 million in 1998 to E215 in 1999. Finally, the Publishing business generated a 40% increase in operating income, a gain that resulted equally from the integration of its acquisitions and from an improvement in Havas' profitability. These increases were partially offset by CANAL+'s operating loss of E92.8 million, and by start-up losses of E50.8 million generated by its Internet businesses.

Operating income generated by Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses reached E1.7 billion in 1999, up from E1.1 billion in 1998. This



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54.4% increase is attributable primarily to the consolidation of US Filter, which contributed approximately E339.1 million to Vivendi Universal's 1999 operating income. Internal growth, primarily resulting from new environmental contracts such as those described above, was 9.8%. Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses contributed 73% to its operating income in 1999, compared to slightly over 80% in 1998. Operating income from non-core businesses, principally in construction and real estate amounted to E225.8 million in 1999 versus an operating loss of E113.4 million in 1998.

### Financial Expense/Income

Vivendi Universal's net financial expense was E220.1 million in 1999 compared to net financial income of E9.3 million in 1998. This decline was primarily due to an increase of E463.9 million in its financing costs, which grew as a result of its 1999 acquisitions. As a result of a hedging policy that was implemented at the end of 1998, its average cost of debt fell from 5.45% to 5.13% between 1998 and 1999 in spite of rising interest rates. Allowances for financial provisions were E162.9 million in 1999, down from E298 million in 1998. This decrease was caused principally by lower allowances for financial risks due to the cancelation of certain real estate risks. It recognized E450.6 million in capital gains in 1999 (down from E553.2 million in 1998), primarily in connection with the sale of portfolio securities, including the sale of treasury shares and shares of Alcatel and Saint-Gobain. In 1999, it recorded a E102.6 million exchange profit primarily as a result of the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against the euro, compared to a loss of E10.4 million in 1998.

### Exceptional Items

In 1999, Vivendi Universal recorded a net exceptional loss of E837.8 million, compared to a E249.3 million profit in 1998. Significant items included in the 1999 net exceptional loss were:

- capital gains of E650.8 million (E575.4 million re: Havas' billboard advertising business sale, E275.2 million re: the sale of Vivendi Universal's 18.7% interest in Audiofina and E148.7 million re: the sale of 9% of Havas Advertising), partially offset by a pre-tax capital loss of E386.7 million incurred in connection with the sale of CGIS's real estate assets;
- exceptional charges of E1.42 billion, of which almost E800 million consisted of provisions related to real estate assets, (particularly the multi-year construction programs which were revalued to facilitate the process of selling them) and E318.5 million consisted of provisions related to the accelerated write-off of CANAL+ digital set-top boxes (which must be replaced sooner than expected by a new generation of equipment made necessary by the development of multi-access portals); and
- E95.1 million in restructuring expenses, net of allowances and releases, of which related primarily to the construction, water, and energy services.

### Goodwill Amortization

Goodwill amortization increased significantly in 1999. This increase is due primarily to strategic acquisitions, particularly of US Filter (goodwill amortization of E30 million) and Havas Interactive (goodwill amortization of E28 million) as well as from Vivendi Environnement (goodwill amortization of E45 million). As a result of the US Filter acquisition, and as part as of the restructuring of its activities in the United States, Vivendi Universal wrote down the goodwill related to Aqua Alliance (E92 million) and its subsidiaries (E90 million).

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Income Taxes

Vivendi Universal's income taxes and deferred tax result for 1999 is a profit of E0.8 billion, compared to an expense of E90 million in 1998. The E0.8 billion profit is due to the fact that it recognized in 1999 a deferred tax asset of E1 billion.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliates

Vivendi Universal's share in the net income of affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method amounted to E32.9 million in 1999, compared with E42.5 million in 1998. As in 1998, this category consisted primarily of net income generated by Cofiroute (E26 million compared with E21.4 million in 1998), Havas Advertising (E11.3 million compared with E13.6 million in 1998) and General Utilities' U.K. subsidiaries (E21.3 million compared with E17.4 million in 1998). CANAL+, which was fully consolidated during the last quarter of 1999, was accounted for using the equity method for the first nine months of 1999. CANAL+ and its subsidiaries contributed a negative E20 million to Vivendi Universal's net income, compared with a negative E9.6 million in 1998. BSKyB contributed negative income of E13.7 million.

Net Income

Vivendi Universal's consolidated net income rose 27.7% to E1,431.4 million in 1999. This corresponds to net earnings per share of E2.7, as compared with E2.5 in 1998, a 10% increase.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS

	ACTUAL TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				PRO FORMA TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999 (1)	1999	1998	2000	1999
	(EUROS IN MILLIONS)					
Revenue						
Music.....	494.6	--	--	--	6,611.0	5,705.
Publishing.....	3,539.8	3,278.4	3,316.9	2,876.3	3,599.8	3,352.
TV & Film.....	4,248.3	1,150.6	1,151.8	200.6	8,795.5	7,345.
Telecoms.....	5,270.1	3,912.5	4,102.2	2,875.2	5,270.1	3,912.
Internet.....	47.8	2.1	2.0	--	47.8	2.
Media &						
Communications.....	13,600.6	8,343.6	8,572.9	5,952.1	24,324.2	20,317.
Environment.....	26,512.0	20,959.4	22,428.2	16,047.2	26,512.0	20,959.
Non-Core Businesses....	1,685.0	11,551.5	10,621.4	9,737.8	1,685.0	2,723.
Total Vivendi Universal.....	41,797.6	40,854.5	41,622.5	31,737.1	52,521.2	44,000.
EBITDA (2)						
Music.....	94.2	--	--	--	1,157.0	840.
Publishing.....	493.4	410.7	417.0	355.0	531.0	442.
TV & Film.....	526.0	84.8	86.0	13.0	770.9	325.
Telecoms.....	1,303.3	493.7	1,372.0	674.0	1,303.3	493.

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Internet.....	(183.7)	(34.3)	(51.0)	(4.0)	(183.7)	(34.3)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2,233.2	954.9	1,824.0	1,038.0	3,578.5	2,067.0
Holding and Corporate.....	(137.0)	(75.9)	(75.5)	(43.0)	(250.0)	(174.0)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Media &						
Communications.....	2,096.2	879.0	1,748.5	995.0	3,328.5	1,893.0
Environment.....	3,544.3	2,723.6	2,781.0	1,929.0	3,544.3	2,723.0
Non-Core Businesses....	340.4	698.0	705.5	529.0	340.4	245.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Vivendi Universal.....	5,980.9	4,300.6	5,235.0	3,453.0	7,213.2	4,862.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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	ACTUAL TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				PRO FORMA TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999 (1)	1999	1998	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(EUROS IN MILLIONS)					
Operating income (loss)						
Music.....	85.5	--	--	--	726.0	513.0
Publishing.....	344.7	352.1	354.5	252.2	382.3	384.0
TV & Film.....	(110.6)	(103.2)	(102.7)	(4.7)	(90.6)	(307.0)
Telecoms.....	486.1	(60.4)	350.6	22.5	486.1	(60.0)
Internet.....	(193.6)	(35.1)	(50.8)	(6.4)	(193.6)	(35.0)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Holding and Corporate.....	612.1	153.4	551.6	263.6	1,310.2	494.0
	(194.6)	(151.6)	(151.1)	(116.6)	(320.6)	(259.0)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Media &						
Communications.....	417.5	1.8	400.5	147.0	989.6	235.0
Environment.....	1,896.5	1,482.4	1,654.2	1,071.0	1,896.5	1,482.0
Non-Core Businesses....	257.4	351.3	225.8	113.4	257.3	151.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Vivendi Universal.....	2,571.4	1,835.5	2,280.5	1,331.4	3,143.4	1,869.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) Restated to reflect change in accounting policies.

(2) EBITDA is defined as operating income before amortization and depreciation, expenses of replacement and repair of installation and equipment owned by local authorities. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to operating or net income as an indicator of Vivendi Universal's performance or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity, in each case determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Vivendi Universal EBITDA may not be strictly comparable to similarly titled measures widely used in the United States or reported by other companies.

Music

The Music business is conducted through Universal Music Group, which

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develops, acquires, produces, markets and distributes recorded music through a network of subsidiaries, joint ventures and licensees in 63 countries around the world. Universal Music Group also manufactures, sells and distributes music videos in the United States and internationally, licenses music copyrights and publishes music. Universal Music Group's record labels include A&M, Barclay, Blue Thumb, Decca/London, Def Jam, Deutsche Grammophon, Geffen, GRP, Impulse, Interscope, Island, Jimmy and Doug's Farmclub.com, MCA, MCA Nashville, Mercury, Mercury Nashville, Motown, Philips, Polydor, Universal and Verve. Universal Music Group owns the most extensive music catalog in the industry and is at the forefront of the development of new methods to distribute, market, sell, program and syndicate music and music-related programming by exploiting the potential of new technological platforms, that will allow the music business to be conducted over the Internet, cellular networks, cable and satellite.

### 2000 Versus 1999

Actual. The actual 2000 results include twenty-three days of Universal Music Group operations since the completion of the merger on December 8, 2000. Revenue for that period was E494.6 million, EBITDA and operating income were E94.2 million and E85.5 million, respectively.

Pro forma. Revenue increased almost 16% to E6.6 billion in calendar year 2000. Excluding the impact of favorable foreign exchange, revenue would have increased five percent. In 2000, 67 albums reached worldwide sales in excess of one million units and 5 albums sold over five million units. Major album sales included those by Eminem, Limp Bizkit, U2, Bon Jovi, Nelly, Dr. Dre, 3 Doors Down, Sisqo, Sting, Texas, Ronan Keating and Aqua, among others. Vivendi Universal continues to hold strong chart positions in all music genres and major markets, including the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany and Brazil.

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Internationally, it continues to maintain a strong local repertoire presence. In calendar 2000, revenue generated in North America accounted for 44% of the total music revenue. The European market accounted for 39%, Asia Pacific contributed 13% and Latin America accounted for the remaining four percent. Operating income increased 42% and EBITDA increased 38%, or 24% on a constant exchange rate basis, reflecting strong performances in North America and Europe and worldwide cost savings achieved from the integration of PolyGram, partially offset by investments in Vivendi Universal's electronic business initiatives and weaker results in Latin America.

Vivendi Universal believes that emerging technologies will be strategically important to the future of the music business. Evolving technology allows current customers to sample and purchase music in more and different ways, and it exposes potential consumers to music they otherwise would not know exists. Through a variety of independent initiatives and strategic alliances, it continues to invest resources in the technology and electronic commerce areas that will allow the music business to be conducted over the Internet, cellular networks, cable, satellite, wireless broadband and future networks. Its investments and initiatives include the Bluematter(TM) music format, the DataPlay physical format, InterTrust Technologies, Jimmy and Doug's Farm Club, GetMusic (Vivendi Universal's joint venture with BMG Entertainment) as well as its joint venture with Sony Music Entertainment to develop and launch pressplay, an online subscription-based music service.

### Publishing

Vivendi Universal Publishing (formerly Havas) focuses on worldwide multi-platform content (press, publishing, multimedia and trade fairs) in five

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divisions -- games, education, health, information and literature. The games division is No. 1 worldwide in online games and No. 2 worldwide in PC-based games. The education division is one of the world leaders in its field and the European leader in PC-based educational CD-ROMs. Its market segments are school textbooks, youth, adult training and reference books. The divisions brands include Larousse, Nathan, Anaya and Coktel (Adibou). The health division provides professionals with regularly updated, top quality information. The information division has three branches: B2B, general information and local information. The literature division is a French market leader in general literature with well-known publishing houses including, Robert Laffont, Plon-Perrin and Les Presses-Solar-Belfond. Vivendi Universal Publishing is focused on developing interactive and digital content within all its divisions.

### 2000 Versus 1999 (Restated)

Actual. Revenue generated by Vivendi Universal's Publishing businesses totaled E3.5 billion in 2000, an increase of eight percent over 1999, approximately five percent of which was from internal growth. Internal revenue growth at its games division was 27%, primarily due to the worldwide success of Diablo II, which has sold over three million copies since its launch in 2000. The education division, with revenue of approximately E1.0 billion in 2000, had a successful year in textbooks (partly due to the turnaround of Anaya in Spain) but faced a weak market for educational CD-ROM sales, primarily in the U.S. Revenue generated by the health division at E419 million, increased in excess of 90% compared to 1999, due in part to the integration of Staywell-3V, a leading provider of consumer health information. Internal revenue growth in the health division was six percent. The information division contributed revenue in excess of E1.2 billion, an increase of six percent compared to 1999, reflecting the outstanding advertising market for B2B and consumer magazines. The literature division (excluding France Loisirs) performed well with revenue of E184 million, up 10% from 1999. Revenue generated outside France accounted for 46% of the Publishing businesses compared to 40% in 1999. Operating income for Vivendi Universal's Publishing businesses was E344.7 million in 2000. Excluding the amortization of Havas Interactive acquired software, operating income was E381 million, eight percent higher than 1999.

Pro forma. Pro forma EBITDA increased 20%, of which seven percent was from internal growth. In 2000, Universal Interactive Games, which is included in the pro forma results, included revenue of E60 million or slightly below two percent of the total business, and operating income was E37 million. In 1999, Universal Interactive Games revenue was E74 million and operating income was E32 million.

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### 1999 Versus 1998

Revenue generated by the Publishing businesses increased 15% to E3.3 billion in 1999, primarily due to the acquisition of Havas Interactive, which contributed revenue of E536 million. Internal revenue growth was three percent. Revenue generated by the Business and Professional division was E1.3 billion, up nine percent from 1998, primarily due to the advertising market for professional publications in France and in the United Kingdom and the integration of MediMedia, the world leader in drug information, for six months. Revenue generated by the General Public division was E1.5 billion, up 60% on 1998, primarily due to the integration of Havas Interactive. Of the Publishing businesses total revenue, 17% was generated by electronic media (mostly educational and game CD-ROMs) compared to five percent in 1998. Geographically, 40% of the revenue was generated outside France, compared to 27% in 1998. The Publishing businesses contributed E354.5 million to operating income in 1999, an increase of E102.3 million from 1998, primarily due to acquisitions described above. Internal growth was three percent resulting largely from productivity

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enhancements in Vivendi Universal's French operations.

### TV & Film

Vivendi Universal's TV & Film businesses are a major global player in film and television production and distribution, pay television channels and services, digital television technology, Internet content and themed entertainment. The TV & Film businesses own the world's second-largest film and television library, totaling more than 8,600 feature films and more than 30,000 hours of TV programs. The TV business is comprised of CANAL+ and Universal Television and Networks Group. CANAL+ is the leading European producer and operator of pay television premium and theme channels, the number one in Europe in digital television and also is an international provider of digital TV solutions. Universal Television and Networks Group is a global television sales, networks and production operation, with customers in over 180 countries. The Film business is comprised of Universal Pictures and StudioCanal which produce and distribute motion picture, television and home video/DVD, products worldwide and engage in the licensing of merchandising and film property rights. Universal Studios Recreation Group operates the themed entertainment business, which is a natural extension of the core TV & Film businesses. Its "Universal Studios" destination resorts, theme parks and entertainment centers provide exciting and compelling attractions to visitors around the world.

Through Universal Studios, Vivendi Universal has an effective 43% equity interest in USA Networks, Inc., which is focused on the new convergence of entertainment, information and direct selling. Formed in February 1998, the company is organized into three distinct but interrelated units: entertainment, electronic retailing and information and services.

#### 2000 Versus 1999 (Restated)

Actual. Revenue from the TV & Film segment totaled E4.2 billion in 2000, of which E3.8 billion was generated by CANAL+ and E0.2 billion was generated by Universal Studios in the twenty-three day period following the merger. Revenue growth for CANAL+ was 17%, with 13% growth in pay TV. All divisions contributed to the revenue growth. Of the total TV & Film revenue, E2.7 billion were generated in France and E1.5 billion were generated outside France. At December 31, 2000, CANAL+ had 15.3 million subscriptions, an increase of nine percent over the prior year. The number of digital subscribers increased 32% in 2000, to 5.3 million. In spite of increased subscriptions and digital subscribers and several hits from StudioCanal, the CANAL+ operating loss increased to E98 million in 2000 from a E22 million loss in 1999 on a full year basis. The increased loss was primarily due to investment in the Italian pay television market, sports rights and competition in Europe, which increased expenses aimed at reinforcing subscriber loyalty and the move towards digitalization. This was partly offset by positive operating results at StudioCanal and CanalSatellite.

Pro forma. Pro forma results include the operations of Universal Studios on a twelve-month calendar year basis and the consolidation of CANAL+ for twelve months in 1999. Pro forma EBITDA more than doubled to E770.9 million, on revenue of E8.8 billion, largely due to strong box office performance at Universal Studios and a solid subscriber base in the pay television market. The performance of Universal Studios improved year-on-year. In 2000, revenue increased 23% (six percent on a constant rate basis) to E4.7 billion,

operating income was E7 million, an increase of E282 million, and EBITDA was E241 million, an increase of E337 million. These results reflect improvements in both the filmed entertainment and recreation and other businesses. Within the filmed entertainment business, revenue increased 22% (five percent on a constant

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rate basis), and EBITDA was E70 million, an improvement of E281 million compared to 1999. These results primarily reflect the solid performance of the motion picture business in 2000. The theatrical success of Dr. Seuss' *How The Grinch Stole Christmas*, *Gladiator*, *Meet the Parents*, *Erin Brockovich* and *Nutty Professor II: The Klumps*, combined with strong DVD and video sales of *The Mummy*, *Notting Hill* and *American Pie* resulted in improved earnings. Additionally, the development of programs designed to manage production, marketing, participation and overhead and development costs also contributed to filmed entertainment results. Results of the television and networks business also improved in 2000, primarily due to improved operating performance for channels launched in prior years and higher international earnings on USA Networks product, partially offset by lower library sales. Within the recreation and other business, revenue increased 26% (eight percent on a constant rate basis), and EBITDA increased to E171 million an improvement of E56 million compared to 1999. These results reflect improved earnings at Universal Studios Hollywood principally due to the opening of the CityWalk expansion in April 2000, increased management fees and earnings generated from the expansion of Universal Orlando and increased retail sales at Spencer Gifts.

### 1999 Versus 1998

Vivendi Universal's TV & Film businesses contributed E1.15 billion to total revenue in 1999 compared to E0.2 billion in 1998. The significant increase was primarily due to the E951 million contribution from CANAL+ for the three-month period starting October 1, 1999. Prior to that date, the results of CANAL+ were accounted for using the equity method, however, after acquiring the 15% interest held by Richemont, the results of CANAL+ were fully consolidated. Vivendi Universal's TV & Film businesses incurred an operating loss of E102.7 million in 1999, compared to a E4.7 million loss in 1998. The increased loss was due to the negative contribution of E92.8 million from CANAL+ for the fourth quarter.

### Telecoms

Through Cegetel and VTI, Vivendi Universal provides a broad range of telecommunications services, including fixed and mobile telephony, Internet access and data services and transmission. Vivendi Universal currently owns, directly and indirectly, 44% of Cegetel's outstanding equity. The results of Cegetel are consolidated because, through a shareholders' agreement, Vivendi Universal has a majority of the shareholder voting rights and thus effective control. With 15% of the French telecommunications market at the end of 2000, Cegetel is the leading private full-service telecoms operator in France. Cegetel offers mobile telephone services through its subsidiary SFR, long distance and international fixed telephone services through Cegetel 7 and various telecommunications services to business customers through Cegetel Entreprises. VTI, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, develops its telecommunications activities outside France. At the end of 2000, VTI was operating in Spain, Monaco, Poland, Hungary, Kosovo, Egypt, Morocco and Kenya.

### 2000 Versus 1999 (Restated)

The Telecoms business generated revenue of E5.3 billion in 2000, an increase of 35%, of which approximately 32% was generated from internal growth. Cegetel's revenue increased to E5.1 billion in 2000, compared with E3.9 billion in 1999, an increase of approximately 31%. This growth was linked to the continuing development of SFR, whose revenue increased by 31% to E4.6 billion in 2000, due to a 38% increase in the user base, from 7.3 million customers at the end of 1999 to 10.1 million at the end of 2000, which represented 35% of the French mobile telephone market. The volume increase was in line with the French mobile market growth, where penetration grew from 34% at the end of 1999 to 49% at the end of 2000. Monthly average usage per customer increased from 240 minutes in 1999 to 290 minutes in 2000. SFR's revenue growth was achieved despite a 15% decrease of the average revenue per user, from E53 to E45, which

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resulted primarily from increased share of prepaid customers in the customer base, a general trend of the French market, such customers representing significantly lower bills than postpaid customers. Prepaid

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customers accounted for 43% of SFR's total customer base at the end of 2000, versus 33% at the end of 1999. Additionally, SFR's revenue suffered from the decrease in incoming calls from fixed lines, which represented 30% of total incoming calls in 2000 versus 37% in 1999, and from the full year effect over 2000 of fixed-to-mobile rates' reduction decided in September 1999 at the request of the ART, the French telecommunications regulator. Revenue would have been even higher in 2000 had certain mobile-to-mobile contracts not been deferred until 2001. Vivendi Universal's fixed telephony business revenue increased 43% to E455 million in 2000, compared to E318 million in 1999. Cegetel 7's revenue increased by 35% to E193 million. This growth is mainly due to an increase of the user base, including over 800,000 new clients and reaching 2.4 million lines at the end of 2000 versus 1.5 million lines at the end of 1999. Cegetel 7 has reached a market share of approximately nine percent at the end of 2000. Cegetel Entreprises' revenue increased by 50% to E262 million due, on the one hand, to the significant growth of voice traffic (increase of 37% to 1.4 billion minutes), mitigated by significant price pressure on voice products. On the other hand, Cegetel developed its data transmission services, which represented 40% of 2000 revenue compared to 35% in 1999, reflecting 62% growth.

Operating income in 2000 was E486.1 million versus a operating loss of E60.4 million in 1999. The 1999 restated operating income reflects the adoption of a new accounting method related to mobile customers acquisition costs. These costs, which were previously capitalized and depreciated over 12 months, are now directly recorded as expenses. SFR's operating income increased to E634 million in 2000 from E54 million in 1999. This performance resulted both from a slight reduction in acquisition costs per user and from the scale effect linked to the increased customer base. Cegetel 7 incurred an operating loss of E59 million in 2000, stable versus 1999, as a decrease in tariffs was balanced by an increase in the client base and cost savings. Cegetel Entreprises' operating loss decreased from E148 million in 1999 to E89 million in 2000, due to increased revenue, a cost control program put in place in early 1999 and network restructuring.

Telecoms consolidated EBITDA grew significantly on a pro forma basis, from E494 million in 1999 to E1.3 billion in 2000. The EBITDA from SFR's mobile unit grew 100% to E1.2 billion, whereas the fixed activities of Cegetel 7 and Cegetel Entreprises both significantly reduced their EBITDA loss by 40% from E143 million in 1999 to E86 million in 2000.

### 1999 Versus 1998

In 1999, the Telecoms businesses generated revenue of E4.1 billion, an increase of 43% compared to 1998, primarily due to the operations of Cegetel. Cegetel's revenue increased by 42% to E4.0 billion. This growth was due in part to the performance of SFR, whose revenue increased by 37% to E3.7 billion in 1999, largely as a result of a 73% increase in its user base, from 4.3 million customers at the end of 1998 to 7.3 million at the end of 1999. The volume increase was in line with the French mobile market growth, where penetration grew from 19% at the end of 1998 to 34% at the end of 1999. Monthly usage per customer increased from 210 minutes in 1998 to 240 minutes in 1999. Cegetel's growth was partially offset by a 16% decrease in its average revenue per customer, from E63 to E53, which resulted primarily from lowered prices. Price declines were caused by intense competition in the French market and by the increased popularity of prepaid, rather than contract, arrangements. Prepaid customers represented 33% of SFR's total customer base at the end of 1999, up



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from 15% at the end of 1998. Prepaid customers generated average monthly revenue of E23, compared to E59 for the average contract customer. Moreover, SFR suffered from an increase in non-revenue generating mobile-to-mobile calls, and from a 20% decline in fixed-to-mobile rates implemented in September 1999 at the request of the ART. Vivendi Universal's fixed telephony business revenue more than doubled to E318 million in 1999, compared to E147 million in 1998. Cegetel 7's revenue almost tripled to E143 million. This growth is due largely to a 700,000 increase in Cegetel 7's subscriber base, from 400,000 in 1998 to 1.1 million in 1999 (traffic tripled to 1.6 billion minutes as well), partially offset by an average 25% price decrease, principally the result of the intense competition in this segment of the French telecommunications market. Cegetel 7 was able to win a market share of approximately seven percent in 1999, half of the market share relinquished by France Telecom to its competitors. Cegetel Entreprises' revenue doubled to E175 million, coming from a sharp increase in traffic (which almost quadrupled to 1.1 billion minutes), mitigated by significant price pressure on voice products.

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Operating income for Vivendi Universal's telecommunications businesses increased to E350.6 million from E22.5 million in 1998. Cegetel accounted for E366 million of the 1999 total, having contributed E27 million in 1998. Cegetel's contribution was partially offset by a E15 million operating loss generated by the international operations of VTI. Within Cegetel, SFR's operating income doubled to E550 million, due to the decline in the average cost per marginal mobile phone user, explained above, which resulted in an improvement in operating margin from 11% to 16%. Cegetel 7's operating loss significantly decreased to E58 million, compared to a E102 million loss in 1998, due to a leaner cost structure and a 30% drop in customer acquisition and customer care costs. Cegetel Entreprises' operating loss decreased from E193 million to E148 million in 1999, due to a cost control program put in place in early 1999 and network restructuring. These efforts were partially offset by continued high interconnection costs to France Telecom's network.

### Internet

The Internet business is conducted through Vivendi Universal Net which brings together all of Vivendi Universal's Internet ventures alongside Internet-related technological, investment and business development activities. Vivendi Universal Net is an investor, incubator, technical service provider and site operator that develops online content, technologies, brands and subscriber bases in collaboration with all the other Media and Communications businesses. Its focus is on selective investments, the strong internal growth of its subsidiaries and the development of applications that are not dependent on advertising as a revenue stream. Vivendi Universal Net's interactive operating strategy allows it to identify and develop synergies throughout the company and to benefit from economies of scale.

### 2000 Versus 1999 (Restated)

During 2000, many new Internet operations were launched or acquired including, Ad-2One, an online advertising agency and i-France, a multiservice portal that serves six European countries. Revenue in 2000 increased to E47.8 million, primarily as a result of these new businesses. The operating loss incurred in 2000 was E193.6 million, primarily due to start-up and development costs and marketing expenses. The planned European expansion of Ad-2One combined with new development in the Education portal and Enablers will continue to have a negative impact on earnings in 2001, however, the first launched vertical portals such as Flipside and Bonjour are expected to break even by the end of 2001.

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1999 Versus 1998

Vivendi Universal's Internet businesses expanded rapidly in 1999, however, revenue was insignificant as many operations were in the developmental stage. Due primarily to marketing costs and the undeveloped nature of the Internet industry in general, these businesses generated an operating loss of E50.8 million in 1999 compared to a loss of E6.4 million in 1998. The year-on-year increase resulted from additional development costs for new operations.

### Environmental Services

Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses are primarily operated through Vivendi Environnement, a 63% effectively owned subsidiary. Vivendi Environnement is a worldwide leader in environmental services, with operations around the globe. It provides integrated services in four principal sectors, including water treatment and systems operation (Vivendi Water), waste management (Onyx), energy services (Dalkia) and transportation services (Connex), to a wide range of public authorities and industrial, commercial and residential customers. Vivendi Environnement also holds a 49% interest in and joint control of the holding company that owns FCC, one of the largest public companies in Spain, that operates in the construction, public works and environmental services sectors. Vivendi Environnement has been listed on the Paris Bourse since July 2000.

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2000 Versus 1999 (Restated)

Environmental Services' total revenue for 2000 was E26.5 billion, an increase of 26% compared with 1999. Ten percent of the Environmental Services' revenue growth resulted from the full-year impact of acquisitions made in 1999, principally US Filter in water and Superior Services in waste management. Five percent resulted from favorable currency exchange rates and 11% was the result of internal growth. Revenue from Vivendi Environnement's water business was E12.9 billion, an increase of 23%, including 10% internal growth. Internal growth was generated by new contracts outside France and the steady development of waterworks in France. Revenue from Vivendi Environnement's waste management business was E5.3 billion, an increase of over 50% from 1999, of which internal growth was in excess of 13%. Internal growth resulted from a number of new contracts and increases in volumes and the price of paper. In the energy business, revenue increased 14% in 2000 to E3.2 billion, including almost 10% internal growth generated by cogeneration facilities in France and expansion in Northern and Eastern Europe. The transportation business generated revenue of E3.1 billion in 2000, up 29% from 1999, including internal growth of 13%, which resulted primarily from the development of the Stockholm and Melbourne contracts outside France and urban contracts within France. FCC generated revenue of in excess of E4 billion in 2000, E2 billion of which was contributed to Vivendi Environnement's consolidated revenue, reflecting its 49% interest. Revenue generated outside of France represented E15.4 billion, approximately 58% of the total.

Operating income generated by Environmental Services businesses increased by 28% to E1.9 billion in 2000. Twelve percent of the operating income growth resulted from 2000 acquisitions and full-year impact of the 1999 acquisitions, primarily US Filter and Superior Services. Six percent resulted from favorable currency exchange rates and 10% was the result of internal growth, principally in the water, energy and transportation divisions. Operating income generated by Vivendi Environnement's water division increased 35%, including over 11% from internal growth. Internal growth resulted from new contracts acquired outside France, steady activities in the United States and the benefits of a cost management policy. The waste management division generated operating income of

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E399 million, an increase of almost 45% over 1999, primarily as a result of acquisitions. Operating income from the energy business increased approximately 13% to E191 million in 2000. The internal growth was 15.9%. The transportation division generated operating income of E108 million in 2000, an increase of in excess of 14% over 1999, due to the favorable evolution of Stockholm and British contracts. FCC, generated an operating income of E208 million, an increase of 12% from 1999.

### 1999 Versus 1998

Total revenue in Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services sector amounted to E22.4 billion in 1999, representing an increase of 40% over 1998, of which 29% was due to acquisitions, 7.7% to internal growth and the remainder due to the effect of changes in currency exchange rates, particularly the U.S. dollar/euro. Revenue from Vivendi Environnement's water business was E10.7 billion, an increase of 59% from 1998, primarily due to the acquisition of US Filter, which contributed E3.6 billion between May and December 1999. Internal revenue growth in the water business was approximately five percent. Revenue from Vivendi Environnement's waste management business was E3.5 billion, an increase of 24% from 1998, including internal growth in excess of nine percent, which resulted from a number of new contracts. Within the energy business, services revenue (Dalkia) increased five percent in 1999 to E2.8 billion, of which four percent was due to internal growth reflecting the ramp-up of cogeneration contracts in France and Eastern Europe. The transportation business generated revenue of E2.5 billion in revenue in 1999, up 23% from 1998, of which internal growth was 15%, resulting primarily from new contracts such as the Stockholm metro contract and the Melbourne contract. FCC generated revenue of almost E4 billion in 1999, E1.9 billion of which was contributed to Vivendi Environnement's consolidated revenue, reflecting its 49% interest. Geographically, revenue generated in France increased six percent to E9.9 billion. Outside France, revenue increased 88% to E12.5 billion, or 55% of the total revenue of the division.

Operating income from Vivendi Universal's Environmental Services businesses increased by 54% to E1.7 billion in 1999. This increase is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of US Filter, Superior Services, hazardous waste-related assets from Waste Management and Vivendi Universal's interest in FCC. Internal growth was 10%, an increase attributable primarily to new contracts in the water, waste management and

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transportation segments. The water business contributed operating income of E793 million in 1999, an increase of 96%, largely due to US Filter. The performance was also improved due to continued cost cutting efforts in the French water business. Operating margin in the water business increased from six percent in 1998 to seven percent in 1999. Within the energy business operating income increased 25% to E170 million in 1999, including 22% from internal growth. In the waste management business, operating income totaled E277.7 million, an increase of 23%, primarily due to the acquisition of Superior Services and Waste Management, which contributed E25 million and E13 million, respectively, to Vivendi Universal's operating income. Internal growth was 11%. The transportation business generated operating income of E96.1 million, an increase of 28% from 1998 (including 20% internal growth), primarily resulting from increased passenger traffic in the United Kingdom, which led to higher productivity in its operations there. FCC's contribution to Vivendi Universal's operating income was E190.5 million in 1999, compared to E74.5 million for the second half of 1998. Operating income for the same period in 1999 was E104 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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### Cash flows

Vivendi Universal satisfied its needs for working capital, expenditures and acquisitions over the last three years primarily through a combination of cash generated from operations, cash received from the issue of debt in the capital markets and committed bank facilities and disposition of non-core assets and businesses.

#### 2000 Versus 1999 (Restated)

Net cash flow from operating activities reflects funds generated from operations and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Net cash flow from operating activities was E2.5 billion in 2000, an improvement of E1.7 billion over 1999. The improvement was mainly due to an increase in earnings primarily generated by Vivendi Universal's Telecoms, Publishing and Environmental Services businesses. Vivendi Universal expects operating cash flow to increase as a result of the continuing development of its Media and Communications businesses and from a reduction in interest costs resulting from planned disposals. In addition, Vivendi Universal expects the array of Seagram content assets to increase demand for its access services, and therefore to increase the net cash generated by its access operations. Also, it believes that Seagram's businesses -- particularly its recorded music business -- will generate strong cash flow, consistent with their historical performance.

Net cash flow from investing activities consists of acquisitions and divestitures of intangible and tangible assets, acquisitions of businesses, investments in companies accounted for using the equity method and net differences of other investments and marketable securities. Net cash used in investing activities was E1.5 billion in 2000 compared to E12.9 billion in 1999. The significant decrease primarily reflects fewer strategic acquisitions paid for in cash in 2000 compared to 1999. Purchase of investments were E3.1 billion in 2000, E8.8 billion lower than in 1999. Capital expenditures were E5.8 billion in 2000, E0.7 billion higher than 1999. Proceeds from the disposal of investments and fixed assets were E6.9 billion in 2000 compared to E4.5 billion in 1999, mainly attributable to the divestiture of non-core real estate, construction assets and GPU power generation plants.

Net cash flow used for financing activities was E0.6 billion in 2000 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of E13.7 billion in 1999. The year-on-year variance was primarily due to the merger transactions. In July 2000, the sale of 37% of Vivendi Environnement through an IPO contributed to an increase in financing transactions of E3.8 billion.

#### 1999 Versus 1998

Net cash flow from operating activities was E1.4 billion in 1999 compared to E2.9 billion in 1998. The decrease from 1998 to 1999 was mainly due to rising debt costs and sales of real estate assets, which more than offset increases in cash generated by Vivendi Universal's Telecoms, TV & Film and Publishing businesses.

Net cash used in investing activities was E13.6 billion in 1999 compared to E2.9 billion in 1998. The significant increase in 1999 primarily reflects several strategic acquisitions, including US Filter, Superior

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the aggregate, a total cash investment of E12 billion). An additional E5.7 billion was invested in property and equipment, an increase of 44% over 1998, principally to finance Sithe's acquisition of GPU power generation plants and to strengthen Cegetel's mobile telephony network. These investments more than offset the E2.9 billion generated through the 1999 real estate sales, the billboard advertising sale, the Audiofina sale, the Havas Advertising sale and sales of shares and marketable securities.

Net cash flow provided by financing activities was E13.7 billion in 1999 compared to E0.2 billion in 1998. The significant increase in 1999 was primarily due to increased proceeds from the issuance of common stock (principally in connection with the US Filter acquisition), the issuance of two series of convertible bonds that together generated proceeds in excess of E4.5 billion and additional credit facilities of approximately E6.0 billion.

In connection with the sale of the spirits and wine business, Seagram and Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. (or JES) have recently completed tender offers and consent solicitations for all of their outstanding debt securities that would have otherwise matured between April 2001 and December 2038 (excluding the Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units (ACES)), representing an aggregate of \$6.175 billion principal amount of securities. Seagram and JES purchased an aggregate of approximately \$6 billion of securities pursuant to these tender offers and consent solicitations. The aggregate purchase price, dealer management fees and solicitation fees paid in relation to these tender offers and consent solicitations totaled approximately \$6.6 billion. On March 8, 2001, Vivendi Universal successfully completed an exchange offer and consent solicitation for 97.9% of the ACES, representing a principal amount of approximately \$1 billion, issued by Seagram. Vivendi Universal arranged certain bridge financing facilities with various financial institutions to provide funding for the tender offers and consent solicitations. Vivendi Universal intends to repay amounts drawn under these bridge financing facilities from the proceeds of the sale of the spirits and wine business.

Vivendi Universal expects that it will be able to satisfy its cash requirements for the next 12 months without raising additional funds. As for its Media and Communications businesses, and the company as a whole, it expects cash flow from operations, combined with proceeds from disposals of non-core assets, to meet its need for liquidity. Cash flow from these sources, however, may not be sufficient to finance capital expenditures in Vivendi Universal's Telecoms and Internet segments, in which case it may incur some additional debt, likely in the form of bank loans.

### Capital resources

Vivendi Universal meets its long-term financing needs through the issuance of bonds and convertible debt and adapt to changes in these needs through the issuance of commercial paper and through short-term credit facilities. As at December 31, 2000, its material capital resources included, E56.7 billion in total shareholders' equity (up from E10.8 billion in 1999), E23.8 billion in long-term debt (up from E19.1 billion in 1999) and E14.9 billion in short-term debt (versus E15 billion in 1999). Vivendi Universal's net financial debt at December 31, 2000 was E25.5 billion, of which E13.1 billion relates to its Environmental Services businesses. The net financial debt was 91% denominated in euros with an average interest cost of 4.82% versus 4.1% in 1999. The remaining balance of the net financial debt was denominated in U.S. dollars, pounds sterling and Australian dollars with an average interest rate of 7.12%, 7.32% and 6.72%, respectively. Altogether, the average cost of debt in 2000 was 5.15% versus 5.13% in 1999. The maturity profile of the E23.8 billion in long-term debt is: E7.3 billion will mature in one to two years, E12.6 billion will mature in more than two years but less than five years, and E3.9 billion will mature in

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more than five years. Vivendi Universal expects to accelerate the retirement of the Media and Communications businesses net financial debt with the anticipated proceeds from the sale of Seagram's spirits and wine operations, completion of the ACES exchange offer and sale of its investment in BSKyB. Its ratio of net financial debt to shareholders' equity and minority interest was 38% in 2000 (versus 153% in 1999).

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### Capital Expenditures

Vivendi Universal's total capital expenditures for 2000 were E5.8 billion, compared to E5.1 billion in 1999. Its 2000 capital expenditures were primarily in connection with its Telecoms (E1.1 billion), TV & Film (E0.8 billion) and Environmental Services (E2.6 billion) businesses. In addition, it invested E32.5 billion in the acquisition of other companies in 2000, principally related to the merger transactions (a non-cash transaction of E29.5 billion).

Capital expenditures are expected to remain at similar levels over the next years in order to maintain existing facilities, continue research and development and promote the launch of new products and services.

Vivendi Universal believes its access to external capital resources together with internally generated liquidity will be sufficient to satisfy existing commitments and plans, and to provide adequate financial flexibility. Vivendi Universal expects to fund future capital requirements of its content business from future cash flows generated by operations. Regarding Vivendi Universal's Telecoms and Internet businesses, it expects to fund its future substantial capital expenditure requirements (including its E4.95 billion bid for a UMTS license in France) through additional incurrence of debt. Vivendi Universal expects that Vivendi Environnement will finance its capital requirements from its net cash flows and existing external financing and, if necessary, a moderate increase in indebtedness.

### EFFECT OF INFLATION

Inflation did not have a material effect on Vivendi Universal's revenue or income from continuing operations in the 1998-2000 period.

### UPDATE ON INTEGRATION AND SYNERGIES

Integration and cost-savings initiatives, along with the identification of revenue- and EBITDA-generating opportunities, are proceeding well. Cost-saving initiatives are well under way across all businesses and major progress has been made in the first three months since the creation of Vivendi Universal toward achieving the company's 2002 target of E420 million. Cost-savings have resulted from consolidations in headquarters operations, real estate, logistics, IT (Information Technology) and procurement. Additional cost savings are expected in all these areas. Identification of revenue synergies are well advanced and poised for delivery in 2002. Those synergies are projected to contribute E1 billion to the revenue line, resulting in an annual EBITDA contribution of E220 million. Synergies identified cut across the company's content and access business units.

### OTHER MATTERS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

CANAL+'s Sale of Its Stake in Eurosport

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On January 31, 2001, CANAL+ announced that it had sold its 49.5% interest in European sports channel Eurosport International and its 39% interest in Eurosport France to TF1. Proceeds from the sale amounted to E303.5 million for CANAL+ and E345 million for Vivendi Universal as its subsidiary Havas Image also sold its interest in Eurosport France. CANAL+ will remain a distribution channel for Eurosport. CANAL+ had acquired its interest in Eurosport International and Eurosport France from ESPN in May 2000.

### Convertible Bond Issuance

On February 2, 2001, Vivendi Universal placed E457 million principal amount of bonds exchangeable for shares of Vinci, a company in which Vivendi Universal has an 8.67% stake. The 1% five-year bonds were issued at a price of E77.35, a 30% premium to Vinci's then-current stock price. Each bond is exchangeable for one Vinci share. On February 5, 2001, the lead manager for the bonds, which managed the offering of the bonds, exercised its over-allotment option to purchase E70 million additional principal amount of the bonds, thus increasing the overall amount of the issuance to E527 million. Conversion of all the bonds into Vinci shares would result in the elimination of Vivendi Universal's stake in Vinci.

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### Acquisition of Uproar Inc.

On February 5, 2001, Flipside Inc., a subsidiary of Vivendi Universal's Publishing business, and Uproar Inc., a leading interactive entertainment company, announced that they had entered into a definitive merger agreement pursuant to which Flipside would acquire all of the outstanding stock of Uproar for \$3 per share, or a total consideration of \$140 million. The transaction has been approved by the Boards of both companies and will make the combined entity an overall leader in interactive games on the Internet.

### Exchangeable Bond Issuance

On February 8, 2001, Vivendi Universal placed E1.809 billion principal amount of bonds exchangeable into Vivendi Environnement stock on a one for one basis. The bonds correspond to 9.3% of the capital stock of Vivendi Environnement. The 2%, five year bonds were issued at a price of E55.90, a 30% premium over the previous day's weighted-average price. Excluding the 9.3% now allocated to the exchangeable bonds, Vivendi Universal holds 63% of Vivendi Environnement, and intends to maintain its majority control at this level for the long term.

### Disposition of AOL CompuServe France

In March 2001, Vivendi Universal finalized the terms of the disposition of its interest in AOL CompuServe France.

### Acquisition of EMusic.com

On April 6, 2001, Vivendi Universal entered into an agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of EMusic.com Inc. pursuant to a cash tender offer at \$.57 per share. The acquisition was completed on June 14, 2001.

### Acquisition of MP3.com

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On May 20, 2001, Vivendi Universal announced that it had reached an agreement in principle to acquire MP3.com, Inc. for \$372 million in a combined cash and stock transaction. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and is expected to close in the third quarter of 2001.

### Sale of Loews Cineplex

On June 28, 2001, Universal Studios and USIBV sold their interests to Goldman, Sachs & Co. for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.00. Vivendi Universal intends to use the tax loss from the sale to offset gains on other capital transactions.

### Cancelation of Shares

On June 28, 2001, the Vivendi Universal board authorized the cancelation of 22 million shares, reducing the number of outstanding shares by approximately 2%.

## FIRST HALF 2001 RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

### Media and Communications Business

On July 23, 2001, Vivendi Universal announced second quarter and first half 2001 revenue and EBITDA results for its Media and Communications business. For the second quarter of 2001 ended June 30, EBITDA increased to E1.3 billion, and revenue growth was 16% (excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment) versus the pro forma results of the comparable period in 2000. Excluding Maroc Telecom, which was consolidated for the first time in the second quarter of 2001, revenue growth was 8% (excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment) and EBITDA growth was 35%. For the first half of 2001, the Media and Communications business generated EBITDA growth of 77% to E2.2 billion versus pro forma results for the first half of 2000 (62% excluding Maroc Telecom). Revenues for the first half of 2001 were E12.4 billion, reflecting a 15% increase over the pro forma first half 2000 (excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment) and 11% overall excluding Maroc Telecom and Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment.

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### MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS(a)

(MILLIONS OF EUROS, UNAUDITED)

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30,		FIRST HALF ENDED JUNE	
2001	2000	2001	2000



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	ACTUAL -----	PRO FORMA (b) -----	ACTUAL -----	PRO FORMA -----
REVENUE				
Music.....	1,540	1,533	2,986	2,933
Publishing.....	794	846	1,611	1,566
TV & Film.....	2,248	2,084	4,325	4,099
Telecoms.....	1,983	1,312	3,478	2,466
Internet.....	27	13	46	1
	-----	-----	-----	-----
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	6,592	5,788	12,446	11,077
Holding and Corporate.....	--	(2)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	6,592	5,786	12,446	11,077
	=====	=====	=====	=====
EBITDA (c)				
Music.....	271	232	451	388
Publishing.....	120	119	223	207
TV & Film.....	314	171	598	299
Telecoms.....	703	414	1,136	555
Internet.....	(39)	(42)	(88)	(64)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	1,369	894	2,320	1,377
Holding and Corporate.....	(64)	(64)	(115)	(122)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	1,305	830	2,205	1,244
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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(a) U.S. GAAP based, with exception of certain TV & Film operations, which are stated in French GAAP.

(b) Pro forma results include the acquisition of Seagram and exclude France Loisirs (which is not consolidated in 2001).

(c) EBITDA is defined as operating income before amortization and depreciation, expenses of replacement and repair of installation and equipment owned by local authorities. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to operating or net income as an indicator of Vivendi Universal's performance or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity, in each case determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Vivendi Universal EBITDA may not be strictly comparable to similarly titled measures widely used in the United States or reported by other companies.

Business Units Highlights

Music. In the second quarter, Universal Music Group, or UMG, generated double-digit EBITDA growth of 17% to E271 million, reflecting strong performances in the U.S. and Japan, and in UMG's music publishing business. This was primarily due to improved margins in the product mix and increased sales of

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catalog product, a slight decline in overall artist and repertoire costs and the increased contribution from music publishing. Revenues were flat in the second quarter, versus a very strong comparable quarter in 2000, in spite of an adverse business environment, including overall market declines since the beginning of the year in the U.S. and in two of the group's larger international markets: Brazil and Germany. UMG recorded first half 2001 revenue growth of 2% and EBITDA growth of 16%. UMG market share in the first half of 2001 versus the comparable period in 2000 increased in Japan and the U.K. and essentially remained constant in the U.S.

Publishing. In the second quarter of 2001, Vivendi Universal Publishing, or VUP (formerly Havas), reported a 6% decrease in revenues and a 1% increase in EBITDA versus pro forma results for the comparable

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period in 2000, due to the timing associated with its games division release schedule and seasonality impacts. The second quarter of 2000 included the very successful release of Diablo II, partially offset in the second quarter of 2001 by the success of the Diablo II expansion pack which ranked VUP first in June 2001 in the U.S. for the PC game market. The impact of trade fair activity, which primarily occurs on a bi-annual basis, also weakened second quarter 2001 results.

In the second quarter of 2001 Vivendi Universal's education and literature divisions recorded a 12% increase in revenues and almost a three-fold increase in EBITDA, primarily due to Jumpstart leading in market share, the launch of Adi5 and Adiboudchou, and a successful back-to-school program in Brazil which occurs in the first half of the calendar year. The Business-to-Business division sustained its performance in a weak advertising market, with EBITDA stable versus 2000. The successful integration of Staywell and 3V (a U.S. patient education business) generated a good performance for the Health division.

Vivendi Universal Publishing's first half 2001 revenues increased 3%, and EBITDA growth was 11% versus 2000 pro forma results for the comparable period. Vivendi Universal is evaluating the disposal of certain non-core businesses and focusing its activities in areas where Vivendi Universal is a market leader.

On August 2, 2001, Vivendi Universal completed its acquisition of Houghton Mifflin Company, a leading U.S. educational publisher. The total consideration approximates \$2.2 billion, including the assumption of Houghton Mifflin's average net debt of \$500 million. With this acquisition, VUP -- already a leader in France, Spain and Brazil and with a very strong market share throughout Europe and Latin America -- is expected to be in the number two position worldwide in education publishing. The Houghton Mifflin acquisition is expected to significantly enhance VUP's position in the U.S. textbook market and allow the immediate undertaking of synergies in production/logistics and corporate restructuring with other U.S. operations of VUP.

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TV & Film. In the second quarter of 2001, EBITDA from the TV & Film business increased 84% to E314 million. Revenues increased 11%, excluding the results of Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment, which increased 4%. In the first half of 2001, TV & Film EBITDA more than doubled to E598 million, and revenues, excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment, increased 12%.

At Universal Studios, EBITDA increased 193% to E169 million in the second quarter of 2001 from E58 million in the second quarter of 2000. The significant improvement in EBITDA primarily reflects the performance of the motion picture business. Universal Studios also extended its distribution agreement with DreamWorks SKG for five additional years.

Universal Studios' recreation business reported improved earnings, primarily due to management fees earned from the new park, Universal Studios Japan, that opened on March 31, 2001.

At CANAL+, second quarter 2001 revenues increased 11% from the comparable period in 2000, primarily due to distribution activities (CanalSatellite and Telepiu), a growing subscriber base, higher ARPU (average revenue per user) and a continuous move from analog to digital subscriptions. Second quarter EBITDA increased 26% to E139 million, primarily reflecting distribution activities and StudioCanal. CANAL+ digital subscribers increased 30% to 5.8 million year over year.

The TV & Film division continued the reorganization of its different businesses to ensure growth and profitability:

Vivendi Universal and News Corp. agreed to merge their pay television and digital distribution activities in Italy. In the Nordic countries, CANAL+ sold its stake in the regional satellite platform Canal Digital, while securing a long-term exclusive distribution agreement for its Nordic premium channels. CANAL+ also reorganized its French premium channel by implementing a restructuring process to reduce overheads and maximizing its attractiveness and the cost effectiveness of its unscrambled programming grid in order to compensate for an expected increase in sports rights costs.

In movie and television production and distribution, Universal Pictures and StudioCanal were combined. StudioCanal acquired a controlling interest in Expand, France's leading and Europe's third-ranked producer of

TV programming. The expected acquisition of the remaining publicly owned shares of StudioCanal is expected to facilitate the continued implementation of synergies with Universal Pictures.

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Telecoms. In the second quarter of 2001, revenues in Telecoms increased by 51%, and EBITDA grew by 70% versus the second quarter of 2000. Excluding Maroc Telecom, which was consolidated for the first time in the second quarter of 2001, revenue growth was 23%, and EBITDA increased 24% versus the second quarter of 2000. In the first half of 2001, Telecoms reported revenue growth of 41% to E3.5 billion and EBITDA growth doubled to E1.1 billion versus the first half of 2000. Excluding Maroc Telecom, EBITDA increased 71% on revenue growth of 26% in the first half of 2001 compared to the same period last year.

Telecoms achieved these results primarily through its largest subsidiary, SFR. In the second quarter of 2001, SFR increased market share to 34%, reduced churn to 2.0%, decreased acquisition costs by 21% and stabilized ARPU. SFR's customer base increased by 640,000 customers in the second quarter of 2001 to 11.2 million customers. In the first half of 2001, SFR increased its EBITDA margin to 39% from 29% for the comparable period in 2000. In May 2001, the French regulator awarded SFR a third generation UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) license. The definitive award by the French authorities is in progress.

Cegetel's fixed telephone service had over 2.7 million lines (including 35% of pre-selected lines) in operation by June 30, 2001, compared with 2.0 million lines (including 2% of pre-selected lines) by June 30, 2000. Total voice volume in millions of minutes increased 62% versus the second quarter of 2000.

Vivendi Universal acquired an interest in Maroc Telecom, which it began consolidating in the second quarter of 2001, and obtained controlling influence through board representation. The Moroccan telephone market offers significant growth potential for Vivendi Universal's international Telecoms business.

Internet. In the second quarter of 2001, EBITDA losses declined to E39 million. First half 2001 EBITDA losses were E88 million, of which E19 million relate to sites Vivendi Universal plans to divest. Through Vivendi Universal Net, Internet-based activities are focused on achieving growth, primarily through selective investments, the strong internal growth of its subsidiaries and the development of applications with multiple sources of revenue.

### Vivendi Environnement

On August 8, 2001, Vivendi Environnement announced the first half of 2001 revenue results for its businesses. Overall, revenue for the first half of 2001 increased 11.7% compared with the first half of 2000, totaling E14 billion against E12.5 billion. Internal growth for the period was 8.1%. External growth was principally due to the implementation of the EDF/Dalkia agreement and Asian and Latin American acquisitions made in the second half of 2000 in the waste management business.

Revenue generated outside France was E8 billion. It represented 57% of

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total revenue, a year-to-year increase of 10%. Revenue from the United States rose 6% to E2.6 billion, while revenue from Europe (excluding France) rose 8% to E4.3 billion, and revenue from the rest of the world rose 38% to E1.1 billion.

BUSINESS SEGMENT -----	AT JUNE 30, 2000 (EUROS IN MILLIONS) ----- (UNAUDITED)	AT JUNE 30, 2001 (EUROS IN MILLIONS) ----- (UNAUDITED)	VARIATION 2000-2001 ----- (UNAUDITED)	INTERNAL GROWTH ----- (UNAUDITED)
Water.....	6,030	6,485	+7.5%	+5.4%
Waste Management.....	2,397	2,811	+17.3%	+9.3%
Energy Services.....	1,531	1,964	+28.3%	+16.7%
Transportation.....	1,539	1,542	+0.2%	+5.2%
FCC.....	1,001	1,158	+15.6%	+14.6%
Total.....	12,498	13,960	+11.7%	+8.1%

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 (\*)Exchange rates had a positive impact of 125m because of the rise in the average rate of the U.S. dollar.

Vivendi Environnement won many new contracts in the first half of 2001, including for multi-service projects such as that of Gorlitz in Germany and Sheffield in the U.K. Vivendi Environnement's revenue for the first half of 2001 does not include the impact of some major municipal and industrial contracts won at the end of 2000 or the beginning of 2001. These contracts will come into effect in the second half of 2001.

Water. In France, internal growth in the treatment and distribution of water remained buoyant at 5.6%, as a result of design-build business and continued efforts to increase business in the industrial market. Outside France, revenue increased 7.5%.

In the United States, business remained stable in a varying market for equipment sales: the situation was unfavorable in the automobile and iron and steel segments, but this was compensated for by high demand in the energy segment. There was strong growth in orders for outsourcing services, with order book levels higher than those of the first half of 2000. There was also a considerable increase in business in the rest of the world. This was principally the result of the start-up or development in 2001 of contracts won in 2000, including those in Romania, South Korea (Hyundai Petrochemical) and Abu Dhabi (desalination). Some contracts won in 2001, including that for Prague, also came into effect.

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Vivendi Water Systems' design-build business rose 13.4%, contributing to the overall increase. Vivendi Environnement continued to benefit from the increase in demand for outsourcing services, both in the municipal and industrial markets, and for wastewater treatment services. Many new contracts have been won since the beginning of 2001, including those with Tangiers-Tetouan, Prague, Gorlitz, Brussels and Millennium Chemicals.

Waste management. The waste management business segment continued its rapid expansion, with revenue up by more than 17% and internal growth of over 9%. Outside of France, revenue came to over E1.6 billion and internal growth was above 12%.

In France, the overall increase of 5% reflected a satisfactory level of business across the entire range of activities and is to be compared with what was already a very high level of business for the first half of 2000. This performance was achieved in spite of a fall in the price of paper: at a constant paper price, internal growth would be 8%.

Outside France, internal growth of 12.7% was principally the result of a higher level of business in the U.S. and U.K., and the start-up of the Novartis contract. External growth came from acquisitions made in the second half of 2000, such as Pacific Waste Management in Hong Kong and Rimsa in Mexico, as well as from smaller-scale acquisitions made in 2001. Onyx won new contracts and had existing contracts extended. In France, they included St Etienne, Le Puy, Poissy, the Orleans hospital, Cognac, Bourges and Vierzon. The main contracts in the rest of the world were the municipal multi-service contracts for Sheffield and Gorlitz, the initial effects of which will impact on the second half results.

Energy services. Business in energy services increased 28.3%, with internal growth of 16.7%. In France, internal growth of 11.1% was the result of increased revenue from cogeneration and higher energy prices. External growth of 36.9% is accounted for by the transfer of subsidiaries from Electricite de France under the Dalkia/EDF agreement.

For Dalkia International, which is now consolidated on a proportional basis, the 28.3% internal growth came principally from Eastern Europe, where weather conditions were favorable to business, and from the U.K., where sales efforts bore fruit. Also, the start-up of the Novartis contract, under which services are provided jointly with Onyx, produced its first results.

Transportation. In France, internal growth of 4.4% was due to the satisfactory performance of the rail and intercity activities, the full effect of the St Etienne contract, and the change in indexes (price of diesel and fuel-price harmonization in the Ile-de-France region).

Outside of France, and excluding the U.K., internal growth of 11.9% came from Germany: rail contracts in Schleswig-Holstein (NOB) and Lower Saxony (NWB),

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as well as the takeover of Taeter's activities. In the U.K., despite a further reduction in subsidies received, revenue was stable as the South Central contract

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remained in effect for the whole of the first half of 2001. In Portugal, the business operated by the Barraqueiro subsidiary was sold at the end of 2000.

Connex continued its commercial development in Northern and Eastern Europe by taking over contracts in Denmark (Combus). Connex expanded in the Netherlands, through BBA; in Spain, through Portillo, in partnership with FCC; and moved into the United States through the acquisition of Yellow. The last two operations will impact on second half results.

FCC. The 15.6% increase in FCC's revenue and internal growth of 14.6% are the result of new concessions in municipal services and new construction contracts.

### TRENDS

Vivendi Universal believes that it can continue to achieve substantial growth in 2001 and beyond. The key industry factors that will enable it to sustain significant internal growth in its two core businesses are:

- In the Media and Communications division, continuing advances in technology and growth in the mobile telephony sector, particularly in mobile data and wireless internet services, as well as increasing demand for multimedia services, which it intends to exploit by leveraging Vivendi Universal's key content assets, including those it acquired in the merger transactions.
- In the Environmental Services division, the acceleration of the trend towards privatization in the municipal market. Vivendi Universal believes that the percentage of the worldwide operating and management, or O&M, water market that is privatized will continue to grow. Similarly, although only a very small portion of the O&M industrial water market is privatized today, it is growing rapidly. It anticipates similar growth trends in its other environmental businesses.

The factors that may cause its expectations not to be realized include, but are not limited to, those described in "Risk Factors".

### FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

The strong results that Vivendi Universal generated in 2000, combined with its unique combination of content and distribution assets provide a solid foundation for growth in 2001. For its Media and Communications businesses, revenue growth (excluding Universal Studios Group Filmed Entertainment) is targeted to be 10% and EBITDA growth is targeted to be 35% for the period 2000-2002.

### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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As a result of Vivendi Universal's global operating and financing activities, it is subject to various market risks relating to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity market risks relating to investment securities. It follows a centrally managed risk management policy approved by its board of directors.

### EXPOSURE TO INTEREST RATE RISK

As part of this policy, Vivendi Universal uses derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk, primarily related to long-term debt, and foreign currency risk associated with foreign denominated assets. It generally does not use derivative or other financial instruments for trading purposes. As a result of Vivendi Universal's regular borrowing activities, its operating results are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. Vivendi Universal has short-term and long-term debt with both fixed and variable interest rates. Short-term debt is primarily comprised of notes payable to banks and bank lines of credit used to finance working capital requirements. Short-term investments are primarily comprised of cash and equivalents and marketable securities. Long-term debt represents publicly held unsecured notes and debentures and certain notes payable to banks used to finance long-term investments such as business acquisitions. Derivative financial instruments used to manage interest rate risk relating to long-term debt include interest rate swaps and caps. A

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hypothetical increase in average market rates of one percent over the year 2001 would result in a decrease (before taxes) in Vivendi Universal's annual net income of approximately E170 million.

### EXPOSURE TO EQUITY MARKET RISK

Vivendi Universal's exposure to equity markets risk relates primarily to its investments in the marketable securities of unconsolidated entities and derivative equity instruments. It generally does not use derivative financial instruments to limit its exposure to equity market risk. A hypothetical decrease of 10% of overall portfolio share prices in 2001 would result in a decrease in its equity market portfolio of E869.3 million.

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## MANAGEMENT OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

### DIRECTORS



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The table below shows the names, current principal occupations and recent employment history of the directors of Vivendi Universal.

NAME	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT TERM	DATE INITIALLY APPOINTED TO BOARD
----	-----	-----	-----
Jean-Marie Messier.....	Chairman and CEO of Vivendi Universal. Chairman and CEO of Vivendi 1994 to 2000. Mr. Messier is also a director of Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, UGC Unipart Group of Companies, BNP Paribas, Alcatel, USA Networks, Inc. and The New York Stock Exchange.	2004	1998
Edgar Bronfman, Jr.(1)....	Executive Vice Chairman of Vivendi Universal. President and Chief Executive Officer of Seagram from 1994 to 2000. Mr. Bronfman is also a director of USA Networks, Inc.	2004	2000
Eric Licoys.....	Co-COO of Vivendi Universal. Chairman and CEO of Vivendi Universal Publishing since 1998. Advisor to Vivendi's Chairman from 1997 to 1999. Chairman of Lazard Freres & Cie from 1996 to 1997. Mr. Licoys is also a director of CGEA, Media Overseas.	2004	2000
Pierre Lescure.....	Co-COO of Vivendi Universal. Chairman and CEO of CANAL+, and Chairman of the Executive Board of CANAL+ Group. Mr. Lescure is also the Vice Chairman of Sogecable SA (Spain), Companie Independiente de Television SL (Spain), Sociedad General de Cine SA (Spain).	2004	2000
Bernard Arnault.....	Chairman and CEO of Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton. Mr. Arnault is also the Chairman of Christian Dior, Groupe Arnault, Montaigne Participations et Gestion SA and a director of Financiere Jean Goujon, Christian Dior Couture, Societe Civile du Cheval Blanc, Saint Emilion.	2004	2000
Jean-Louis Beffa.....	Chairman and CEO of Compagnie de Saint-Gobain. Mr. Beffa is also Vice Chairman of BNP-Paribas, and a director of Groupe Bruxelles-Lambert (Belgium).	2004	2000
Edgar M. Bronfman(2).....	Former Chairman of the Board of Seagram	2004	2000

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NAME	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT TERM	DATE INITIALLY APPOINTED TO BOARD
Richard H. Brown.....	Chairman and CEO of Electronic Data Systems Co. since January 1, 1999. From July 1996 to December 1998, Chief Executive Officer of Cable and Wireless plc. From May 1995 to July 1996, President and CEO of H&R Block, Inc. Mr. Brown is also a director of Home Depot Inc.	2004	2000
Jean-Marc Espalioux.....	Chairman of the Executive Board of Accor since 1997. Previously a member of the Executive Committee of Vivendi and then Deputy CEO of Vivendi. Mr. Espalioux is also a director of Fiat France.	2004	2000
Philippe Foriel-Destezet.....	Chairman of CEO of Adecco. Mr. Foriel-Destezet is also Chairman of Akila S.A., Eco S.A., Idem France S.A. Nescofin UK Limited and a director of Carrefour S.A., Akila Finance S.A. and Securitas A.B.	2004	2000
Jacques Friedmann.....	Retired Chairman of the Supervisory Board of AXA-UPA (Chairman from 1993-2000). Mr. Friedmann is also a director of Alcatel, BNP Paribas, and Total Fina Elf S.A.	2004	2000
Esther Koplowitz.....	Chairman and member of the Board of Directors of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas (Spain)	2004	2000
Marie-Josée Kravis(3).....	Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute Inc. Mrs. Kravis is also a director of The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Hollinger International Inc., The Ford Motor Company, Hasbro Inc., StarMedia Network, Inc. and USA Networks, Inc.	2005	2001
Henri Lachmann.....	Chairman and CEO of Schneider Electric since 1999. Chairman and CEO of Strafor Facom from 1993 to 1998.	2004	2000
Samuel Minzberg(3).....	President of Claridge Inc. Mr. Minzberg is also a director of Koor Industries Ltd., ECI Telecom Ltd., Groupe Expordev Inc., Reitmans (Canada) Limited and HSBC Bank Canada.	2004	2001
Simon Murray.....	Chairman of Simon Murray & Associates. Mr. Murray is also the Chairman of Gems Ltd., Onyx Ltd. (Hong Kong) and a director of Hermes International, Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd., Hutchinson Whampoa Ltd. and Tommy Hilfiger Corporation.	2004	2000

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Serge Tchuruk.....	Chairman and CEO of Alcatel. Mr. Tchuruk is a director of Alstom, Societe Generale, Thompson-CSF (Thales) and Total Fina Elf S.A.	2004	2000
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NAME	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT TERM	DATE INITIALLY APPOINTED TO BOARD
-----	-----	-----	-----
Rene Thomas.....	Honorary Chairman and Director of BNP Paribas. Mr. Thomas is also a director of Chargeurs Essilor and Usinor.	2004	2000
Marc Vienot.....	Honorary Chairman and Director of Societe Generale. Chairman and CEO of Societe Generale from 1973 to 1997. Mr. Vienot is also a director of Alcatel, Aventis, Societe Generale Marocaine de Banque and Ciments Francais.	2004	2000

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(1) Son of Edgar M. Bronfman.

(2) Father of Edgar Bronfman, Jr.

(3) Mrs. Marie-Josée Kravis and Mr. Samuel Minzberg were elected as Director for a four-year term by shareholders at a meeting held on April 24, 2001. They succeeded Messrs. Charles R. Bronfman and Andre Desmarais who resigned effective April 24, 2001. Mr. Thomas Middelhoff also resigned with the same date of effect.

Other than those described in footnotes (1) and (2), there are no familial relationships among Vivendi Universal's directors and executive officers.

Vivendi Universal's directors are appointed for renewable terms of a maximum of four years, subject to provisions of Vivendi Universal's statuts relating to age limits.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The table below shows the names of Vivendi Universal's senior managers and members of the Executive Committee (other than Jean-Marie Messier, Edgar Bronfman, Jr., Eric Licoys and Pierre Lescure (listed in the table above under "Directors")), their current positions and principal responsibilities:

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NAME	OTHER CURRENT RESPONSIBILITIES
----	-----
John Borgia.....	Senior Executive Vice President Human Resources of Vivendi Universal
Phillippe Germond.....	Chairman and CEO of Cegetel Chairman and CEO of Vivendi Universal Net
Guillaume Hannezo.....	Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Vivendi Universal
Doug Morris.....	Chairman and CEO of Universal Music Group
Denis Olivennes.....	Member of the Executive Board of CANAL+. Chief Operating Officer of CANAL+.
Henri Proglio.....	Chairman of the Management Board and CEO of Vivendi Environnement
Agnes Touraine.....	Vice Chairman and CEO of Vivendi Universal Publishing

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### BUSINESS ADDRESSES

The business address of each Vivendi Universal Director and each member of Vivendi Universal's senior management is 42, avenue de Friedland, 75380 Paris Cedex 08, France, except that the business address of Edgar M. Bronfman and Edgar Bronfman, Jr. is 375 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10152.

### COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The aggregate amount of compensation that Vivendi Universal paid to its directors, officers and senior managers, which included approximately 30 persons in all, for services to the company and its subsidiaries during the 2000 fiscal year was 10.32 million euros.

The aggregate amount that Vivendi Universal set aside or accrued to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for its senior managers as a group, which included 11 persons in all, was approximately E1.358 million during the 2000 fiscal year. Except as described below, none of these persons is party to a service contract with Vivendi Universal pursuant to which he or she will receive material employment termination benefits. In 2000, it awarded these persons options to purchase 2,904,000 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and options to purchase 1,535,000 Vivendi Universal ADSs (of which 520,000 options are based on an award made in 2000 by Seagram). The options on ordinary shares had an average exercise price of E88.12 and an average expiration date of September 30, 2008. The options on ADSs had an average exercise price of \$70.83 and an average expiration date of July 14, 2009.

In respect of Seagram's fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, Edgar M. Bronfman received total compensation, including salary, bonus and other compensation, of \$2,439,744. In respect of the same period, Edgar Bronfman, Jr. received compensation, including salary, bonus and other compensation of \$7,046,431 and options for 650,000 Seagram common shares. These options have been converted into options for 520,000 Vivendi Universal ADSs, have an exercise price of

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\$76.80 and expire on February 14, 2010. Of these options, 260,000 are currently exercisable, and the other 260,000 options become exercisable in equal installments over a three year period beginning on February 15, 2001. The other former Seagram directors on Vivendi Universal's board, Richard H. Brown, Marie-Josée Kravis and Samuel Minzberg, received compensation from Seagram in respect of acting as directors during Seagram's fiscal year ended June 30, 2000. Non-employee directors of Seagram received a retainer of \$42,500 per year plus a fee of \$1,500 for each board and committee meeting attended and were reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in connection with meetings attended. In addition, Marie-Josée Kravis received an additional \$7,500 per year for acting as Chairman of Seagram's Human Resources Committee. Under The Seagram Company Ltd. Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors, each non-employee director received at least 50% of his or her retainer in Seagram common shares or share equivalents and could elect to receive his or her entire retainer in that form. Non-employee directors could also receive their fees for attending board and committee meetings in Seagram common shares or share equivalents. Seagram did not set aside or accrue any material amounts to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for Edgar M. Bronfman, Edgar Bronfman, Jr., Richard H. Brown, Marie-Josée Kravis or Samuel Minzberg in respect of Seagram's fiscal year ended June 30, 2000.

Bonus compensation paid to Edgar M. Bronfman and Edgar Bronfman, Jr. in respect of Seagram's fiscal year ended June 30, 2000 was paid, in each case, under Seagram's Senior Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan or Seagram's Management Incentive Plan. For the 2000 fiscal year, target awards for executive officers under both plans were based upon Seagram or its applicable operating unit achieving prescribed objectives for earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Awards under the Senior Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan could be reduced for any reason, including the assessment by the Human Resources Committee of Seagram's board of directors of the individual executive's performance or of the financial performance of Seagram or its operating units. Management Incentive Plan awards could be reduced or increased based on an assessment of the individual executive's performance.

As previously disclosed by Vivendi Universal, the fixed component of the remuneration of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 2000 was 1.075 million euros gross, and 329,000 euros net after income tax and

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social charges. The amount of the variable component of the Chairman's remuneration will be set following approval of the financial statements at the Vivendi Universal shareholders' meeting. It could total a maximum amount of 3.2 million euros gross, and 1.1 million euros net after income tax and social charges.

### SHARE OWNERSHIP

The total amount of Vivendi Universal's voting securities owned by its directors and executive officers, other than those related to the Bronfman family, is less than 1%.

The following table shows the number of Vivendi Universal ADSs beneficially owned by each of the Seagram designees to the Vivendi Universal board of directors, as of May 31 2001:

BENEFICIAL OWNER	NUMBER OF VOTING SECURITIES	PERCENTAGE OF VOTING SECURITIES
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Edgar M. Bronfman.....	33,441,416(1)	3.3%
Edgar Bronfman, Jr. ....	35,177,209(2)	3.5%
Richard H. Brown.....	750	*
Samuel Minzberg.....	750	*

(\*) Less than 1%

- (1) Includes 31,541,219 ADSs owned indirectly by The Edgar Miles Bronfman Trust, a trust established for the benefit of Edgar M. Bronfman and his descendants (EMBT), and 1,189,212 ADSs owned directly by the PBBT/Edgar Miles Bronfman Family Trust, a trust established for the benefit of Edgar M. Bronfman and his descendants (PBBT/EMBFT), trusts for which Mr. Bronfman serves as a trustee, 888 ADSs owned directly by Mr. Bronfman, 517,813 ADSs issuable upon the exercise of options which are currently exercisable or become exercisable within 60 days of May 31, 2001, and 192,284 ADSs owned by two charitable foundations of which Mr. Bronfman is among the trustees or directors. Mr. Bronfman disclaims beneficial ownership of the foregoing ADSs, except to the extent of his beneficial interest in the EMBT and the PBBT/EMBFT and with respect to ADSs owned directly by him.
- (2) Includes 31,541,219 ADSs owned indirectly by the EMBT for which Mr. Bronfman serves as a trustee, 792 ADSs owned directly by Mr. Bronfman, 3,442,666 ADSs issuable upon exercise of options which are currently exercisable or become exercisable within 60 days of May 31, 2001, 192,000 ADSs owned by a charitable foundation of which Mr. Bronfman is among the trustees and 532 ADSs in which Mr. Bronfman has an indirect interest through an investment in the Retirement Savings and Investment Plan for Employees of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. and affiliates (based on the value of such investment as of December 4, 2000). Mr. Bronfman disclaims beneficial ownership of the foregoing ADSs, except to the extent of his beneficial interest in the EMBT and with respect to ADSs owned directly by him.

THE GOVERNANCE AGREEMENT

Vivendi Universal is a party to a governance agreement with certain former Seagram shareholders that are members or affiliates of the Bronfman family, or the Bronfman shareholders. In addition to the provisions described below, the governance agreement restricts the transfer of Vivendi Universal shares held by the Bronfman shareholders and contains other provisions relating to the ownership, holding, transfer and registration of Vivendi Universal shares. See also "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions -- Related Party Transactions -- Share Purchase From Members of the Bronfman Family".

DESIGNEES TO VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Under the governance agreement, Vivendi Universal has elected to, and is required to use best efforts to, cause the continuation for a four-year term on its board of directors of four former members of Seagram's board of directors. Two of the four designees are parties to the governance agreement (Edgar M. Bronfman and Edgar Bronfman, Jr.), and the remaining two designees (Richard H. Brown and Samuel Minzberg) are unaffiliated with the Bronfman family (the non-Bronfman designees). Vivendi Universal's board of directors

consists of 19 members. The number of directors will be reduced to 18 by January 1, 2003, subject to French law as it relates to employee shareholder

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representatives on the board.

Following the expiration of the initial four-year period, and for so long as the Bronfman shareholders continue beneficially to own the applicable percentage of the number of Vivendi Universal voting securities (as described below) owned by them immediately following the effective time of the arrangement, Vivendi Universal will use its best efforts to cause the election of the number of individuals designated by the Bronfman shareholders indicated below:

PERCENTAGE OF INITIAL INVESTMENT -----	NUMBER OF BRONFMAN DESIGNEES -----
more than 75%.....	3
more than 50% but less than or equal to 75%.....	2
more than 25% but less than or equal to 50%.....	1

After the initial four-year term, the renomination of the non-Bronfman designees will be at Vivendi Universal's discretion.

Vivendi Universal voting securities are securities that generally entitle the holder to vote for members of Vivendi Universal's board of directors, or securities issued in substitution for such securities, including Vivendi Universal ordinary shares, Vivendi Universal ADSs and exchangeable shares.

### DESIGNEES TO THE COMMITTEES OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For so long as either (1) the Bronfman shareholders have the right to designate at least two members of Vivendi Universal's board of directors or (2) the Bronfman shareholders are collectively the largest holders of Vivendi Universal voting securities other than Vivendi Universal and its affiliates, Vivendi Universal must:

- appoint and maintain a designee of the Bronfman shareholders as the chairman of the compensation committee of its board of directors;
- cause the chairman of the compensation committee to be appointed and maintained as a member of the nominating committee of its board of directors;
- cause the nominating committee to be responsible for proposing the nomination of all directors, other than the Bronfman designees;
- cause a designee of the Bronfman shareholders to be appointed and maintained as a member of the audit committee of its board of directors; and
- cause a designee of the Bronfman shareholders to be appointed and maintained as a member of any subsequently formed executive or similar committee if the failure of the Bronfman shareholders to participate would be inconsistent with the purposes of the board and committee participation rights described above.

### BOARD PRACTICES

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### GENERAL

Under Vivendi Universal's statutes, the company is managed by a board of directors composed of no less than three members and no more than 18 members.

By way of an exception to the foregoing and pursuant to the exception set forth by law in case of merger, our board of directors currently consists of 19 directors. The board includes 15 independent directors, and eight non-French directors. Under the statutes, shareholders elect board members for four year renewable terms.

The board of directors has the broadest powers to act in all circumstances on behalf of the company and to take all decisions related to management and disposal of assets within the limit of the corporate purpose, and subject only to the powers granted by law to shareholders' meetings.

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### BOARD COMMITTEES

#### Audit Committee

Vivendi Universal has established an audit committee and a compensation committee. The audit committee is comprised of Marc Vienot, Philippe Foriel-Destezet, Henri Lachmann and Marie-Josée Kravis. Marc Vienot serves as chairman. Beginning in 2001, the audit committee will meet at least once each quarter prior to meetings of the board of directors at which annual and semi-annual company and consolidated financial statements are to be considered, and at other times when an event of particular importance to us occurs. The audit committee met three times during the 2000 fiscal year.

The audit committee is responsible for reviewing the annual and semi-annual company and consolidated financial statements, the internal control procedures, the internal and external auditors and the accounting methods and principles that are or may be applicable to Vivendi Universal. The audit committee is authorized to meet with the internal and external auditors without any executive officers being present, and to meet with the executive officers responsible for preparing financial statements without any other executive officers being present.

#### Compensation Committee

The compensation committee is comprised of Edgar M. Bronfman, Bernard



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Arnault and Serge Tchuruk. Edgar M. Bronfman serves as chairman. No director may be appointed to the compensation committee if he or she is employed by a company that has a compensation committee on which a director or executive officer of Vivendi Universal serves. The compensation committee meets at least twice a year and met three times during the 2000 fiscal year.

The compensation committee is responsible for making proposals to the board of directors with regard to the remuneration of executive officers, the grant of stock options to executive officers and related issues. The compensation committee is also responsible for advising the chairman of Vivendi Universal with regard to stock option plans and for providing advice in connection with the selection of executive officers and directors.

### EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT WITH EDGAR BRONFMAN, JR.

Seagram is party to an employment agreement with Edgar Bronfman, Jr. that is guaranteed by Vivendi Universal. The employment agreement has a four-year term that began December 8, 2000 and will automatically be extended for additional one-year periods unless Seagram or Mr. Bronfman provides 120 days' written notice of termination prior to the next extension date. The agreement provides that Mr. Bronfman will be the sole vice chairman of Vivendi Universal and Seagram, and will report to Vivendi Universal's chairman, who will be the only executive senior to Mr. Bronfman. Mr. Bronfman's duties under the employment agreement will include primary responsibility for music and spirits and wine. In addition, the operating head(s) of Vizzavi, Vivendi Net and other Internet investments and activities will report directly to Mr. Bronfman.

Under the employment agreement, Mr. Bronfman continues to receive an annual base salary of \$1,000,000 and have an annual target bonus equal to 300% of his base salary payable upon achievement of annual performance targets. However, Mr. Bronfman will receive a minimum annual bonus of \$2,000,000 for the first two years of the agreement. Mr. Bronfman will also participate in all Vivendi Universal and Seagram employee benefit plans at the levels afforded our other senior executives, but not less than the levels afforded to Mr. Bronfman by Seagram immediately prior to the execution of the arrangement, and will receive additional perquisites.

If Mr. Bronfman's employment is terminated by Vivendi Universal or by Seagram (including by a failure to extend the employment agreement) other than for "cause" or by Mr. Bronfman for "good reason," (including any voluntary termination by Mr. Bronfman during the thirteenth month following the effective time of the arrangement), in each case as defined in the employment agreement, Mr. Bronfman will be entitled, in addition to accrued compensation, to severance payments equal to (1) three times the sum of his annual base salary and target bonus, plus (2) a pro rata portion of his target bonus for the year of termination.

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In addition, Mr. Bronfman's employment agreement provides the following additional severance payments and benefits:

- all unvested stock options outstanding on the date of termination will become fully vested and exercisable, except that the unvested options (described above) granted at the recommendation of the chairman of Vivendi Universal at the compensation committee's first meeting on or after the effective time of the arrangement, and all options will remain exercisable for the period applicable to vested options under the applicable option agreement; provided that any termination of employment (other than for cause or by reason of death or disability) will be treated as a retirement for purposes of options and other stock-based plans and agreements of Seagram in which Mr. Bronfman participated as of the commencement of the term of the employment agreement, or any successor plans, programs or arrangements; provided, further that if Mr. Bronfman terminates his employment for good reason based solely on his right to resign during the thirteenth month following the effective time of the arrangement, the options (described above) granted at the beginning of the term of the employment agreement shall be only two-thirds vested and exercisable and the vesting of the other options granted under the employment agreement will not accelerate;
  
- the continuation of all medical, life insurance and disability benefits for a period of three years following the termination date, except that those benefits will become secondary to any benefits granted by a new employer;
  
- his age and years of service for retirement plan eligibility and certain other purposes will be increased by three years;
  
- all unfunded pension benefits will become fully vested; and
  
- reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred for outplacement services during the three-year period following his termination date.

In the event Mr. Bronfman becomes subject to any excise tax, the agreement entitles him to payment in an amount sufficient to ensure a net after-tax benefit to him that is the same as if no excise tax had been charged.

Seagram will also indemnify Mr. Bronfman to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law and has provided him with customary directors' and officers' liability insurance. Amounts payable to Mr. Bronfman will be increased in the event he becomes subject to any French tax.

EMPLOYEES

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The average number of Vivendi Universal's employees in 2000 was approximately 253,000 people worldwide. The table below shows a breakdown of employees by business segments:

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 2000	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1999	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1998
MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS			
Music*.....	719	--	--
TV & Film.....	7,152	**22,299	19,227
Publishing.....	22,007	+	+
Internet.....	933	+	+
Telecoms.....	9,603	8,164	6,087
SUB-TOTAL.....	40,414	30,463	25,314
Environmental Services.....	212,084	171,126	135,953
Other***.....	788	74,002	74,343
TOTAL.....	253,286	275,591	235,610

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\*Includes only 23 days of Seagram in 2000.

\*\*Includes only 3 months of CANAL+ in 1999.

\*\*\*Includes the Construction and Property activity, the majority of which was disposed in 2000.

+TV & Film employee numbers for 1999 and 1998 include Publishing and Internet employees.

Vivendi Universal's employees' membership in trade unions varies from country to country, and the company is party to numerous collective bargaining agreements. As is generally required by law, Vivendi Universal renegotiates its labor agreements in Europe annually in each country in which it operates.

Although the company has experienced strikes and work stoppages in the past, it believes that relations with its employees are generally good. It is not aware of any material labor arrangement that has expired or is soon to expire and that is not expected to be satisfactorily renewed or replaced in a

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timely manner.

### MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

To Vivendi Universal's knowledge, other than with respect to the Bronfman shareholders, as discussed above, no individual shareholder owns beneficially, or exercises control or direction over, 5% or more of the outstanding Vivendi Universal ordinary shares. As of August 13, 2001, there were 67,104,609 Vivendi Universal ADSs and exchangeable shares held by the Bronfman shareholders and subject to the governance agreement. The foregoing shares, collectively, represent approximately 6.6% of the voting securities of Vivendi Universal. The governance agreement is described above under "Management of Vivendi Universal -- The Governance Agreement".

#### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

##### SHARE PURCHASE FROM MEMBERS OF THE BRONFMAN FAMILY

On May 29, 2001, Vivendi Universal acquired an aggregate of 16,900,000 ADSs from entities related to the Bronfman family. The purchase price for these acquisitions was 74.9228 euros per ADS for 15,400,000 of the ADSs it purchased and 76.9414 euros per ADS for 1,500,000 of the ADSs it purchased. In connection with these sales, each of the sellers (other than a charitable foundation) agreed with the company that, from May 29, 2001 until December 31, 2001, it will not sell or otherwise transfer any ADSs that it holds (whether by actual disposition or effective economic disposition due to cash settlement or otherwise), subject to certain specified exceptions.

##### ESTHER KOPLOWITZ AND FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y CONTRATAS

In October 1998, Vivendi acquired from Ms. Esther Koplowitz, a member of Vivendi Universal's board of directors, a 49% interest in the holding company that owns 56.5% of FCC. The parties made the economic effect of the transaction retroactive to July 1, 1998. Ms. Koplowitz owns the remaining 51% of the holding company.

The same month, Vivendi and Ms. Koplowitz signed a shareholders' agreement providing for shared control of the economic activity of the holding company, FCC and FCC's subsidiaries (the FCC group). Specifically, the agreement provides that Vivendi and Ms. Koplowitz are to be equally represented in the main executive bodies of the FCC group, which include the board of directors and executive committees of FCC and its subsidiaries.

At the same time, Vivendi entered into an option agreement under which Ms. Koplowitz has an option to sell to Vivendi, at any time between April 18, 2000 and October 6, 2008, her 51% interest in the holding company at a price based on the average market value of FCC's shares during the three months preceding the exercise of the option, up to seven times FCC's EBITDA or 29.5 times FCC's earnings per share for the previous year, whichever is lower.

CLARIDGE INC.

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For the period July 1, 1998 through April 30, 2001, Claridge Inc. reimbursed a subsidiary of Seagram for the use of aircraft owned by such subsidiary in the amount of \$438,293. The payment represented Claridge's pro rata share of the applicable operating expenses of the aircraft. For the same period, Seagram paid or

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accrued rent and reimbursed expenses to Claridge in the amount of 1,047,072 Canadian dollars for the use by Seagram of office and parking space and secretarial services. The Charles Rosner Bronfman Family Trust, a trust established for the benefit of Charles R. Bronfman and his descendants, owns all the shares of Claridge. Charles R. Bronfman is among the directors and officers of Claridge.

THE ANDREA & CHARLES BRONFMAN PHILANTHROPIES, INC.

For the period July 1, 1998 through April 30, 2001, The Andrea & Charles Bronfman Philanthropies, Inc., a charitable organization, paid or accrued rent and reimbursed Seagram in the amount of \$190,876 for use by such organization of office space in Seagram's offices in New York. Andrea Bronfman and Charles R. Bronfman are directors of The Andrea & Charles Bronfman Philanthropies, Inc.

FRANK ALCOCK

Since the beginning of Seagram's last fiscal year, Frank Alcock, the father-in-law of Edgar Bronfman, Jr., has provided consulting services to affiliates of Seagram for \$6,250 per month.

USA NETWORKS, INC.

Universal Studios holds an effective 43% interest in USA Networks for the period ended May 31, 2001 through its ownership of common stock and class B common stock of USA Networks and shares of USANi LLC, a subsidiary of USA Networks, which Universal Studios can exchange for common stock and class B common stock of USA Networks. Universal Studios is party to a governance agreement among USA Networks, Universal Studios, Liberty Media and Barry Diller. The governance agreement:

- limits Universal Studios from acquiring additional equity securities of USA Networks;
- restricts Universal Studios from transferring USA Networks securities;
- provides for representation by Universal Studios and Liberty Media on USA Networks' board of directors; and
- lists fundamental actions that require the consent of Universal Studios, Liberty Media and Mr. Diller before USA Networks can take those actions.

In addition, Universal Studios has entered into a stockholders' agreement among Universal Studios, Liberty Media, Mr. Diller, USA Networks and Seagram. The stockholders' agreement:

- governs the acquisition of additional USA Networks securities by Liberty Media;
- restricts the transfer of shares; and
- generally grants Mr. Diller voting control over all of the USA Networks

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capital stock owned by Universal Studios and Liberty Media except with respect to the fundamental actions discussed above.

Universal Studios is also party to a spin-off agreement among Universal Studios, Liberty Media and USA Networks providing for interim management arrangements in the event that Mr. Diller ceases to be chief executive officer of USA Networks or becomes disabled. In addition, Universal Studios has entered into agreements with USA Networks providing for various ongoing business arrangements, including:

- an international distribution agreement granting Universal Studios the right to distribute internationally, programs produced by USA Networks for a fee;
- a domestic distribution agreement granting USA Networks the right to distribute specific Universal Studios programming, including Universal Studios' library of television programs, for a fee; and
- a transition services agreement and agreements relating to merchandising, music administration and music publishing, home video distribution, the use by USA Networks of Universal Studios' studio facilities and certain other matters.

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The parties negotiated these ongoing arrangements, which contain normal business terms and conditions, on an arms' length basis. Under the agreement governing Universal Studios' investment in USA Networks, at various times since March 1998 Universal Studios and Liberty Media have exercised their pre-emptive rights to purchase additional shares of USANi LLC shares following issuances of common stock by USA Networks. Universal Studios and Liberty Media may continue to exercise these pre-emptive rights from time to time in the future.

Mr. Diller is the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of USA Networks and, based on the information as of January 31, 2000 set forth in the proxy statement of USA Networks dated March 6, 2000, owns or has the right to vote, pursuant to the stockholders agreement, approximately 14% of the outstanding USA Networks common stock and 100% of the outstanding USA Networks class B common stock and has approximately 75% of the outstanding total voting power of USA Networks common stock and USA Networks class B common stock.

On May 28, 1999, USA Networks acquired from Universal Studios Holding I Corp. all of the capital stock of PolyGram Filmed Entertainment, Inc., or PFE, including the domestic motion picture and home video distribution organization conducted as PolyGram Films, PolyGram Video, PolyGram Filmed Entertainment Canada, Gramercy Pictures, Interscope Communications and Propaganda Films.

Universal Studios acquired PFE in December 1998 as part of Seagram's approximately \$10.6 billion acquisition of PolyGram. At the time of the sale of PFE to USA Networks, USA Networks agreed to pay or assume certain liabilities relating to the acquired businesses, and Universal Studios and USA Networks entered into agreements providing for various ongoing business arrangements between Universal Studios and USA Networks, including, among others:

- a domestic theatrical distribution agreement, pursuant to which USA Networks made a \$200 million interest bearing loan to Universal Studios' parent which is due in approximately eight years unless repaid earlier from receipts arising from distribution of specified motion pictures which USA Networks has the exclusive right to distribute theatrically, on television and on video in the United States and Canada for a fee;

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- an ancillary services agreement, pursuant to which the parties will provide certain customary transitional services to each other during the six months following the closing;
- a videogram fulfillment agreement, pursuant to which Universal Studios or one of its affiliates will provide certain "pick, pack and ship" and related fulfillment services in the United States and Canada with respect to videos containing motion pictures of USA Networks; and
- a music administration agreement, pursuant to which, subject to certain specified exceptions, USA Networks appointed Universal-MCA Music Publishing to be the exclusive administrator for 15 years of USA Networks' interest in certain music publishing rights to music compositions owned or controlled by USA Networks which are written for or used in motion pictures and videos following the closing.

These arrangements were negotiated by the parties on an arms' length basis and contain customary business terms and conditions. In the ordinary course of business, and otherwise from time to time, Seagram and Vivendi Universal may enter into other agreements with USANi and its subsidiaries.

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### UNAUDITED PRO FORMA HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) to illustrate the effects of:

- the merger transactions among Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus which were completed on December 8, 2000;
- the disposition of Seagram's spirits and wine business, including the results of operations and financing costs; and
- the merger transaction between Vivendi Universal and MP3.com.

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial statements have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the historical consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, of Vivendi Universal and Seagram included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed balance sheet of Vivendi Universal at December 31, 2000 gives effect to the proposed merger transactions between Vivendi Universal and MP3.com as if they occurred at December 31, 2000. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed income statement for the year ended

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December 31, 2000 gives effect to the merger transactions among Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus and the proposed merger transaction between Vivendi Universal and MP3.com as if they occurred at January 1, 2000.

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial statements are presented for informational purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the financial condition or results of operations of Vivendi Universal that would have occurred had the transactions been consummated as of the dates indicated. In addition, the unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the future financial condition or results of operations of Vivendi Universal.

### UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	DECEMBER 31, 2000			
	VIVENDI UNIVERSAL (A)	MP3.COM (B)	PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS	PRO FO COMBIN
Current assets.....	35,146	167	--	35,3
Non current assets.....	116,672	90	213 (c)	116,9
TOTAL ASSETS.....	151,818	257	213	152,2
Current liabilities.....	46,071	69	--	46,1
Long-term liabilities.....	31,651	1	200 (d)	31,8
Minority interest.....	9,367	--	--	9,3
Total shareholders' equity.....	64,729	187	13 (e)	64,9
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	151,818	257	213	152,2

(a) Represents the Vivendi Universal consolidated condensed balance sheet as of December 31, 2000 per Note 16 to the Vivendi Universal consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-40.

(b) Represents the MP3.com consolidated condensed balance sheet as of December 31, 2000, translated from U.S. dollars to euros at the year-end exchange rate of \$0.9305 to E1.00.

(c) Represents the excess of the purchase price for MP3.com over the net book value of net assets acquired.



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(d) Represents the portion of the consideration to be paid in cash.

(e) Represents the elimination of the equity of MP3.com and the issuance of Vivendi Universal shares for the portion of the merger consideration issued in ordinary shares.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENT

(MILLIONS OF EUROS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000				
	VIVENDI UNIVERSAL (a)	SEAGRAM (b)	CANAL PLUS (c)	MP3.COM (d)	PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS
REVENUE*.....	34,275.8	10,724.0	3,599.2	86.7	--
Cost of revenue.....	(23,172.9)	(6,278.0)	(2,772.1)	(17.1)	--
Selling, general and administrative costs...	(8,997.9)	(3,852.0)	(956.0)	(135.5)	--
Goodwill amortization....	(760.1)	(589.0)	(390.4)	(1.7)	(30.5) (e)
Other operating expense.....	(166.7)	(6.0)	(439.8)	(197.0)	--
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	1,178.2	(1.0)	(959.1)	(264.6)	(30.5)
Financial income (expense), net.....	(393.8)	(173.0)	(83.1)	18.8	(11.1) (f)
Other income (expense)...	3,007.4	--	373.7	(54.9)	--
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES, MINORITY INTEREST AND EQUITY INTEREST.....	3,791.8	(174.0)	(668.5)	(300.7)	(41.6)
Taxes.....	(798.5)	(143.0)	45.4	--	--
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST EQUITY INTEREST.....	2,993.3	(317.0)	(623.1)	(300.7)	(41.6)
Equity interest.....	(546.1)	60.0	192.9	(1.8)	--
Minority interest.....	(579.7)	16.0	136.4	--	--
NET INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS...	1,867.5	(241.0)	(293.8)	(302.5)	(41.6)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations.....	40.3	(40.3)	--	--	--
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.....	--	(426.0)	--	--	--
NET INCOME (LOSS).....	1,907.8	(707.3)	(293.8)	(302.5)	(41.6)

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	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
EARNINGS PER SHARE:					
Basic.....	3.24	--	--	--	--
Diluted.....	3.03	--	--	--	--
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING (MILLIONS):					
Basic.....	588.8	--	--	--	--
Diluted.....	640.0	--	--	--	--

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\* Includes excise taxes and contributions collected on behalf of local authorities of E1,729 million for Vivendi Universal.

(a) Represents the Vivendi Universal consolidated condensed income statement for the year ended December 31, 2000 per Note 16 to the Vivendi Universal consolidated financial statements.

(b) Represents the consolidation of the operating results of Seagram for the period January 1, 2000 to December 8, 2000, including the amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets generated by the merger for the same period.

(c) Represents the consolidation of the operating results of Canal Plus for the period January 1, 2000 to December 8, 2000 (previously accounted for using the equity method), including E293.8 million amortization of goodwill generated by the merger for the same period.

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(d) Represents the consolidated condensed statement of operations of MP3.com for the year ended December 31, 2000, translated from U.S. dollars to euros at the average exchange rate for the period of \$0.9240 to E1.00.

(e) Represents the amortization of goodwill over 7 years related to the acquisition of MP3.com, allocated to the year ended December 31, 2000.

(f) Represents the cost of financing related to the portion of the consideration to be paid in cash.

(g) Average shares of 51 million and incremental income related to the conversion of these shares were not included in the computation of pro forma diluted earnings per share because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

SECURITIES

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ORDINARY SHARES

As of July 25, 2001, there were 1,086,593,601 Vivendi Universal authorized and outstanding ordinary shares. Vivendi Universal's statuts provide that ordinary shares may be held in registered or bearer form, at the option of the shareholder, as discussed under "Form, Holding and Transfer".

OWNERSHIP OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ORDINARY SHARES BY NON-FRENCH PERSONS

The French commercial code currently does not limit the right of non-residents of France or non-French persons to own and vote ordinary shares of French companies. However, non-residents of France must file an administrative notice with French authorities in connection with the acquisition of a controlling interest in a French company. Under existing administrative rulings, ownership of 20% or more of a company's share capital or voting rights is regarded as a controlling interest, but a lower percentage might be held to be a controlling interest in certain circumstances depending upon factors such as:

- the acquiring party's intentions;
  
- the acquiring party's ability to elect directors; and
  
- financial reliance by the French company on the acquiring party.

VOTING, DIVIDEND AND LIQUIDATION RIGHTS

Voting Rights

In general, each Vivendi Universal ordinary share will carry the right to cast one vote in shareholder elections. However, Vivendi Universal's statuts will adjust the voting rights of shareholders who own in excess of 2% of the total voting power of Vivendi Universal through the application of a formula designed to limit the voting power of those shareholders to that which they would possess if 100% of the shareholders were present at the meeting at which the vote in question takes place. This provision is not applicable to any shareholders' meeting where a quorum of 60% or more is present.

Dividend Rights

Vivendi Universal may pay dividends only out of its "distributable profits", plus any amounts held in its reserve that the shareholders decide to make available for distribution. These amounts may not include amounts specifically required to be held in reserve by law or the statuts. Distributable profits consist of the unconsolidated net profit generated in each fiscal year, as increased or reduced by any profit or loss carried forward from prior years, less any contributions to the reserve accounts made pursuant to law or the statuts.

Legal Reserve. The French commercial code provides that French societies anonymes such as Vivendi Universal must allocate 5% of their unconsolidated statutory net profit each year to their legal reserve fund before dividends may be paid with respect to that year. Funds must be allocated until the amount in the legal reserve is equal to 10% of the aggregate nominal value of the issued and outstanding share capital. The legal reserve of any company subject to this requirement may be distributed to shareholders only upon liquidation of the company.

Approval of Dividends. Under the French commercial code, a company's board of directors may propose a dividend for approval by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of shareholders. If a company has earned distributable profits since the end of the preceding fiscal year, as reflected in an interim income statement certified by its auditors, its board of directors may distribute interim dividends to the extent of the distributable profits for the period covered by the interim income statement. The board of directors exercises this authority subject to French law and regulations and may do so without obtaining shareholder approval, unless the distribution is of shares. Vivendi Universal generally does not, and it does not anticipate that it will, pay interim dividends.

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Distribution of Dividends. Dividends will be distributed to shareholders pro rata in accordance with the number of ordinary shares held. In the case of interim dividends, distributions will be payable to shareholders on the date of the management board meeting at which the distribution of interim dividends is approved. The actual dividend payment date will be decided by the shareholders in an ordinary general meeting (or by the board of directors in the absence of such a decision by the shareholders).

Timing of Payment. Under the French commercial code, Vivendi Universal must pay any dividends approved by the board of directors or shareholders within nine months of the end of its fiscal year unless otherwise authorized by court order. Dividends on shares that are not claimed within five years of the date of declared payment revert to the French State.

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### Liquidation Rights

If Vivendi Universal is liquidated, any assets remaining after payment of its debts, liquidation expenses and all of its remaining obligations will be distributed first to repay in full the nominal value of its ordinary shares. Any surplus will be distributed pro rata among shareholders in proportion to the nominal value of their shareholdings.

### PREFERENTIAL SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

Under the French commercial code, if Vivendi Universal issues additional shares, or any equity securities or other specific kinds of additional securities carrying a right, directly or indirectly, to purchase equity securities issued by Vivendi Universal for cash, current shareholders will have preferential subscription rights to these securities on a pro rata basis. These preferential rights will require Vivendi Universal to give priority treatment to those shareholders over other persons wishing to subscribe for the securities. The rights entitle the individual or entity that holds them to subscribe to an issue of any securities that may increase the share capital of Vivendi Universal by means of a cash payment or a set-off of cash debts. Preferential subscription rights are transferable during the subscription period relating to a particular offering. These rights may also be listed on the Paris Bourse.

A two-thirds majority of the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares entitled to vote at an extraordinary general meeting may vote to waive preferential subscription rights with respect to any particular offering. French law requires a company's board of directors and independent auditors to present reports that specifically address any proposal to waive preferential subscription rights. In the event of a waiver, the issue of securities must be completed within the period prescribed by law. The shareholders may also decide at an extraordinary general meeting to give the existing shareholders a non-transferable priority right to subscribe for the new securities during a limited period of time. Shareholders may also waive their own preferential subscription rights with respect to any particular offering.

### FORM, HOLDING AND TRANSFER

#### Form of Shares

Vivendi Universal's statuts provide that the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares may be held in registered or bearer form. In accordance with French securities law, shareholders' ownership rights, whether in registered or bearer form, are represented by book entries instead of share certificates.

#### Holding of Shares

Vivendi Universal maintains a share account with Euroclear France for all Vivendi Universal ordinary shares in registered form, which is administered by BNP Paribas. In addition, Vivendi Universal maintains separate accounts in the name of each shareholder either directly, or, at a shareholder's request, through the shareholder's accredited intermediary (for example, a French broker, bank or financial institution registered as such). Each shareholder account shows the name of the holder and the number of shares held and, in the case of shares held through an accredited intermediary, shows that they are so held. BNP Paribas, as a matter of

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course, issues confirmations to each registered shareholder as to shares registered in the shareholder's account, but these confirmations are not documents of title.

Vivendi Universal ordinary shares held in bearer form are held on the shareholder's behalf in an account maintained by an accredited intermediary and are recorded in an account that the accredited intermediary maintains with Euroclear France, as no other company is authorized to act as central depository. That account is separate from Vivendi Universal's share account for pure registered Vivendi Universal ordinary shares with Euroclear France. Each accredited intermediary maintains a record of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares held through it and issues physical certificates of registration representing Vivendi Universal ordinary shares held in bearer form for the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares that it holds. Vivendi Universal ordinary shares held in bearer form may be transferred only through accredited intermediaries and Euroclear France. Vivendi Universal may ask Euroclear France for the identity of the holders of its ordinary shares or other securities granting immediate or future voting rights, held in bearer form, with the number of shares or other securities so held.

#### Transfer of Shares

Vivendi Universal's statuts do not contain any restrictions on the transfer of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares. Registered Vivendi Universal ordinary shares must be converted into bearer form before being transferred on the Paris Bourse and, accordingly, must be recorded in an account maintained by an accredited intermediary. A shareholder may initiate a transfer by giving instructions to the relevant accredited intermediary. For dealings on the Paris Bourse, a tax assessed on the price at which the securities are traded, or *impôt sur les opérations de bourse*, is payable at the rate of 0.3% on transactions of up to E152,449.02 and at a rate of 0.15% for larger trades. This tax is subject to a rebate of E22.87 per transaction and a maximum assessment of E609.80 per transaction. Nonresidents of France are not required to pay this tax. In addition, a fee or commission is payable to the broker involved in the transaction, regardless of whether the transaction occurs in France. No registration duty is normally payable in France, unless a transfer instrument has been executed in France.

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### AMENDMENTS TO RIGHTS OF HOLDERS

The rights of holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares can be amended only by action of an extraordinary general meeting. Pursuant to French law, in some cases where an amendment would increase shareholders' obligations, a special majority is required for approval. Depending on the particular proposed amendment, the special majority may be two-thirds, three-quarters or all of the voting shares. Consistent with French law, the Vivendi Universal statuts require a quorum of one-third of the voting shares for an extraordinary general meeting.

### VIVENDI UNIVERSAL AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES

#### GENERAL

As of July 31, 2001, there were 121,494,396 Vivendi Universal authorized and outstanding ADSs. The Bank of New York, or the depositary, will issue the Vivendi Universal ADSs, which will be evidenced by Vivendi Universal ADRs. The underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares will be deposited with BNP Paribas, Societe Generale or Credit Lyonnais, as custodian, pursuant to the deposit agreement dated as of April 19, 1995, as amended and restated as of September 11, 2000, and as amended and restated as of December 8, 2000, among Vivendi Universal, the depositary, and you as a Vivendi Universal ADR holder. Each Vivendi Universal ADS will represent one Vivendi Universal ordinary share. Each Vivendi Universal ADS also will represent any securities, cash or other property deposited with the depositary but not distributed by it directly to you.

The depositary's corporate trust office is located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286. Its principal executive office is located at One Wall Street, New York, NY 10286.

You may hold Vivendi Universal ADSs either directly or indirectly through your broker or other financial institution. If you hold Vivendi Universal ADSs directly, by having an ADS registered in your name on the

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books of the depositary, you will be a Vivendi Universal ADR holder. Except as otherwise indicated, this description assumes you hold your Vivendi Universal ADSs directly. If you hold the Vivendi Universal ADSs through your broker or financial institution, you will be required to rely on the procedures of that broker or financial institution to assert the rights of a Vivendi Universal ADR holder described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

Because the depositary actually will hold the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares, you will be required to rely on it to exercise the rights of a shareholder on your behalf. The obligations of the depositary and its agents are

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set out in the deposit agreement. The deposit agreement and the Vivendi Universal ADRs are governed by New York law.

The following is a summary of the material terms of the deposit agreement. For more complete information, you should read the entire deposit agreement and the form of Vivendi Universal ADR, which contains the terms of your Vivendi Universal ADSs. Copies of these documents are exhibits to the Form F-6 Registration Statement relating to the ADSs. A copy of the deposit agreement also will be on file with the depositary and the custodian and will be open for inspection by Vivendi Universal ADS holders during business hours.

### SHARE DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

Vivendi Universal may make various types of distributions with respect to its securities. The depositary has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or other deposited securities, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares your Vivendi Universal ADSs represent.

- Cash. The depositary will promptly convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution Vivendi Universal pays on the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares into U.S. dollars, if it can do so. If the depositary cannot convert the currency, the deposit agreement allows the depositary to distribute the distribution in the foreign currency, or hold the foreign currency it cannot convert for the account of the Vivendi Universal ADR holders who have not been paid. It will not invest the foreign currency and it will not be liable for interest.

Before making a distribution, any withholding taxes that will be required to be paid under applicable law will be deducted. The depositary will distribute only whole U.S. dollars and cents and will round fractional cents to the nearest whole cent. IF EXCHANGE RATES FLUCTUATE DURING A TIME WHEN THE DEPOSITARY CANNOT CONVERT THE FOREIGN CURRENCY, YOU MAY LOSE SOME OR ALL OF THE VALUE OF THE DISTRIBUTION.

- Shares. The depositary will distribute new Vivendi Universal ADRs evidencing any Vivendi Universal ordinary shares Vivendi Universal distributes as a dividend or free distribution. The depositary will distribute only whole Vivendi Universal ADRs. It will sell shares that would require it to issue a fractional Vivendi Universal ADR and distribute the net proceeds in the same way it does with cash. If additional Vivendi Universal ADRs are not distributed, the existing Vivendi Universal ADSs will also represent the new Vivendi Universal ordinary shares.
- Rights to receive additional shares. If Vivendi Universal offers its shareholders any rights to subscribe for additional shares or any other



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rights, the depositary will make these rights available to you if it can do so. If the depositary makes rights available to you, upon instruction from you, it will exercise the rights and purchase the shares on your behalf. The depositary will then deposit the shares and issue Vivendi Universal ADRs to you. It will exercise rights only if you pay it the exercise price and any other charges the rights require you to pay. If the depositary cannot make such rights available to you, it will dispose of such rights on your behalf and make the net proceeds available to you, unless the depositary cannot dispose of such rights, in which case the rights will be allowed to lapse.

- Other Distributions. The depositary will send to you anything else Vivendi Universal distributes on deposited securities, after deduction or upon payment of any fees and expenses of the depositary or any taxes or other governmental charges.

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Before the depositary distributes any ADRs, rights or other property to holders of Vivendi Universal ADSs, Vivendi Universal must instruct it to do so and provide reasonably satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. Vivendi Universal has agreed with the holders of ADRs to take all actions necessary (including providing the required instructions and evidence to the depositary) to cause the distribution to you of all shares, rights and anything else distributed to the holders of the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares to the same extent and in the same form as any distributions made to the holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares, except that you will receive Vivendi Universal ADRs upon any distribution of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and you will receive distributions of cash to the extent provided above. Vivendi Universal has agreed with the holders of ADRs to register the Vivendi Universal ADRs, shares, rights or other securities to be distributed under applicable laws, if required thereunder, and to take all other actions necessary to permit those distributions to be made. Vivendi Universal has agreed with the holders of ADRs that it will not make any distributions to the holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares, or offer to the holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares any rights to subscribe for additional shares or other securities, unless the distribution or offer will also be made substantially contemporaneously to the holders of the Vivendi Universal ADSs and any rights can be exercised by you on substantially the same terms as rights offered to holders of ordinary shares as required by the provisions described above.

There can be no assurance that the depositary will be able to convert any currency at a specified exchange rate, or that such conversion can occur within a specified time period.

### DEPOSIT, WITHDRAWAL AND CANCELATION

The depositary will issue Vivendi Universal ADSs if you or your broker deposits Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or evidence of rights to receive shares with the custodian. Vivendi Universal ordinary shares deposited in the future with the custodian will be required to be accompanied by certain

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documents, including instruments showing that those shares have been properly transferred or endorsed to the person on whose behalf the deposit is being made.

The custodian will hold all deposited Vivendi Universal ordinary shares for the account of the depository. The custodian will also hold any additional securities, property and cash received on or in substitution for the deposited Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and not distributed as provided in the deposit agreement. The deposited Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and any such additional items are referred to as "deposited securities".

Upon each deposit of shares, receipt of related delivery documentation and compliance with the other provisions of the deposit agreement, including the payment of the fees and expenses and any charges of the depository and any taxes such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or other fees or charges owing, the depository will issue Vivendi Universal ADRs in the name of the person entitled to them evidencing the number of Vivendi Universal ADSs to which that person is entitled. Certificated Vivendi Universal ADRs will be delivered at the depository's corporate trust office to the persons you request.

When you turn in your Vivendi Universal ADSs at the depository's corporate trust office, the depository will, upon payment of certain applicable fees and expenses, charges and taxes, and upon receipt of proper instructions, deliver the underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares to an account designated by you and maintained by Vivendi Universal, in the case of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares in registered form, or transfer the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares to an account of an accredited financial institution on your behalf, in the case of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares in bearer form. The Vivendi Universal ordinary shares underlying the ADSs issued in connection herewith will be in bearer form.

The depository may close the transfer books, at any time or from time to time, when deemed advisable by it in connection with the performance of its duties. However, when it does so, Vivendi Universal ADR holders retain the right to cancel their ADRs and withdraw the underlying deposited securities at any time subject only to:

- temporary delays caused by the closing of the transfer books of the depository or Vivendi Universal or the deposit of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares in connection with voting at a shareholders' meeting,

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or the payment of dividends (it is not aware of any statutory or regulatory limit to the length of time during which Vivendi Universal or the depository can close its respective transfer books in connection with these activities; however, as indicated, we expect that any delay in canceling ADRs and withdrawing the underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares to be temporary);

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- the payment of fees, taxes and similar charges; or
- compliance with any laws or governmental regulations relating to ADRs or to the withdrawal of underlying deposited securities.

The right of Vivendi Universal ADS holders to withdraw underlying deposited securities may not be limited by any other provision of the deposit agreement.

### VOTING RIGHTS

In general, each Vivendi Universal ADS carries the right to cast one vote on matters on which holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares may vote. However, in the case where a quorum of less than 60% is present at a shareholders' meeting, Vivendi Universal's statuts adjust the voting rights of shareholders who own (within the meaning of the statuts and Article L 233-9 of the French commercial code to which those statuts refer) in excess of 2% of the total voting power of Vivendi Universal through the application of a formula designed to limit the voting power of those shareholders to that which they would possess if 100% of the shareholders were present at the meeting at which the vote in question takes place. If you hold ADSs directly or indirectly through a broker or financial institution, this formula will not be applicable to you if you represent when you vote that you do not own in excess of 2% of the total voting power of Vivendi Universal (within the meaning of the statuts and Article L 233-9 of the French commercial code to which those statuts refer). If you own more than 2% (within the meaning of the statuts and Article L 233-9 of the French commercial code to which those statuts refer), you will need to contact the depositary in order to vote; the depositary will forward to Vivendi Universal the information necessary to allow you to vote. The voting instructions that will be furnished to you will explain these procedures.

If you are a Vivendi Universal ADS holder, the depositary will provide you with voting instructions upon its receipt of notice of the meeting, and you may instruct the depositary how to exercise the voting rights for the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares underlying your Vivendi Universal ADSs. Upon receipt of notice of any meeting of holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or other deposited securities sent by Vivendi Universal, the depositary will mail, at Vivendi Universal's expense, the notice to the Vivendi Universal ADR holders as soon as practicable. The notice will contain an English version of the notice received from Vivendi Universal and an English translation of any materials provided to Vivendi Universal ordinary shareholders, or in some cases, English equivalents of those materials, and will describe how you, on or before a certain date, may instruct the depositary to exercise the voting rights for the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares underlying your Vivendi Universal ADSs, including a statement as to how Vivendi Universal ordinary shares for which the depositary receives incomplete voting instructions will be voted. For instructions to be valid, the depositary will be required to receive them on or before the date specified. The depositary will vote or have its agents vote the shares or other deposited securities as you instruct and only as you instruct. The depositary will not itself exercise any voting discretion.

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Vivendi Universal has agreed to deliver voting materials to the depository sufficiently in advance of the meeting to enable the depository to deliver voting materials to you, such that you will have sufficient time to give the depository voting instructions. If you hold Vivendi Universal ADSs through a broker, dealer or other intermediary, however, Vivendi Universal cannot guarantee that your intermediary will send you voting materials in time for you to exercise your voting rights. The depository will not charge Vivendi Universal ADS holders for submitting voting instructions as ADS holders to the depository in connection with shareholders' meetings.

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### RECORD DATES

The depository will fix the dates for determining which of the Vivendi Universal ADS holders will be entitled:

- to receive a cash dividend or other distribution;
  
- to give instructions for the exercise of voting rights at a meeting of holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or other deposited securities; and
  
- to give instructions for granting approvals for proposed amendments to the deposit agreement;

all subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement.

### REPORTS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The depository will deliver to all holders of Vivendi Universal ADSs English translations of all notices and any other communications and reports, including proxy materials, delivered to the holders of the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or, in some cases, English equivalents of those documents. In addition, Vivendi Universal will notify the depository, and the depository will notify the Vivendi Universal ADS holders, of any meeting of Vivendi Universal's shareholders or Vivendi Universal ADS holders, or of any adjourned meeting, provided that the depository receives notice of such meeting from Vivendi Universal. The depository will make available for inspection, at its corporate trust office, English translations of all communications and reports that Vivendi Universal makes available for inspection by holders of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or, in some cases, English equivalents of those documents. Vivendi Universal has agreed to provide the depository sufficient copies of all documents required to be delivered or made available to permit the depository to

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satisfy these obligations.

The depository will also make available for inspection at its corporate trust office books, including the list of holders of receipts, for the registration and transfer of receipts by the Vivendi Universal ADS holders, provided that the inspection is not for the purpose of communicating with Vivendi Universal ADS holders in the interest of a business or object other than Vivendi Universal's business or is for a matter related to the deposit agreement or the Vivendi Universal ADSs.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

Vivendi Universal ADS holders may be charged a fee for each issuance of Vivendi Universal ADSs, including issuances resulting from distributions of shares, rights and other property, and for each surrender of Vivendi Universal ADSs, including if the deposit agreement terminates. The fee in each case shall not be in excess of U.S.\$5.00 for each 100 Vivendi Universal ADSs (or any portion thereof) issued or surrendered. Vivendi Universal ADS holders or persons depositing shares may also be charged for the following expenses:

- stock transfer and other taxes and governmental charges;
- cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery charges;
- transfer or registration fees for the registration or transfer of deposited securities on any applicable register in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of deposited securities;
- expenses of the depository in connection with the conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars; and
- a fee not in excess of U.S.\$0.02 per Vivendi Universal ADS (or portion thereof) for any cash distribution, except for distributions of cash dividends.

Vivendi Universal will pay all other charges and expenses of the depository and any agent of the depository (except the custodian) pursuant to agreements entered into from time to time by Vivendi Universal and the depository. The fees described above may be amended from time to time.

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### PAYMENT OF TAXES

You will be required to pay any tax or other governmental charge payable by the custodian or the depository on any Vivendi Universal ADS or ADR, deposited security or distribution. If you owe any tax or other governmental charge, the depository may deduct the amount of that tax or charge from any cash distribution or sell deposited securities and deduct the amount owing from the net proceeds of such sale. In either case, you will remain liable for any shortfall. Additionally, if any tax or governmental charge is unpaid, the depository may refuse to effect any transfer of a Vivendi Universal ADS or withdrawal of deposited securities (except under limited circumstances mandated by securities regulations) until such payment is made. If the depository sells the deposited securities, it will, if appropriate, reduce the number of Vivendi Universal ADRs to reflect the sale and pay to you any proceeds, or send to you any property, remaining after it has paid the taxes. The depository will use reasonable efforts to assist eligible U.S. residents who request assistance, in recovering amounts to which they may be entitled under some provisions of French law relating to the payment of dividends, including excess withholding and amounts in respect of the avoir fiscal. See "Tax Information".

### RECLASSIFICATIONS, RECAPITALIZATIONS AND MERGERS

If Vivendi Universal takes certain actions that affect the deposited securities, including (1) any change in nominal value or par value, split-up, consolidation or other reclassification of deposited securities or (2) any recapitalization, reorganization, merger, consolidation, liquidation or sale of Vivendi Universal's assets, then the shares or other securities received by the depository will become deposited securities. Any cash received by the depository will be distributed to the extent described above. Each Vivendi Universal ADR will automatically represent its equal share of cash (until distributed) or the new deposited securities, unless additional Vivendi Universal ADRs are distributed pursuant to the following sentence. The depository may execute and deliver additional Vivendi Universal ADRs, as in the case of a distribution of ordinary shares, or ask you to surrender your outstanding Vivendi Universal ADRs in order to provide you with new Vivendi Universal ADRs specifically describing the new deposited securities.

### AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION

In general, Vivendi Universal may agree with the depository to amend the deposit agreement and the Vivendi Universal ADSs without your consent. However, holders of a majority of the Vivendi Universal ADSs must approve in writing any amendment that materially and adversely affects their rights or, with respect to specified provisions of the deposit agreement, any amendment that is adverse to them. Notwithstanding the foregoing, ADS holders do not have the right to approve:

- amendments that are necessary to comply with any applicable laws or regulations, Vivendi Universal's statuts or the rules and regulations of

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the stock exchange on which the ADSs are listed;

- amendments to increase the fees or charges that the depositary may charge to you; and
  
- amendments to change the number of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares that are represented by each ADS.

In situations where no approval is required, Vivendi Universal ADS holders must be given at least 30 days notice of any amendment that imposes or increases any fees or charges (except for taxes and other charges or registration fees, cable, telex or facsimile transmission costs, delivery costs or other such expenses), or affects any substantial existing right of Vivendi Universal ADS holders. If a Vivendi Universal ADS holder continues to hold Vivendi Universal ADSs after being so notified, such holder will be deemed to have agreed to such amendment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an amendment can become effective before notice is given if necessary to ensure compliance with a new law, rule or regulation.

No amendment will impair your right to surrender your Vivendi Universal ADSs and receive the underlying securities, except in order to comply with an applicable law.

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The depositary will terminate the deposit agreement if Vivendi Universal asks it to do so. Vivendi Universal can only do so if the deposited securities are listed on the NYSE or the Nasdaq National Market prior to that termination. The depositary may also terminate the deposit agreement if the depositary has told Vivendi Universal that it would like to resign and Vivendi Universal has not appointed a new depositary bank within 90 days. In that event, Vivendi Universal will use its reasonable best efforts to either:

- enter into a successor depositary agreement having terms no less favorable to the holders of Vivendi Universal ADSs than the previous depositary agreement; or
  
- cause the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares or other deposited securities (which will be distributed to ADS holders upon surrender of their ADSs) to be listed on the NYSE or the Nasdaq National Market.

The depositary will be required to notify you at least 90 days before termination.

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After termination, the depositary and its agents will be required only to collect dividends and other distributions on the deposited securities and deliver ordinary shares and other deposited securities upon cancelation of Vivendi Universal ADSs. After one year from the date of termination, the depositary may sell any remaining deposited securities by public or private sale. After that, the depositary will hold the proceeds of the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the deposit agreement, for the pro rata benefit of the Vivendi Universal ADS holders that have not surrendered their Vivendi Universal ADSs. It will not invest the money and will have no liability for interest. The depositary's only obligations will be to account for the proceeds of the sale and other cash. After termination Vivendi Universal's only obligations under the deposit agreement will be with respect to indemnification and to pay certain amounts to the depositary.

### LIMITATIONS ON OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITY TO VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADS HOLDERS

The deposit agreement expressly limits the obligations and liability of the depositary and its agents. Neither the depositary nor any of its agents will be liable if it:

- is prevented from or hindered in performing any obligation by circumstances beyond its control, including, without limitation, requirements of law, rule, regulation, the terms of the deposited securities and acts of God;
  
- exercises or fails to exercise discretion under the deposit agreement;
  
- performs its obligations without negligence or bad faith;
  
- takes any action or fails to take any action based on advice or information provided by legal counsel, accountants, any person presenting Vivendi Universal ordinary shares for deposit, any holder or any other qualified person; or
  
- relies on any documents it believes in good faith to be genuine and to have been properly executed.

The deposit agreement limits Vivendi Universal's liability and obligations, and those of Vivendi Universal's agents, in the same way.

Neither the depositary nor Vivendi Universal, nor their respective agents, will be obligated to appear in, prosecute or defend any action, suit or other proceeding in respect of any deposited securities or the ADSs that in the



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opinion of Vivendi Universal or the depositary, respectively, may lead it to incur expense or liability, unless indemnity satisfactory to it against all expenses (including fees and disbursements of counsel) and liability is furnished as often as it requires.

The depositary will not be responsible for a failure to carry out instructions to vote the deposited securities (provided it performs its obligations in good faith), the matter on which any vote is cast or the effect of the vote.

The depositary may own and deal in any class of Vivendi Universal securities.

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### DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST IN VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS

Vivendi Universal may from time to time request Vivendi Universal ADS holders to provide information as to the capacity in which the holders own or owned Vivendi Universal ADSs and regarding the identity of any other persons then or previously interested in the Vivendi Universal ADSs as to the nature of such interest and various other matters. The depositary will use reasonable efforts to comply with written instructions received from Vivendi Universal requesting that the depositary forward any such requests to the Vivendi Universal ADS holders and to forward to Vivendi Universal any responses to such requests received by the depositary.

Each Vivendi Universal ADS holder will be required to comply with Vivendi Universal's statuts, as they may be amended from time to time, and French law, if applicable, with respect to the disclosure requirements regarding ownership of Vivendi Universal's shares, all as if such ADSs were, for this purpose, the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares represented thereby. For a description of provisions of French law and Vivendi Universal's statuts that impose disclosure obligations, see "Vivendi Universal Capital and Statuts -- Organizational Document of Vivendi Universal -- Anti-Takeover Effects", and "-- Certain Differences Between French and Canadian Law -- Take-Over Bids and Compulsory Acquisition of Shares; Anti-Takeover Provisions". In order to facilitate compliance with those requirements, Vivendi Universal ADS holders will be required to deliver any required information to the depositary and Vivendi Universal. Vivendi Universal will, as soon as practicable, forward the information, if applicable, to the CMF or other French authorities.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPOSITARY ACTIONS

Before the depositary will issue or register transfer of an ADR, make a distribution on an ADR, or make a withdrawal of shares, the depositary may require:

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- payment of stock transfer or other taxes or other governmental charges and transfer or registration fees charged by third parties for the transfer of any shares or other deposited securities;
- production of satisfactory proof of the identity and genuineness of any signature or other information it deems necessary; and
- compliance with regulations it may establish, from time to time, consistent with the deposit agreement, including presentation of transfer documents.

The depository may refuse to deliver, transfer, or register transfers of Vivendi Universal ADRs generally when the books of the depository or Vivendi Universal are closed, or at any time if the depository deems it advisable to do so.

You will have the right to cancel your Vivendi Universal ADSs and withdraw the underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares at any time except in circumstances in which the depository may restrict the withdrawal of deposited securities. See "-- Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation".

### PRE-RELEASE OF ADRS

In certain circumstances, subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement, the depository may issue Vivendi Universal ADRs before deposit of the underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares. This is called a pre-release of the Vivendi Universal ADRs. The depository may also deliver Vivendi Universal ordinary shares upon cancellation of pre-released Vivendi Universal ADRs (even if the Vivendi Universal ADRs are canceled before the pre-release transaction has been closed out). A pre-release is closed out as soon as the underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares are delivered to the depository. The depository may receive Vivendi

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Universal ADRs instead of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares to close out a pre-release. The depository may pre-release Vivendi Universal ADRs only under the following conditions:

- before or at the time of the pre-release, the party to whom the pre-release is being made must:

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- represent to the depository in writing that it or its customer owns the shares or Vivendi Universal ADRs to be deposited;
  
- assign all beneficial ownership of the shares or Vivendi Universal ADRs to the depository; and
  
- agree to not take any action with respect to the shares or Vivendi Universal ADRs that is inconsistent with the transfer of beneficial ownership;
  
- the pre-release must be fully collateralized with cash or other collateral that the depository considers appropriate; and
  
- the depository must be able to close out the pre-release on not more than five business days' notice.

In addition, the depository will limit the number of Vivendi Universal ADRs that may be outstanding at any time as a result of pre-release, although the depository may disregard the limit from time to time, if it deems it appropriate to do so.

### RESALE OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSS

#### Canada

Prior to the completion of the merger transactions, Vivendi, Vivendi Universal Holdings and Vivendi Universal Exchangeco applied for and received rulings or orders of certain securities regulatory authorities in Canada to permit the issuance of Vivendi Universal ADSs upon the exchange of exchangeable shares and the first resale of those securities by persons other than a "control person" on an exchange or market outside Canada and exempting Vivendi Universal Exchangeco and certain insiders of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco from various ongoing Canadian disclosure and other requirements.

#### United States

The Vivendi Universal ADSs into which the exchangeable shares are exchangeable and the Vivendi Universal shares underlying the Vivendi Universal ADSs into which the exchangeable shares are exchangeable are freely transferable unless the holder is deemed to be an "affiliate" of Vivendi Universal under the

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Securities Act. Persons who may be affiliates of Vivendi Universal for those purposes generally include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with, Vivendi Universal and would not include shareholders who are not officers, directors or principal shareholders of Vivendi Universal.

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### VIVENDI UNIVERSAL CAPITAL AND STATUTS

#### SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION

##### GENERAL

As of July 25, 2001, Vivendi Universal had 1,086,593,601 ordinary shares outstanding. Vivendi Universal estimates that as of that date, approximately 37.7% of its shares traded on the Paris Bourse were held by French residents and approximately 24.5% by residents of the United States (including 6.2% held by members of the Bronfman family and trusts controlled by them).

All of the outstanding ordinary shares are fully paid. As of July 25, 2001 Vivendi Universal had approximately 68,760,561 ordinary shares in treasury, with an approximate book value of E4.9 billion. All of these ordinary shares were issued to Vivendi Universal and were fully paid. Its ordinary shares have a nominal value of E5.50 per share. Vivendi Universal's statuts provide that ordinary shares may be held in registered or bearer form, at the option of the shareholder.

As of July 31, 2001, there were 1,194 registered holders of ADSs holding a total of 121,494,396 ADSs.

#### UNDERTAKINGS TO INCREASE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL'S SHARE CAPITAL

Vivendi Universal has undertaken to increase its capital in connection with warrants, options, convertible bonds and exchangeable shares.

- Warrants -- In May 1997, Vivendi issued bonus subscription warrants to its shareholders. As of December 31, 2000, 106,036,727 of the warrants were outstanding and exercisable, at a price of E137.0 per 40 warrants, for 3.05 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares per 40 warrants. On May 2, 2001, those warrants expired and no more warrants are outstanding and exercisable;

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- Convertible bonds -- In January 1999, Vivendi issued 6,028,369 bonds to the public. Each bond is convertible into 3.047 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares. As of December 31, 2000, 6,024,347 of these bonds were outstanding and convertible into a total of 18,356,185 ordinary shares (which may be treasury or newly-issued shares); and as of June 26, 2001, 6,024,329 of these bonds were outstanding and convertible into a total of 18,356,131 ordinary shares (which may be treasury or newly-issued shares). The bonds are scheduled to be redeemed in 2003;
  
- Vivendi Environnement convertible bonds -- In April 1999, Vivendi Environnement issued 10,516,606 bonds to the public. Each bond is convertible into 3.047 ordinary shares of Vivendi Universal or Vivendi Environnement. As of December 31, 2000, 5,331,135 of these bonds were outstanding and convertible into a total of 16,243,969 shares (which may be treasury or newly-issued shares); and as of June 26, 2001, 5,331,126 of these bonds were outstanding and convertible into a total of 16,243,941 shares (which may be treasury or newly-issued shares). The bonds are scheduled to be redeemed in 2005;
  
- Options granted pursuant to Vivendi Universal share subscription plans -- As of December 31, 2000, there were outstanding options to subscribe for 2,804,857 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares; and as of June 26, 2001, there were outstanding options to subscribe for 2,644,772 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares, in each case granted to Vivendi Universal's executive officers, management and employees pursuant to Vivendi Universal's share subscription plans;
  
- Convertible bonds -- In connection with the merger transactions, Vivendi Universal issued on December 8, 2000, bonds redeemable into 401,582,689 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares. These bonds were or are to be redeemed for (1) the ADSs of Vivendi Universal received by holders of Seagram common shares on closing of the merger, (2) ADSs of Vivendi Universal to be issued to holders of exchangeable shares of Vivendi Universal Exchangeco Inc. when such holders exchange such shares from time to time, (3) ADSs of Vivendi Universal to be issued to holders of stock options or stock appreciation rights of Seagram on exercise of such options or rights, and (4) ADSs of Vivendi Universal to be issued to holders of other convertible securities of Seagram, such as the ACES, on conversion of such securities. As of December 31, 2000, bonds redeemable into 82,051,273 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares were outstanding. As of June 26, 2001, bonds redeemable into 53,725,827 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares were outstanding. The number has decreased because Vivendi

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Universal has repurchased most of the ACES, some of the exchangeable shares have been exchanged and some of the options have been exercised.

Under the French commercial code, shareholders of French companies such as Vivendi Universal have certain rights to purchase, on a pro rata basis, securities issued by the company.

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### OPTIONS TO PURCHASE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SECURITIES

Vivendi Universal has several share purchase option plans for the benefit of its executive officers, management and other staff. As of June 26, 2001, options to purchase approximately 42,563,725 Vivendi Universal ordinary shares were outstanding pursuant to these plans. The average expiration date of these options was July 2006 and the average exercise price was E51.24.

### HISTORY OF SHARE CAPITAL

The table below sets forth the history of the share capital of Vivendi Universal, S.A., formerly known as Sofiee S.A. Sofiee was a shell company incorporated in 1987, and on December 8, 2000 it was the recipient of all the assets in connection with the merger transactions and renamed Vivendi Universal.

MEETING DATE -----	OPERATION -----	NUMBER OF SHARES ISSUED -----	NOMINAL VALUE OF THE SHARES -----	NOMINAL VALUE OF THE CAPITAL INCREASE -----	TOTAL AMOUNT CAPITAL S -----
12/17/87	Formation.....	2,500	FF100	FF250,000.00	2
5/14/98	Capital increase.....	16,784,000	100	1,678,400,000.00	1,678,6
6/15/00	Conversion of the capital to euros.....	0	E16	E0.00	268,5
6/15/00	Capital increase.....	0	16.5	0.00	276,9
6/15/00	Three-for-one stock split.....	0	5.5	0.00	276,9
12/08/00	Merger Transactions.....	1,029,666,247	5.5	5,663,164,358.50	5,940,1
1/18/01	Capital increase Group savings Plan 3rd block 2000.....	343,127	5.5	1,887,198.50	5,946,3
1/26/01	Bonds redemption, warrants conversion, exercise of subscription option.....	782,696	5.5	4,304,828.00	5,944,4
4/24/01	Bonds redemption, warrants conversion, exercise of subscription option.....	25,026,898	5.5	137,647,939.00	6,083,981,
4/26/01	Capital increase Group savings Plan 1st block 2001.....	350,392	5.5	1,927,156.00	6,085,908,
6/28/01	Bonds redemption, warrants conversion, exercise of subscription option.....	11,448,920	5.5	62,969,060.00	6,148,877,
6/28/01	Cancelation - consolidation of bare legal and beneficial ownership rights.....	-10,301,924	5.5	-56,680,582.00	6,092,217,
6/28/01	Cancelation of Treasury shares.....	-22,000,000	5.5	-121,000,000.00	5,971,217,

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7/25/01	Capital increase Group Savings Plan 2nd block 2001.....	917,745	5.5	5,047,597.50	5,976,264,
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On June 28, 2001, the Vivendi Universal board authorized an increase of 11,448,920 shares in connection with exercises of options and warrants for ordinary shares. On the same date, the Vivendi Universal board authorized the cancelation of 22,000,000 treasury shares and 10,301,924 ordinary shares originally set aside to satisfy exchange rights in connection with the merger transactions, reducing overall the number of outstanding shares by approximately 2%.

More than 10% of Vivendi Universal's share capital has been paid for with assets other than cash on one occasion in the past five years: when Vivendi Universal issued 1,029,666,247 of its ordinary shares in December 2000 in connection with the merger transactions.

As of June 30, 2001, Vivendi Universal had net outstanding indebtedness of approximately E23 billion, excluding Seagram net indebtedness which is expected to be paid down with the net proceeds of the

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sale of the Spirits and Wine business, none of which was secured or guaranteed. Based on the price of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares on June 30, 2001, Vivendi Universal had an equity market capitalization on that date of E74.8 billion.

ORGANIZATIONAL DOCUMENT OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES

Under Article 2 of its statuts, the corporate purpose of Vivendi Universal is to engage in all communications activities and all activities related to the environment, to manage, acquire and sell securities of other companies and to engage in any transactions related to the foregoing purposes.

DIRECTORS

Under the French commercial code, each director must be a shareholder of the company. Vivendi Universal's statuts provide that a director must own at least 750 shares of the company for as long as he or she serves as a director.

The French commercial code provides that each director is eligible for

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reappointment upon the expiration of his or her term of office. Vivendi Universal's statuts fix the term of reappointment at four years, provided that no more than one-fifth of the directors may be 70 or older. No individual director may be over 75.

Under the French commercial code, any transaction directly or indirectly between a company and a member of its board of directors and/or its managing directors or one of its shareholders holding more than 5% of the voting power of the company (or if such shareholder is a legal entity, the entity's parent, if any), if any, that cannot be reasonably considered to be in the ordinary course of business of the company and/or is not at arm's-length, is subject to the board of directors' prior consent. Any such transaction concluded without the prior consent of the board of directors can be nullified if it causes prejudice to the company. The interested member of the board of directors or managing director can be held liable on this basis. The statutory auditor must be informed of the transaction within one month following its conclusion and must prepare a special report to be submitted to the shareholders for approval at their next meeting. In the event the transaction is not ratified by the shareholders at a shareholders' meeting, it will remain enforceable by third parties against the company, but the company may in turn hold the interested member of the board of directors and, in some circumstances, the other members of the board of directors, liable for any damages it may suffer as a result. In addition, the transaction may be canceled if it is fraudulent. Where a contract or transaction is proposed that, in the ordinary course of the corporation's business, would not require approval by the directors or shareholders, the interested director or officer shall disclose in writing to the corporation or request to have entered in the minutes of meetings of directors, the nature and the extent of the interest promptly after the director or officer becomes aware of the contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction. Moreover, certain transactions between a corporation and a member of its board of directors who is a natural person and/or its managing directors, if any, are prohibited under the French commercial code.

Vivendi Universal's directors are not authorized, in the absence of an independent quorum, to vote compensation to themselves or other directors.

### ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS

#### General

In accordance with the French commercial code, there are two types of shareholders' general meetings: ordinary and extraordinary.

Ordinary general meetings of shareholders are required for matters that are not specifically reserved by law to extraordinary general meetings, such as:

- approving annual financial statements (individual and consolidated);
- electing, replacing and removing members of the board of directors;
- appointing independent auditors;
- declaring dividends or authorizing dividends to be paid in shares; and
- issuing debt securities.



Extraordinary general meetings of shareholders are required for approval of matters such as amendments to the statutes, including any amendment required in connection with extraordinary corporate actions.

Extraordinary corporate actions also include:

- changing the company's name or corporate purpose;
- increasing or decreasing our share capital;
- creating a new class of equity securities;
- authorizing the issuance of investment certificates or convertible or exchangeable securities;
- establishing any other rights to equity securities;
- selling or transferring substantially all of our assets; and
- the voluntary liquidation of the company.

#### Shareholders' Meetings

The French commercial code requires the Vivendi Universal board of directors to convene an annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders for approval of the annual accounts. This meeting must be held within six months of the end of each fiscal year. This period may be extended by an order of the President of the Tribunal de Commerce. The board of directors may also convene an ordinary or extraordinary meeting of shareholders upon proper notice at any time during the year. If the board of directors fails to convene a shareholders' meeting, Vivendi Universal's independent auditors or a court-appointed agent may call the meeting. Any of the following may request the court to appoint an agent:

- one or several shareholders holding at least 5% of Vivendi Universal's share capital, in the case of a general meeting, or 5% of a specific category of shares, in the case of a special meeting;
- the Employee Committee in cases of emergency;
- designated representatives or any interested party in cases of emergency;
- so long as the company remains listed on the Paris Bourse, certain duly qualified associations of shareholders who have held their shares in registered form for at least two years and who together hold at least 2%

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of the voting rights of Vivendi Universal; or

- in a bankruptcy, the liquidator or court-appointed agent may also call a shareholders' meeting in some instances.

Shareholders holding more than 50% of Vivendi Universal's share capital or voting rights may also convene a shareholders' meeting after a public offer or a sale of a controlling stake of Vivendi Universal's capital.

### Notice of Shareholders' Meetings

Vivendi Universal must announce general meetings at least 30 days in advance by means of a preliminary notice published in the Bulletin des Annonces Legales Obligatoires (the "BALO"). The preliminary notice must first be sent to the Commission des Operations de Bourse (the "COB"). The COB also recommends that the preliminary notice be published in a financial newspaper of national circulation in France. The preliminary notice must disclose, among other things, the time, date, and place of the meeting, whether the meeting will be ordinary or extraordinary, the agenda, a draft of the resolutions to be submitted to the shareholders, a description of the procedures which holders of bearer shares must follow to attend the meeting, the procedure for voting by mail, and a statement informing the shareholders that they may propose additional resolutions to the board of directors within ten days of the publication of the notice.

Vivendi Universal must send a final notice containing the agenda and other information about the meeting at least 15 days prior to the meeting or at least six days prior to the resumption of any meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum. The final notice must be sent by mail to all registered shareholders who have held shares for more than one month prior to the date of the preliminary notice. The final notice must also be published in the BALO and in a newspaper authorized to publish legal announcements in the local administrative department in which Vivendi Universal is registered, with prior notice having been given to the COB.

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In general, shareholders can take action at shareholders' meetings only on matters listed in the agenda for the meeting. One exception to this rule is that shareholders may take action with respect to the dismissal of members of the board of directors and various other matters regardless of whether these actions are on the agenda. Additional resolutions to be submitted for approval by the shareholders at the meeting may be proposed to the board of directors (within ten days of the publication of the preliminary notice in the BALO) by:

- one or several shareholders holding a specified percentage of shares (as of today 0.5%), or
- a duly qualified association of shareholders who have held their shares in registered form for at least two years and who together hold at least a specified percentage of Vivendi Universal's voting rights (as of today 1%).

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The board of directors must submit properly proposed resolutions to a vote of the shareholders.

Before a meeting of shareholders, any shareholder may submit written questions to the board of directors relating to the agenda for the meeting. The management board must respond to these questions during the meeting.

### Attendance and Voting at Shareholders' Meetings

Each share confers on the shareholder the right to cast one vote, subject to certain limited exceptions under Vivendi Universal's statuts. Shareholders may attend ordinary meetings and extraordinary meetings and exercise their voting rights subject to the conditions specified in the French commercial code and our statuts. There is no requirement that shareholders have a minimum number of shares in order to attend or to be represented at an ordinary or extraordinary general meeting.

To participate in any general meeting, a holder of shares held in registered form must have shares registered in his or her name in a shareholder account maintained by Vivendi Universal or on its behalf by an agent appointed by Vivendi Universal at least one day prior to the date set for the meeting. A holder of bearer shares must obtain a certificate from the accredited intermediary with whom the holder has deposited his or her shares. This certificate must indicate the number of bearer shares the holder owns and must state that these shares are not transferable until the time fixed for the meeting. The holder must deposit this certificate at the place specified in the notice of the meeting at least one day before the meeting.

### Proxies and Votes by Mail

In general, all shareholders who have properly registered their shares or duly presented a certificate from their accredited financial intermediary may participate in general meetings. Shareholders may participate in general meetings either in person or by proxy. Shareholders may vote in person, by proxy or by mail.

Proxies will be sent to any shareholder on request. To be counted, those proxies must be received at Vivendi Universal's registered office, or at any other address indicated on the notice convening the meeting, prior to the date of the meeting. A shareholder may grant proxies to his or her spouse or to another shareholder. A shareholder that is a corporation may grant proxies to a legal representative. Alternatively, the shareholder may send a blank proxy without nominating any representative. In this case, the chairman of the meeting will vote blank proxies in favor of all resolutions proposed by the management board and against all others.

With respect to votes by mail, Vivendi Universal is required to send shareholders a voting form. The completed form must be returned to Vivendi Universal at least three days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting.

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### Quorum

The French commercial code requires that 25% of the shares entitled to voting rights must be represented by shareholders present in person or voting by

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mail or by proxy to fulfill the quorum requirement for:

- an ordinary general meeting; or
- an extraordinary general meeting where an increase in Vivendi Universal's share capital is proposed through incorporation of reserves, profits or share premium.

The quorum requirement is one-third of the shares entitled to voting rights, on the same basis, for any other extraordinary general meeting.

If a quorum is not present at a meeting, the meeting is adjourned. When an adjourned meeting is resumed, there is no quorum requirement for an ordinary meeting or for an extraordinary general meeting where an increase in Vivendi Universal's share capital is proposed through incorporation of reserves, profits or share premium. However, only questions that are on the agenda of the adjourned meeting may be discussed and voted upon. In the case of any other reconvened extraordinary general meeting, shareholders representing at least 25% of outstanding voting rights must be present in person or be voting by mail or proxy for a quorum. If a quorum is not present, the reconvened meeting may be adjourned for a maximum of two months. Any deliberation by the shareholders that takes place without a quorum is void.

### Majority

A simple majority of shareholders may pass any resolution on matters required to be considered at an ordinary general meeting, or concerning a capital increase by incorporation of reserves, profits or share premium at an extraordinary general meeting. At any other extraordinary general meeting, a two-thirds majority of the shareholder votes cast is required.

A unanimous shareholder vote is required to increase liabilities of shareholders.

Abstention from voting by those present or those represented by proxy or voting mail is counted as a vote against the resolution submitted to the shareholder vote.

In general, a shareholder is entitled to one vote per share at any general meeting. Under the French commercial code, shares of a company held by entities controlled directly or indirectly by that company are not entitled to voting rights and are not considered for quorum purposes.

### LIMITATIONS ON RIGHT TO OWN SECURITIES

Vivendi Universal's statuts contain no provisions that limit the right of shareholders to own Vivendi Universal's securities or hold or exercise voting rights associated with those securities, except as described under "-- Anti-Takeover Provisions".

### ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

Vivendi Universal's statuts provide that any person or group that fails to notify the company within 15 days of acquiring or disposing of 0.5% or any multiple of 0.5% of our shares may be deprived of voting rights for shares in excess of the unreported fraction. Vivendi Universal's statuts also adjust the voting rights of shareholders who own (within the meaning of the statuts and Article L 233-9 of the French commercial code to which those statuts refer) in excess of 2% of the total voting power of Vivendi Universal through the

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application of a formula designed to limit the voting power of these shareholders to that which they would possess if 100% of the shareholders were present at the meeting at which the vote in question takes place. This last provision is not applicable to any shareholders' meeting where a quorum of 60% or more is present.

### ANTI-TAKEOVER EFFECTS OF APPLICABLE LAW REGULATIONS

In addition, the French commercial code provides that any individual or entity, acting alone or in concert with others, that becomes the owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 5%, 10%, 20%, one-third, 50% or two-

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thirds of the outstanding shares or voting rights of a listed company in France, such as Vivendi Universal, or that increases or decreases its shareholding or voting rights above or below any of those percentages, must notify Vivendi Universal within 15 calendar days of the date it crosses such thresholds of the number of shares it holds and their voting rights. The individual or entity must also notify the Conseil des Marchés Financiers ("CMF") within five trading days of the date it crosses these thresholds.

French law and COB regulations impose additional reporting requirements on persons who acquire more than 10% or 20% of the outstanding shares or voting rights of a listed company. These persons must file a report with the company, the COB and the CMF within fifteen days of the date they cross the threshold. In the report, the acquiror must specify its intentions for the following 12-month period, including whether or not it intends to continue its purchases, to acquire control of the company in question or to nominate candidates for the board of directors. The CMF makes the notice public. The acquiror must also publish a press release stating its intentions in a financial newspaper of national circulation in France. The acquiror may amend its stated intentions, provided that it does so on the basis of significant changes in its own situation or that of its shareholders. Upon any change of intention, it must file a new report.

Under CMF regulations, and subject to limited exemptions granted by the CMF, any person or persons acting in concert that own in excess of one-third of the share capital or voting rights of a French listed company must initiate a public tender offer for the balance of the share capital of such company.

To permit holders to give the required notice, Vivendi Universal is required to publish in the BALO no later than 15 calendar days after the annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders information with respect to the total number of voting rights outstanding as of the date of such meeting. In addition, if the number of outstanding voting rights changes by 5% or more between two annual ordinary general meetings, Vivendi Universal is required to publish in the BALO, within 15 calendar days of such change, the number of voting rights outstanding and provide the CMF with written notice of such information. The CMF publishes the total number of voting rights so notified by all listed companies in a weekly notice (avis), noting the date each such number was last updated.

If any person fails to comply with the legal notification requirement, the shares or voting rights in excess of the relevant threshold will be deprived of voting rights for all shareholders' meetings until the end of a two-year period following the date on which their owner complies with the notification requirements. In addition, any shareholder who fails to comply with these requirements may have all or part of its voting rights suspended for up to five years by the Commercial Court at the request of the chairman, any shareholder or the COB, and may be subject to a fine.

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### CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRENCH AND CANADIAN LAW

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

##### Canada

Under the Canada Business Corporations Act, or the CBCA, directors may be elected for a term expiring not later than the third annual meeting of shareholders following their election. If no term is specified, a director's term expires at the next annual meeting of shareholders. A director may be nominated for re-election to the board of directors at the end of the director's term.

##### France

Under the French commercial code, each director must be a shareholder of the corporation. The French commercial code provides that each director is eligible for reappointment upon the expiration of his or her term of office.

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#### ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

##### Canada

Shareholders of a corporation governed by the CBCA elect directors by ordinary resolution at each annual meeting of shareholders at which such an election is required. Under the CBCA, shareholders may remove any director before the expiration of his or her term of office and may elect any qualified person in such director's stead for the remainder of such term by a resolution passed by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of shareholders called for that purpose. Under the CBCA, vacancies that exist on the board of directors may be filled by the board if the remaining directors constitute a quorum. In the absence of a quorum, the remaining directors call a meeting of shareholders to fill the vacancy.

##### France

Under the French commercial code, removal of members of the board of directors will not subject the company to liability unless the removed director shows that his or her removal was done in an injurious or vexatious manner. As required by the French commercial code, in the case of a vacancy resulting from the resignation or death of a member of the board of directors, the remaining members may fill the vacancy by appointing a new member of the board, subject to ratification by the shareholders at the next ordinary general meeting. The employee-shareholders representative on the board of directors loses his or her office in the case of a termination of his or her employment agreement or, as the case may be, if he or she ceases to be a shareholder. The vacancy of the employee-shareholder representative may be filled by the Board of Directors subject to ratification by the shareholders.

#### SHAREHOLDER NOMINATIONS

##### Canada

Any shareholder of a corporation governed by the CBCA may make nominations

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at a shareholder meeting for the election of directors. Such a nomination may be made as a shareholder proposal that is included in the corporation's proxy material if the proposal is signed by holders of not less than 5% of the shares of any class entitled to vote at the meeting to which the proposal is presented. Shareholders that provide their own proxy materials may also independently solicit proxies for the election to the board of directors of nominees other than those presented by management.

France

Under the French commercial code, shareholders can nominate individuals for election to a company's board of directors at an ordinary general shareholders' meeting if the election of directors is part of the agenda for the shareholders' meeting. However, under the French commercial code, shareholders cannot elect a new director at an ordinary general shareholders' meeting if the agenda for the meeting does not include the election of directors, unless such nomination is necessary to fill a vacancy due to the previous removal of a director. In any case, the nomination must contain the name, age, professional references and professional activity of the nominee for the past five years, if any, the occupation within the company as well as the number of the company's shares owned by such candidate, if any. This information must be made available to shareholders by the company's board of directors no less than 15 days before the meeting. If the agenda for the shareholder's meeting includes the election of members of the board of directors, any shareholder may nominate a candidate for election to the board at the shareholders' meeting, even if the shareholder has not followed established nomination procedures.

### SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS AND QUORUM

Canada

Under the CBCA, directors of a corporation must call an annual meeting not later than 18 months after the corporation comes into existence and thereafter not later than 15 months after the last preceding annual meeting.

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The CBCA provides that a board of directors may call special shareholder meetings at any time and must call such a meeting at the request of holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares of the corporation that carry the right to vote at the meeting sought. If the board of directors fails to call a properly requested meeting within 21 days after receiving the request, any shareholder who signed the request may call the meeting.

All shareholder meetings must be held in Canada. Notice of the time and place of a meeting must be sent not less than 21 nor more than 50 days before the meeting to each shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting, each director of the corporation and the corporation's auditors. On the application of a director or a shareholder entitled to vote at a meeting, a court may order a shareholder meeting to be held.

France

See "-- Organizational Document of Vivendi Universal -- Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings".

### PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

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### Canada

Under the CBCA, holders of a class of shares of a corporation have, subject to the rights, privileges and restrictions attaching to that class, the right to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the corporation's board of directors. A corporation may pay a dividend by issuing fully paid shares of the corporation. A corporation may also pay a dividend in money or property unless there are reasonable grounds for believing that:

- the corporation is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
- the realizable value of the corporation's assets would as a result of the dividend be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and the stated capital of all classes.

### France

Net income in each fiscal year, after deductions for depreciation and provisions, as increased or reduced, as the case may be, for profit or loss carried forward from prior years, less any contributions to legal reserves, constitutes the distributable profits (benefice distribuable) available for distribution to the shareholders of a French company as dividends, subject to requirements of French law and the company's statuts.

Under the French commercial code, a company is required to allocate five percent of its net profits in each fiscal year to a legal fund until the amount in such reserve is equal to 10% of the nominal amount of the outstanding share capital. The legal reserve is distributable only upon the liquidation of the company.

Except in the case of a decrease in share capital, no distribution may be made to shareholders if as a result of such distribution, the shareholders' equity would fall below the amount of the share capital increased by those reserves that may not be distributed according to applicable legal provisions or the company's statuts. The amount of dividends is fixed at the general shareholders' meeting at which the annual accounts are approved, following the recommendation of the board of directors. The methods of payment of dividends are determined by the general shareholders' meeting or by the board of directors in the absence of a decision by the shareholders.

If the company has earned a profit since the end of the preceding fiscal year, as shown on an interim balance sheet certified by the company's auditors, the board of directors has the authority, subject to the French commercial code and regulations, to distribute interim dividends to the extent of such profit prior to the approval of the annual financial statements by the shareholders.

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### PREFERENTIAL SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

#### Canada

Under the CBCA, if a corporation's charter so provides, no shares of a class may be issued, except in limited circumstances, unless the shares have first been offered to shareholders holding shares of that class on a pro rata basis, at such price and on such terms as those shares are to be offered to others.



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France

See "Securities -- Description of Vivendi Universal Ordinary Shares -- Preferential Subscription Rights".

### TAKE-OVER BIDS AND COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF SHARES; ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

Canada

If a share acquisition constitutes a "take-over bid" and is not otherwise exempt, it must be made to all holders of the relevant class by way of a formal offer and offering circular in the form prescribed under Canadian securities legislation and the CBCA. For these purposes, a "take-over bid" includes any offer to a Canadian resident to acquire a number of voting securities which, when added to the existing holdings of the offeror and its joint actors, would constitute 10% or more of that class of securities. The bid must remain open for a period of 35 days and, if the consideration offered under the bid includes shares, the bid documents must contain a prospectus-like disclosure with respect to the issuer of the shares. There are several exemptions under which an offer that constitutes a "take-over bid" may be made on an "exempt basis"; that is, without that offer having to be extended to all security holders. The most frequently used exemptions are:

- the private purchase exemption, which permits acquisitions of any number of securities in private agreements with not more than 5 persons or companies if the value of the consideration does not exceed 115% of the market price of the class of securities at the date of purchase; and
- normal course purchases in any 12-month period through the facilities of a stock exchange of up to 5% of the class of securities outstanding at the commencement of such period at prices not in excess of the market price at the date of acquisition.

Under the CBCA, if, within 120 days of a take-over bid, the holders of 90% of the shares of any class, excluding shares held by or on behalf of the offeror, accept the take-over bid of that offeror, the offeror is entitled to acquire the remaining shares of that class. The holders of the shares not tendered to the take-over bid may elect to transfer the shares to the offeror on the terms of the take-over bid or to demand payment for the fair value of those shares.

The securities laws and policies of certain Canadian provinces regulate take-over bids and related transactions involving Canadian public companies, including bids for securities of a corporation by its insiders, bids by a corporation to acquire its own securities, going private transactions in which the interests of shareholders would be terminated in certain circumstances and transactions between a corporation and persons related to the corporation. Depending on the circumstances, these laws and policies seek to enhance minority shareholder protections by providing for such things as independent valuations, approval by a majority of the minority shareholders concerned and enhanced disclosure, and by recommending the use of independent directors to review those matters.

France

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See "-- Anti-Takeover Effects of Applicable Law and Regulations".

### TRANSACTIONS WITH INTERESTED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

#### Canada

Under the CBCA, contracts or transactions in which a director or officer has an interest are not invalid because of that interest, provided that the director or officer who is party to a material contract or transaction discloses his or her interest in writing to the corporation or requests to have entered in the minutes of meetings of directors the nature and extent of his or her interest. If the interest exists, the director generally may not vote on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction. The contract is not void or voidable by reason

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only of the relationship if such interest is properly disclosed, the contract is approved by the other directors or by the shareholders and the contract was fair and reasonable to the corporation at the time it was approved.

Where a contract or transaction is proposed that, in the ordinary course of the corporation's business, would not require approval by the directors or shareholders, the interested director or officer shall disclose in writing to the corporation or request to have entered in the minutes of meetings of directors, the nature and the extent of the interest promptly after the director or officer becomes aware of the contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction.

#### France

See "-- Organizational Document of Vivendi Universal -- Directors".

### EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The French commercial code currently does not limit the right of nonresidents of France or non-French persons to own and vote shares. However, nonresidents of France must file an administrative notice with French authorities in connection with the acquisition of a controlling interest in Vivendi Universal. Under existing administrative rulings, ownership of 20% or more of Vivendi Universal's share capital or voting rights is regarded as a controlling interest, but a lower percentage might be held to be a controlling interest in some circumstances, depending upon factors such as:

- the acquiring party's intentions;
- the acquiring party's ability to elect directors; and
- financial reliance by Vivendi Universal on the acquiring party.

French exchange control regulations currently do not limit the amount of payments that Vivendi Universal may remit to nonresidents of France. Laws and regulations concerning foreign exchange controls do require, however, that all payments or transfers of funds made by a French resident to a nonresident be handled by an accredited intermediary. In France, all registered banks and most credit establishments are accredited intermediaries.

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TAX INFORMATION

CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF REDEEMING OR EXCHANGING EXCHANGEABLE SHARES AND OF HOLDING VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSs

The summary that follows sets out the material consequences under the Income Tax Act (Canada), or the Canadian Tax Act, that will generally apply (i) upon the redemption or exchange of exchangeable shares for Vivendi Universal ADSs or (ii) by reason of holding Vivendi Universal ADSs, to a holder of exchangeable shares or Vivendi Universal ADSs respectively who, for purposes of Canadian Tax Act at all relevant times;

- holds the exchangeable shares and Vivendi Universal ADSs as "capital property";
- deals at arm's length with, and is not "affiliated" with, any of Seagram, Vivendi Universal, Vivendi Universal Holdings or Vivendi Universal Exchangeco and in respect of whom Vivendi Universal is not a "foreign affiliate"; and
- is a resident of Canada

and constitutes an opinion of Blakes, Cassels & Graydon LLP.

This summary does not consider and no opinion is given as to the consequences under the Canadian Tax Act or otherwise of acquiring, holding or disposing of exchangeable shares except by way of redemption or exchange for Vivendi Universal ADSs.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Canadian Tax Act and the regulations thereunder, the administrative and assessing policies and practices published by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) prior to today and specific proposals to amend the Canadian Tax Act and regulations thereunder publicly announced by or on behalf of the Canadian Minister of Finance prior to today (referred to as the tax proposals). No assurances can be given that the tax proposals will be enacted in the form announced or at all.

This summary does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law or administrative practice, other than the tax proposals, nor does it take into account provincial or territorial taxes or taxes of countries other than Canada. For purposes of this summary, unless otherwise defined, terms which appear in

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quotation marks have the meanings given to them by the relevant provisions of the Canadian Tax Act or the tax proposals.

THIS DISCUSSION IS A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE REDEMPTION OR EXCHANGE OF EXCHANGEABLE SHARES OR THE HOLDING OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSs AND DOES NOT DEAL WITH ALL POSSIBLE TAX CONSEQUENCES. WE HAVE NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT YOUR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND DO NOT ADDRESS CONSEQUENCES WHICH MAY BE PARTICULAR TO YOU UNDER PROVISIONS OF CANADIAN INCOME TAX LAW. THEREFORE, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR CONSEQUENCES TO YOU OF THE REDEMPTION OR EXCHANGE OF EXCHANGEABLE SHARES OR HOLDING THE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSs.

For purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, all amounts relating to Vivendi Universal ADSs must be expressed in Canadian dollars. Amounts denominated in euros or U.S. dollars must be converted into Canadian dollars based on the euro or U.S. dollar exchange rate generally prevailing at the time such amounts arise.

In preparing this summary, it has been assumed that the obligations set out in the documents governing the Vivendi Universal ADSs will be carried out as described in those documents. Based on this assumption, holders of Vivendi Universal ADSs will be treated as the owners of the Vivendi Universal shares represented by those Vivendi Universal ADSs.

### REDEMPTION OR EXCHANGE OF EXCHANGEABLE SHARES

The tax treatment of amounts received on a disposition of exchangeable shares depends on whether they are disposed of to Vivendi Universal Exchangeco or another person. On a disposition of exchangeable shares to

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Vivendi Universal Exchangeco (i.e., on a retraction or redemption of those shares), a Canadian resident will generally be considered to:

- realize a deemed dividend equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition received from Vivendi Universal Exchangeco (i.e., the fair market value at the time of disposition of the Vivendi Universal ADSs received and any cash in lieu of a fractional Vivendi Universal ADS, plus any amount received in respect of unpaid dividends) exceed the "paid-up capital" of those exchangeable shares at that time;
- realize a capital gain (or capital loss), equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition described above, less the deemed dividend described above, exceed (or are less than) the sum of: (1) the Canadian resident's "adjusted cost base" of those exchangeable shares determined immediately before the disposition, and (2) any reasonable costs of disposition; and
- acquire those Vivendi Universal ADSs, at a cost equal to their fair market value at that time (which cost is averaged with the "adjusted cost base" of any other Vivendi Universal ADSs, held by the Canadian resident as "capital property" at that time).

For a description of the tax treatment of dividends, see "-- Dividends on Exchangeable Shares." In the case of a Canadian resident that is a corporation, in some cases, the deemed dividend may be considered not to be a dividend, but rather proceeds of disposition. For a description of the tax treatment of capital gains and losses, see "-- Capital Gains and Capital Losses".

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On a disposition of exchangeable shares to Vivendi Universal Holdings (i.e., on the exercise by Vivendi Universal Holdings of any of the call rights) or Vivendi Universal (i.e., on the exercise of the exchange rights), subject to the comments under "-- Economic Statement of October 18, 2000", a Canadian resident will be considered to:

- dispose of those exchangeable shares for proceeds of disposition equal to the fair market value determined at the time of disposition of the Vivendi Universal ADSs received on the exchange and any cash in lieu of a fractional Vivendi Universal ADS plus any amount received from Vivendi Universal or Vivendi Universal Holdings equal to the amount of declared and unpaid dividends on the exchangeable shares, unless this latter amount is required to be included in computing income as a dividend;
- realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which those proceeds of disposition exceed (or are less than) the sum of: (1) the Canadian resident's "adjusted cost base" of the exchangeable shares determined immediately before the disposition, and (2) any reasonable costs of disposition; and
- acquire those Vivendi Universal ADSs, at a cost equal to their fair market value at that time (which cost is averaged with the "adjusted cost base" of any other Vivendi Universal ADSs, held by the Canadian resident as "capital property" at that time).

Because of certain call rights and the exchange rights, a holder of exchangeable shares cannot control whether the shares will be acquired by Vivendi Universal Exchangeco (by way of retraction or redemption) or by Vivendi Universal Holdings or Vivendi Universal (by the way of a purchase). As outlined above, the income tax consequences of a retraction or redemption differ significantly from those of a purchase. For a description of the tax treatment of capital gains and losses, see "-- Capital Gains and Capital Losses".

### ECONOMIC STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 18, 2000

In the Economic Statement released on October 18, 2000, the Canadian Minister of Finance announced a proposal to formulate and introduce a rule to permit shares of a Canadian corporation held by a Canadian resident to be exchanged for shares of a foreign corporation on a tax-deferred basis. This statement included no details of the circumstances in which such tax-deferred share-for-share exchange could occur but rather indicated that these rules would be developed in consultation with the private sector. The Minister's statement indicated that any such rule would not be effective before the public release of draft legislation including such rule. It is possible that the draft legislation, once released, might permit the exchange of exchangeable shares

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for Vivendi Universal ADSs to occur on a tax-deferred basis. However, until such rule is developed and released, it is not possible to state whether it would apply to such exchange. Holders of exchangeable shares should consult their own tax advisors once the draft legislation is released to determine how it might apply in their particular circumstances, if at all.

DIVIDENDS ON VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSs

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Dividends on Vivendi Universal ADSs (and any avoir fiscal (a French tax credit that is described under "-- French Tax Considerations of Holding and Disposing of Vivendi Universal Shares")), including the amount of taxes withheld therefrom, are included in the Canadian resident's income when received and are not eligible for:

- the gross-up and dividend tax credit, in the case of recipients who are "individuals"; or
- the deduction in computing taxable income, in the case of recipients that are corporations;

in each case, as described under "-- Dividends on Exchangeable Shares." A "Canadian-controlled private corporation" may be liable to pay a refundable tax of 6 2/3% on such amounts. French withholding tax on such amounts may be credited against the Canadian resident's income tax payable or deducted from income subject to limitations in the Canadian Tax Act. See "-- French Tax Considerations of Holding and Disposing of Vivendi Universal Shares".

### DISPOSITION OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSs

On a disposition of Vivendi Universal ADSs, a Canadian resident will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition received exceed (or are less than) the sum of: (1) the Canadian resident's "adjusted cost base" of those Vivendi Universal ADSs, and (2) any reasonable costs of disposition. For a description of the tax treatment of capital gains and losses, see "-- Capital Gains and Capital Losses".

### DIVIDENDS ON EXCHANGEABLE SHARES

For purposes of the discussion below, dividends generally include deemed dividends under the Canadian Tax Act.

Dividends on exchangeable shares received by an "individual" (including most trusts) are included in computing the individual's income when received and are generally subject to the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules generally applicable to taxable dividends received from a corporation resident in Canada.

Subject to the discussion below as to the denial of the dividend received deduction, in the case of a Canadian resident that is a corporation, other than a "specified financial institution," dividends received on the exchangeable shares will be included in computing income and will generally be deductible in computing taxable income. In the case of a Canadian resident that is a "specified financial institution", a dividend will be deductible in computing taxable income only if either: (1) the "specified financial institution" did not acquire the exchangeable shares in the ordinary course of the business carried on by it, or (2) at the time of the receipt of the dividend, the exchangeable shares are listed on a "prescribed stock exchange in Canada" (which includes the Toronto Stock Exchange) and the "specified financial institution", either alone or together with persons with whom it does not deal at arm's length, does not receive dividends in respect of more than 10% of the issued and outstanding exchangeable shares.

Based on the assumption that Vivendi Universal is a "specified financial

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institution" when a dividend is paid on an exchangeable share, then subject to the exemption described below, dividends received by a Canadian resident that is a corporation will be included in computing income but will not be deductible in computing taxable income. This denial of the dividend deduction will not however apply if, at the time a dividend is received, the exchangeable shares are listed on a "prescribed stock exchange" (which includes the Toronto Stock Exchange), Vivendi Universal is "related" to Vivendi Universal Exchangeco (as it is now) and dividends are not paid to the recipient (together with persons with whom the recipient does not deal at arm's

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length, or any partnership or trust of which the recipient or person is a member or beneficiary, respectively) in respect of more than 10% of the issued and outstanding exchangeable shares.

A "private corporation" or a "subject corporation" may be liable under Part IV of the Canadian Tax Act to pay a refundable tax of 33 1/3% on dividends received on exchangeable shares to the extent they are deductible in computing taxable income. A "Canadian-controlled private corporation" may be liable to pay an additional refundable tax of 6 2/3% on dividends received on exchangeable shares to the extent they are not deductible in computing taxable income. Dividends received on the exchangeable shares will not be subject to the 10% tax under Part IV.1 of the Canadian Tax Act.

### CAPITAL GAINS AND CAPITAL LOSSES

One-half of any capital gain (the "taxable capital gain") is generally required to be included in the Canadian resident's income for the taxation year of disposition, and one-half of any capital loss (the "allowable capital loss") may generally be deducted against the Canadian resident's "taxable capital gains" for the taxation year of disposition in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Canadian Tax Act in that regard including certain transitional rules. "Allowable capital losses" in excess of "taxable capital gains" in a particular taxation year can generally be deducted against the net "taxable capital gains" of the three immediately prior taxation years or any later taxation year, subject to certain limitations in the Canadian Tax Act, including certain transitional rules.

When an "individual" (other than certain trusts) realizes a capital gain, alternative minimum tax may arise, depending on the "individual's" particular circumstances. A "Canadian-controlled private corporation" may be liable to pay an additional refundable tax of 6 2/3% on "taxable capital gains".

The amount of any capital loss realized by a corporation on the disposition of a share may be reduced by the amount of dividends received or deemed to be received on that share. Similar rules may apply where a corporation is a member of a partnership or a beneficiary of a trust that owns shares, directly or indirectly through a partnership or trust.

### FOREIGN INVESTMENT ENTITY DRAFT LEGISLATION

On August 2, 2001 the Canadian federal Minister of Finance issued revised

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amendments to the Canadian Tax Act with respect to the taxation of "participating interests" in a "foreign investment entity" (the "Draft Legislation"). The Draft Legislation, if enacted in its current form, will result in significant adverse changes, effective for taxation years of a holder that begin after 2001, in the Canadian income tax consequences of holding shares or rights to acquire shares of a non-resident entity, which is classified as a "foreign investment entity" unless the holder's interest is an "exempt interest" within the meaning of the Draft Legislation. Under the Draft Legislation, Vivendi Universal ADSs should be "exempt interests" to a holder provided that the Vivendi Universal ADSs are listed on a "prescribed stock exchange" and are "widely held" and "actively traded" throughout the period that the holder holds the Vivendi Universal ADSs, unless it is reasonable to conclude that the holder had a "tax avoidance motive" for the acquisition of the Vivendi Universal ADSs, all within the meaning of the Draft Legislation. No assurances can be given that the Draft Legislation will be implemented in its current form or at all. Canadian residents should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of these proposed rules to them.

### ELIGIBILITY FOR INVESTMENT IN CANADA OF THE VIVENDI UNIVERSAL ADSs

The Vivendi Universal ADSs would, if issued today, be "qualified investments" for trusts governed by "registered retirement savings plans", "registered retirement income funds", "deferred profit sharing plans" or "registered education savings plans", provided that the underlying Vivendi Universal ordinary shares are, at all relevant times, listed on a "prescribed stock exchange" for purposes of the relevant provisions of the Canadian Tax Act (which includes the Paris Bourse).

Vivendi Universal ADSs will be "foreign property". Trusts governed by "registered pension plans", "registered retirement savings plans", "registered retirement income funds" or "deferred profit sharing plans"

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and certain other persons described in Part XI of the Canadian Tax Act are subject to a penalty tax on the "cost amount" of "foreign property" that they own in excess of certain limits. Under the current provisions of the Canadian Tax Act, the general limit is 30% of the "cost amount" of all property owned after the year 2000; for the year 2000, the limit was 25%. The penalty tax is imposed at a rate of 1% per month of the "cost amount" of the excess "foreign property".

### U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF HOLDING VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES

The summary that follows sets out the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations of holding Vivendi Universal shares under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which will generally apply to U.S. holders of Vivendi Universal shares.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder means:



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- an individual citizen or resident of the U.S.;
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized under the laws of the U.S. or any of its political subdivisions;
- a trust, if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or
- an estate that is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its income regardless of its source.

A non-U.S. holder is a holder of Vivendi Universal shares that is not a U.S. holder. If a partnership holds Vivendi Universal shares, the consequences to a partner generally will depend upon the activities of the partnership and the status of the partner. A partner of a partnership that will hold Vivendi Universal shares should consult its tax advisor.

This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, U.S. Treasury regulations, administration rulings and judicial decisions currently in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion summarizes the U.S. federal income tax consequences to holders who hold their shares or ADSs as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and who are not insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities and foreign currency, banks or trusts, persons that hold their shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, a hedge against currency risk or a constructive sale or conversion transaction, persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, persons subject to alternative minimum tax, investors in pass-through entities, shareholders who acquired their shares through the exercise of options or otherwise as compensation or through a tax qualified retirement plan, or holders of options granted under any benefit plan.

### TAX CONSEQUENCES OF HOLDING VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES

The following summary discusses the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding Vivendi Universal shares.

### U.S. HOLDERS OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES

This section is based in part upon the assumption that each obligation in the amended and restated deposit agreement among Vivendi Universal, The Bank of New York and all owners of Vivendi Universal ADSs issued under the original deposit agreement, and any related agreement, will be performed in accordance with its terms. Based on this assumption, a U.S. holder who holds Vivendi Universal ADRs evidencing Vivendi Universal ADSs will be treated as the owner of the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares represented by those Vivendi Universal ADSs. As a consequence, exchanges of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares for Vivendi Universal ADSs, and Vivendi Universal ADSs for Vivendi Universal ordinary shares, generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

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### DIVIDENDS ON VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES

A U.S. holder of Vivendi Universal shares must include in gross income the gross amount of any dividend paid by Vivendi Universal out of its current or

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accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes), including any avoir fiscal, precompte or French tax withheld (in each case, see discussion under "-- French Tax Considerations of Holding and Disposing of Vivendi Universal Shares"). In the case of Vivendi Universal ADSs, the dividend is ordinary income that must be included in income when the depository for Vivendi Universal ordinary shares receives the dividend, actually or constructively. Any distribution in excess of current or accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a tax-free return of capital that reduces the tax basis in the U.S. holder's Vivendi Universal shares and any remaining amount will be treated as capital gain from the sale or exchange of Vivendi Universal shares.

The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution that must be included in income by a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the payments made, determined at the spot rate of exchange on the date the dividend distribution is includible in income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend payment is includible in income to the date the payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. This exchange gain or loss generally will be income from sources within the U.S. for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Subject to certain limitations, any French tax withheld and paid over to France (including any tax withheld from an avoir fiscal) will be creditable against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States, but generally will be classified as "passive income" or "financial services income", which is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to a U.S. holder. A U.S. holder may also elect to deduct, rather than credit, any French tax withheld.

### DISPOSITION OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES

When a U.S. holder sells or otherwise disposes of Vivendi Universal shares in a taxable transaction, that holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and the holder's tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in those Vivendi Universal shares. This gain or loss will generally be income from sources within the U.S. for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

### PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY

Vivendi Universal does not believe that it will be treated as a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the current taxable year or for future taxable years. However, an actual determination of PFIC status is fundamentally factual in nature and cannot be made until the close of the applicable taxable year. Vivendi Universal will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which either:

- 75% or more of its gross income is passive income; or
- its assets that produce passive income or that are held for the production of passive income amount to at least 50% of the value of total assets on average.

For purposes of this test, Vivendi Universal will be treated as directly

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owning its proportionate share of the assets, and directly receiving its proportionate share of the gross income, of each corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the value of the shares of such corporation. If Vivendi Universal were to become a PFIC, the tax applicable to distributions on Vivendi Universal shares or to any gains realized on disposition of Vivendi Universal shares may be less favorable to you. A U.S. holder or potential U.S. holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the PFIC rules and their effect.

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### NON-U.S. HOLDERS OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES

#### Dividends on Vivendi Universal Shares

Dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder of Vivendi Universal shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax unless such dividend income is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

#### Dispositions of Vivendi Universal Shares

Gain recognized on a non-U.S. holder's sale or other taxable disposition of Vivendi Universal shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax unless (1) the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States, (2) in the case of an individual, the non-U.S. holder has been present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale or other taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied or (3) the non-U.S. holder is subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, applicable to certain U.S. expatriates.

### BACKUP WITHHOLDING AND INFORMATION REPORTING

Dividend payments on the Vivendi Universal shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or other disposition of the Vivendi Universal shares may be subject to information reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and possible U.S. backup withholding. U.S. federal backup withholding generally is a withholding tax imposed at a maximum rate of 31% on specified payments to persons that fail to furnish required information. Backup withholding will not apply to a holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number (in the case of a U.S. holder) or certificate of foreign status (in the case of a non-U.S. holder) and makes any other required certification, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Any U.S. holders required to establish their exempt status generally must file Internal Revenue Service Form W-9, entitled Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification.

Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. The holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the Internal Revenue Service and furnishing any required information.

EACH U.S. HOLDER AND NON-U.S. HOLDER SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES, AND ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED, AND THE LAWS OF ANY OTHER TAXING JURISDICTION, OF HOLDING VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES.

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### FRENCH TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF HOLDING AND DISPOSING OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES

The summary that follows sets out the material French income tax considerations applicable to dividends received in connection with Vivendi Universal shares and to capital gains derived, in each case, from the sale of Vivendi Universal shares by a shareholder having his or her tax residence outside France. This summary is based on the current provisions of French tax laws, which do not contain any express provisions relating to dividends paid to or capital gains made by shareholders holding only depositary receipts evidencing ownership of the underlying shares in respect of which dividends are paid or capital gains are made. The following is a summary only of certain French tax considerations for U.S. and Canadian resident holders of Vivendi Universal shares. It is of a general nature only, and each shareholder should consult his or her own tax, financial and legal advisors as to the conditions under which such person may benefit from a reduction of French withholding tax and from a transfer of the avoir fiscal under the provisions of any applicable tax treaty.

#### DIVIDENDS

Dividends of a French company, such as Vivendi Universal, paid to a shareholder having his or her tax residence outside France are generally subject to a 25% withholding tax and do not give rise to the transfer of the avoir fiscal. The applicability of the withholding tax may, however, be subject to reduction in accordance with the particular tax treaty between France and the jurisdiction of residence of the dividend recipient.

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#### U.S. Residents

The following is a general summary of the principal French tax consequences that apply to you as a holder of Vivendi Universal shares, if all of the following requirements are met:

- you own, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of the share capital of Vivendi Universal;
- you are:
  - a citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes and for purposes of article 4 of the U.S.-France tax treaty;
  - a U.S. domestic corporation; or
  - otherwise subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net income basis in respect of your shares of Vivendi Universal;
- you are entitled to the benefits of the U.S.-France tax treaty under the "Limitations of Benefits" article of that treaty;
- you hold your Vivendi Universal shares as capital assets;
- your functional currency is the U.S. dollar; and
- your ownership of the Vivendi Universal shares is not effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base in France.

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Withholding Tax. Under the U.S.-France tax treaty, you will be subject to withholding on dividends at the reduced rate of 15%, provided that you:

- complete French Treasury Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 and return it to French tax authorities before the date of payment of the dividend. If you are not an individual, you must also send the French tax authorities an affidavit attesting that you are the beneficial owner of all the rights attached to the full ownership of the shares; or
- if you cannot complete French Treasury Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 before the date of payment of the dividend, you may complete a simplified certificate and send it to the French tax authorities. This certificate must state that:
  - you are a resident of the U.S. for purposes of the U.S.-France tax treaty;
  - your ownership of Vivendi Universal shares is not effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base in France;
  - you own all the rights attached to the full ownership of the shares, including, among other things, the dividend rights;
  - you are subject to U.S. income tax on the payment of the dividend and the related avoir fiscal and you are the full owner of the shares;
  - you meet all the requirements of the U.S.-France tax treaty for the reduced rate of withholding tax; and
  - you claim the reduced rate of withholding tax.

If you have not completed French Treasury Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 or the simplified certificate before the dividend payment date, you will be subject to French withholding tax at the rate of 25%. In that case, you may claim a refund of the excess withholding tax by completing and providing the French tax authorities with French Treasury Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 before December 31 of the calendar year following the year during which the dividend is paid. Please note that the French tax authorities have recently accepted that such claims can be provided until December 31 of the second calendar year following the year during which the withholding tax is levied.

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Avoir Fiscal. Under the U.S.-France tax treaty, you may be entitled, in certain circumstances, to the avoir fiscal. The avoir fiscal is generally equal to 50% of the dividend paid for individuals or for companies owning a stake of at least 5% as of December 31, 2000 and 25% for avoir fiscal used in 2001 and 15% for avoir fiscal used in 2002 for other shareholders. Being an individual or a company that owns, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of the share capital of Vivendi Universal, you may be entitled to a payment equal to the avoir fiscal, less a 15% withholding tax, if any one of the following applies to you:

- you are an individual or other non-corporate holder that is a resident of the U.S. for purposes of the U.S.-France tax treaty;
- you are a U.S. corporation, other than a regulated investment company;
- you are a U.S. corporation that is a regulated investment company and

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that owns, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of the share capital of our company, provided that less than 20% of your shares or ADSs are beneficially owned by persons who are neither citizens nor residents of the U.S.; or

- you are a partnership or a trust that is a resident of the United States for purposes of the U.S.-France tax treaty, but only to the extent that your partners, beneficiaries or grantors would qualify as eligible under the first or second points on this list and are subject to U.S. income tax with respect to such dividends and the payment of the avoir fiscal.

If you are eligible, you may claim the avoir fiscal by completing French Treasury Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 and sending it to the French tax authorities before December 31 of the year following the year in which the dividend is paid. Please note that the French tax authorities have recently accepted that such claims can be provided until December 31 of the second calendar year following the year during which the withholding tax is levied. As noted below, you will not receive this payment until after January 15 of the calendar year following the year in which the dividend was paid. To receive the payment, you must submit a claim to the French tax authorities and attest that you are subject to U.S. income taxes on the payment of the avoir fiscal and the related dividend and that you are the full owner of the shares. For partnerships or trusts, the partners, beneficiaries or grantors, as applicable, must make this attestation.

Additional specific rules apply to the following:

- tax-exempt U.S. pension funds, which include the exempt pension funds established and managed in order to pay retirement benefits subject to the provisions of Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (qualified retirement plans), Section 403 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (tax deferred annuity contracts) or Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (deferred compensation plans); and
- various other tax-exempt entities, including certain state-owned institutions, not-for-profit organizations and individuals (with respect to dividends they beneficially own and that are derived from an individual retirement account).

Entities in these two categories are eligible for a reduced withholding tax rate of 15% on dividends, subject to the same withholding tax filing requirements as eligible U.S. holders, except that they may have to supply additional documentation evidencing their entitlement to these benefits. These entities are not entitled to the full avoir fiscal. They may claim a partial avoir fiscal equal to 30/85 (approximately 35.3%) of the gross avoir fiscal, provided that they own, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of the capital of Vivendi Universal and that they satisfy the filing formalities specified in U.S. Internal Revenue Service regulations.

The avoir fiscal or partial avoir fiscal and any French withholding tax refund are generally expected to be paid within 12 months after the holder of shares files the applicable French Tax Forms. However, they will not be paid before January 15 following the end of the calendar year in which the dividend is paid.

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The Precompte. A French company must pay an equalization tax known as the "precompte" to the French tax authorities if it distributes dividends out of:

- profits that have not been taxed at the ordinary corporate income tax rate; or

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- profits that have been earned and taxed more than five years before the distribution.

The amount of the precompte is 50% of the net dividends before withholding tax.

In the situation where Vivendi Universal would pay the precompte, the shareholders entitled to the avoir fiscal at the 25% or 15% rate would also be entitled to a specific tax credit equal to 50% or 70%, respectively, of the precompte paid by Vivendi Universal. According to Vivendi Universal's information, foreign shareholders entitled to the avoir fiscal at the 25% or 15% rate should also be entitled to this specific tax credit.

If you are not entitled to the full avoir fiscal (as described above), you may generally obtain a refund from the French tax authorities of any precompte paid by Vivendi Universal with respect to dividends distributed to you. Under the U.S.-France tax treaty, the amount of the precompte refunded to U.S. residents is reduced by the 15% withholding tax applied to dividends and by the partial avoir fiscal, if any. You are entitled to a refund of any precompte that Vivendi Universal actually pays in cash, but not to any precompte that Vivendi Universal pays by offsetting French and/or foreign tax credits. To apply for a refund of the precompte, you should file French Treasury Form RF1 B EU-No. 5053 before the end of the year following the year in which the dividend was paid.

### Canadian Residents

The following is a general summary of the main French tax consequences that apply to you as a holder of Vivendi Universal shares, if all the following requirements are met:

- you hold, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of the share capital of Vivendi Universal;
- you are a resident of Canada for the purposes of the Canada-France tax treaty;
- your ownership of the Vivendi Universal shares is not effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base in France.

**Withholding Tax.** Under the Canadian-France tax treaty, you will be subject to withholding on dividends at the reduced rate of 15%, provided that you:

- Complete French Treasury Form RF No. 5001 A and return it to the French tax authorities before the date of payment of the dividend.
- If you cannot complete French Treasury Form RF No. 5001 A before the date of payment of the dividend, you may complete a simplified certificate and send it to the French tax authorities. This certificate must state that:
  - you are a resident of Canada for purposes of the Canada-France tax treaty;
  - your ownership of Vivendi Universal shares is not effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base in France;
  - you own all the rights attached to the full ownership of the shares, including, among other things, the dividend rights;
  - you are subject to Canadian income tax on the payment of the dividend and the related avoir fiscal and you are the full owner of the shares;

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-- you meet all the requirements of the Canada-France tax treaty for the reduced rate of withholding tax; and

-- you claim the reduced rate of withholding tax.

If you have not completed French Treasury Form No. 5001A or the simplified certificate before the dividend payment date, you will be subject to French withholding tax at the rate of 25%. In that case, you may claim a refund of the excess withholding tax by completing and providing the French tax authorities with

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French Treasury Form No. 5001 A before December 31 of the calendar year following the year during which the dividend is paid. Please note that the French tax authorities have recently accepted that such claims can be provided until December 31 of the second calendar year following the year during which withholding tax is levied.

**Avoir Fiscal.** Under the Canada-France tax treaty, you may be entitled, in certain circumstances, to the avoir fiscal. The avoir fiscal is generally equal to 50% of the dividend paid for individuals or for companies owning a stake of at least 5% as of December 31, 2000 and 25% for avoir fiscal used in 2001 and 15% for avoir fiscal used in 2002 for other shareholders.

Being an individual or a company that owns, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of the share capital of Vivendi Universal, you may be entitled to a payment equal to the avoir fiscal, less a 15% withholding tax, if you are the beneficial owner of the dividends.

If you are eligible, you may claim the avoir fiscal by completing French Treasury Form No. 5001 A and sending it to the French tax authorities before December 31 of the year following the year in which the dividend is paid. Please note that the French tax authorities have recently accepted that such claims can be provided until December 31 of the second calendar year following the year during which the withholding tax is levied. The Canadian tax authorities must attest that you are subject to Canadian income taxes on the payment of the avoir fiscal and the related dividend and you are the full owner of the shares.

The avoir fiscal or any French withholding tax refund is generally expected to be paid within 12 months after the holder of shares files applicable French Tax Forms. However, you will not receive any payment before January 15 following the end of the calendar year in which the dividend is paid.

**Precompte.** A French company must pay an equalization tax known as the precompte to the French tax authorities if it distributes dividends out of:

- profits that have not been taxed at the ordinary corporate income tax rate; or
- profits that have been earned and taxed more than five years before the distribution.

The amount of the precompte is 50% of the net dividends before withholding tax.

In the situation where Vivendi Universal would pay the precompte, the



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shareholders entitled to the avoir fiscal at the 25% or 15% rate would also be entitled to a specific tax credit equal to 50% or 70%, respectively, of the precompte paid by Vivendi Universal. According to Vivendi Universal's information, foreign shareholders entitled to the avoir fiscal at the 25% or 15% rate should also be entitled to this specific tax credit.

Shareholders that are not entitled to a payment equal to the avoir fiscal may generally obtain a refund from the French tax authorities of any precompte paid by Vivendi Universal with respect to dividends distributed.

As an individual or a company that owns less than 10% of the share capital of Vivendi Universal entitled to the avoir fiscal, you should not have to claim a refund of the precompte.

If you are a resident of Quebec, the specific rules from the fiscal agreement concluded between Quebec and France may apply to dividends distributed by Vivendi Universal.

### TAXATION OF CAPITAL GAINS

Subject to the provisions of applicable tax treaties, capital gains realized at the time of the sale of securities by persons who do not have their tax residence in France in accordance with article 4B of the French Tax Code, or whose registered office is located outside of France (and which does not have a permanent establishment or fixed base in France whose assets include the shares being sold) are not taxable in France provided that the vendor and his family group have not directly or indirectly held more than 25% of the rights to earnings of the company at any time during the five years preceding the sale.

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#### U.S. Residents

If you are a resident of the U.S. for purposes of the U.S.-France tax treaty, you will not be subject to French tax on any capital gain if you sell or exchange your Vivendi Universal shares, unless you have a permanent establishment or fixed base in France and the Vivendi Universal shares you sold or exchanged were part of the business property of that permanent establishment or fixed base. Special rules apply to individuals who are residents of more than one country.

#### Canadian Residents

If you are a resident of Canada for purposes of the Canada-France tax treaty, you will not be subject to French tax on any capital gain if you sell or exchange your Vivendi Universal shares, unless you (i) are a national of France or have been a resident of France for ten years or more prior to the date of the sale and, (ii) have been a resident of France at any time within the five-year period immediately preceding the date of the sale.

If an individual meets these two conditions, capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of Vivendi Universal shares will also be subject to French tax (taxation at the proportional rate of 16%). Generally, under French tax law (art. 244 bis C of the French Tax Code) such gains are nevertheless tax-exempt when realized by non-residents. Individuals who may qualify for this exemption should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of this rule to their specific situation.

If you are a resident of Quebec, the specific rules from the fiscal agreement concluded between Quebec and France may apply to capital gains

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realised on the sale or exchange of your Vivendi Universal shares.

### FRENCH ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

#### U.S. Residents

Under "The Convention Between the United States of America and the French Republic for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Estates, Inheritance and Gifts of November 24, 1978", if you transfer your Vivendi Universal ADSs by gift or if they are transferred by reason of your death, that transfer will be subject to French gift or inheritance tax only if one of the following applies:

- you are domiciled in France at the time of making the gift, or at the time of your death; or
- you used the Vivendi Universal shares in conducting a business through a permanent establishment or fixed base in France, or you held the Vivendi Universal shares for that use.

#### Canadian Residents

No tax treaty has been concluded between France and Canada with respect to inheritance and gift tax (or between France and Quebec). If you transfer your Vivendi Universal shares by gift or if they are transferred by reason of your death, that transfer will be subject to French gift or inheritance tax, even if the beneficiary (your heir or donee) is not a resident of France.

### FRENCH WEALTH TAX

#### U.S. Residents

The French wealth tax does not generally apply to shares if the holder is a resident of the United States for purposes of the U.S.-France tax treaty, provided such resident holds less than 25% of the share capital.

#### Canadian Residents

The French wealth tax does not generally apply to shares if the holder is a resident of Canada for purposes of the Canada-France tax treaty.

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THE ABOVE IS A SUMMARY ONLY OF CERTAIN FRENCH TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADIAN RESIDENT HOLDERS OF VIVENDI UNIVERSAL SHARES. IT IS OF A GENERAL NATURE ONLY AND EACH SHAREHOLDER SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN TAX, FINANCIAL AND LEGAL ADVISORS AS TO THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SUCH PERSON MAY BENEFIT FROM A REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH WITHHOLDING TAX AND FROM A TRANSFER OF THE AVOIR FISCAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ANY APPLICABLE TAX TREATY.

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### EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Vivendi Universal included herein

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have been so included in reliance on the reports of Barbier Frinault & Cie, a member firm of Arthur Andersen, and RSM Salustro Reydel, independent accountants, given on the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Seagram as of June 30, 2000 and 1999 and for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2000 included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

### LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Vivendi Universal ordinary shares offered by this prospectus has been passed on for Vivendi Universal by Gilbert Klajnman.

Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York, New York, has passed upon certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to holding the Vivendi Universal shares. Cravath, Swaine & Moore acts as counsel for Vivendi Universal and its subsidiaries from time to time. Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP, Toronto, Canada, special Canadian counsel to Vivendi Universal, has passed upon certain tax considerations under the Canadian Tax Act relating to the redeeming or exchanging of exchangeable shares for Vivendi Universal ADSs and the holding of the Vivendi Universal ADSs. Bernard Bacci, Vice-President Cohead of Taxes of Vivendi Universal, has passed upon certain French tax considerations applicable to dividends received in connection with Vivendi Universal shares and to capital gains derived from the sale of Vivendi Universal shares by a shareholder having his or her tax residence outside France.

### WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Vivendi Universal is subject to the information reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and, in accordance with the Exchange Act, file certain reports and other information with the SEC. Vivendi Universal files annual reports, current reports and other information with the SEC. As a foreign private issuer, Vivendi Universal is exempt from the rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prescribing the furnishing of and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements. You may read and copy any information filed by Vivendi Universal at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also request copies of these documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room. Vivendi Universal's SEC filings are also available to the public on the SEC's Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

Vivendi Universal has not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. This prospectus is dated August 27, 2001. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any other date. Neither the mailing of this prospectus, nor the delivery of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares represented by Vivendi Universal ADSs should be deemed to create any implication to the contrary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholders of Vivendi Universal:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Vivendi Universal (the successor company to Vivendi S.A. -- see Note 1) and subsidiaries (together the "Company"), as of December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, expressed in Euros. We have also audited the information presented in Note 16, which includes the approximate effect of the differences between accounting principles generally accepted in France and the United States on the consolidated net income and shareholders' equity of the Company as of December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 and for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. Barbier Frinault & Cie did not audit the financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 1998. Those statements were audited by RSM Salustro Reydel whose report has been furnished to Barbier Frinault & Cie and whose opinion, insofar as it relates to amounts included in Note 16 that are based on accounting principles generally accepted in France, is based on that report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in France and the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts (including the conversion of certain financial information to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States) and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Vivendi Universal and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 1999 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in France and the information with respect to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as of and for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 set forth in the Note 16.

The accounting practices of the Company used in preparing the accompanying financial statements vary in certain respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. A description of the significant differences between the Company's accounting practices and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and the approximate effect of those differences on consolidated net income and shareholders' equity for the three years ended December 31, 2000 is set forth in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

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Barbier Frinault & Cie,

RSM Salustro Reydel

a member firm of Arthur Andersen

Paris, France

April 2, 2001

(Except with respect to the matters discussed in Note 16 as to which the date is  
June 28, 2001)

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholders of Vivendi:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Vivendi and subsidiaries (together "the Company") as of December 31, 1998 and the related consolidated statement of income, change in shareholders' equity and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in France which are substantially similar to those generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Vivendi and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1998, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in France.

[RSM Salustro Reydel Signature]

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RSM Salustro Reydel

Paris, France

March 10, 2000

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VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2000	1999 (1)	1999	1998
	(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)			
REVENUE.....	41,797.6	40,854.5	41,622.5	31,737.1
Other revenue.....	821.2	1,171.1	1,951.3	1,516.8
Cost of revenue.....	(20,644.6)	(23,246.8)	(23,712.9)	(18,575.3)
Personnel costs (including employee profit-sharing).....	(9,487.3)	(10,299.5)	(10,431.1)	(8,225.1)
Taxes.....	(629.2)	(653.8)	(659.2)	(627.9)
Other operating expenses.....	(6,155.0)	(3,803.7)	(3,811.8)	(2,662.5)
Depreciation and amortization.....	(3,131.3)	(2,186.3)	(2,678.3)	(1,831.7)
OPERATING INCOME.....	2,571.4	1,835.5	2,280.5	1,331.4
Financial (expense) income.....	(541.2)	75.9	(57.2)	307.3
Financial provisions.....	(91.7)	(163.0)	(162.9)	(298.0)
NET FINANCIAL (EXPENSE) INCOME.....	(632.9)	(87.1)	(220.1)	9.3
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND INCOME TAXES.....	1,938.5	1,748.4	2,060.4	1,340.7
Exceptional items.....	2,755.2	(922.7)	(914.3)	42.7
Depreciation, amortization and provisions on exceptional items.....	191.6	76.9	76.5	206.6
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES, GOODWILL AMORTIZATION, EQUITY INTEREST AND MINORITY INTEREST.....	4,885.3	902.6	1,222.6	1,590.0
Income taxes and deferred tax.....	(1,020.9)	946.1	793.2	(90.0)
INCOME BEFORE GOODWILL AMORTIZATION, EQUITY INTEREST AND MINORITY INTEREST.....	3,864.4	1,848.7	2,015.8	1,500.0
Goodwill amortization.....	(634.2)	(606.4)	(612.0)	(209.5)
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY INTEREST AND MINORITY				

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INTEREST.....	3,230.2	1,242.3	1,403.8	1,290.5
Equity in net income of affiliates.....	(306.3)	32.9	32.9	42.5
Minority interest.....	(624.9)	159.4	(5.3)	(212.2)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME.....	2,299.0	1,434.6	1,431.4	1,120.8
	=====	=====	=====	=====
EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Basic.....	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
Diluted.....	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

For periods presented prior to January 1, 1999, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in French francs and translated into euros using the official fixed exchange rate E1 = FF 6.55957, applicable since January 1, 1999 (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements).

(1) Restated to give effect to changes in accounting policies (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements).

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VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999 (1)	1999
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)		
ASSETS			
GOODWILL, NET.....	47,132.5	10,388.6	10,388.6
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET.....	20,180.1	11,256.4	8,681.9
Property, plant and equipment.....	25,670.8	26,569.1	26,569.1
Publicly-owned utility networks.....	5,660.9	3,985.8	3,985.8
Accumulated depreciation.....	(11,342.9)	(10,577.5)	(10,577.5)
	-----	-----	-----
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET.....	19,988.8	19,977.4	19,977.4
Investments accounted for using the equity method.....	9,176.5	781.9	781.9
Investments accounted for using the cost method.....	1,000.3	2,415.6	2,415.6
Portfolio investments held as fixed assets (securities)...	3,264.2	534.4	534.4
Portfolio investments held as fixed assets (others).....	11,836.9	2,561.1	2,561.1
	-----	-----	-----
FINANCIAL ASSETS.....	25,277.9	6,293.0	6,293.0



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TOTAL LONG-TERM ASSETS.....	112,579.3	47,915.4	45,340.9
Inventories and work-in-progress.....	3,219.5	4,348.3	4,900.3
Accounts receivable.....	23,149.7	22,164.1	22,391.7
Short-term loans.....	1,170.6	3,041.2	3,035.6
Cash and cash equivalents.....	3,271.4	2,861.8	2,861.8
Other marketable securities.....	7,347.4	4,282.9	4,246.7
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	38,158.6	36,698.3	37,436.1
TOTAL ASSETS.....	150,737.9	84,613.7	82,777.0
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital.....	5,944.5	3,276.1	3,276.1
Additional paid-in capital.....	27,913.4	4,350.8	4,350.8
Retained earnings.....	22,817.2	3,149.6	3,265.3
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	56,675.1	10,776.5	10,892.2
MINORITY INTEREST.....	9,787.4	3,754.5	4,052.4
DEFERRED INCOME.....	1,560.1	1,306.4	1,306.4
RESERVES AND ALLOWANCES.....	5,945.8	6,704.2	6,883.3
SUBORDINATED DEBT.....	150.1	178.3	178.3
Non-recourse project financing.....	--	1,193.0	1,193.0
Other financial long-term debt.....	23,804.1	17,861.7	17,861.7
LONG-TERM DEBT.....	23,804.1	19,054.7	19,054.7
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES.....	6,337.2	4,251.2	1,560.2
TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES.....	104,259.8	46,025.8	43,927.5
Accounts payable.....	31,626.6	23,565.6	23,832.1
Bank overdrafts and other short-term borrowings.....	14,851.5	15,022.3	15,017.4
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	46,478.1	38,587.9	38,849.5
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	150,737.9	84,613.7	82,777.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

(1) Restated to give effect to changes in accounting policies (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements).

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VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

SHARE	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN	RETAINED	NET	SHAREHOLD
-------	-----------------------	----------	-----	-----------

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	CAPITAL	CAPITAL	EARNINGS	INCOME	EQUITY
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)				
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1997.....	2,043.5	3,237.3	743.8	822.1	6,846.
Changes in accounting methods.....			(226.8)		(226.)
RESTATED BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1997....	2,043.5	3,237.3	517.0	822.1	6,619.
Net income for the year 1998.....				1,120.8	1,120.
Foreign currency translation adjustment.....			(168.7)		(168.)
Dividends paid and net income appropriation.....			516.2	(822.1)	(305.)
Goodwill.....		(579.0)			(579.)
Capital increase.....	387.5	770.8			1,158.
Release of revaluation surplus and other.....			(5.2)		(5.)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1998.....	2,431.0	3,429.1	859.3	1,120.8	7,840.
Net income for the year 1999.....				1,431.4	1,431.
Foreign currency translation adjustment.....			383.3		383.
Dividends paid and net income appropriation.....			707.3	(1,120.8)	(413.)
Goodwill.....		(4,310.3)			(4,310.)
Capital increase.....	845.1	5,232.0			6,077.
Release of revaluation surplus and other.....			(116.0)		(116.)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1999.....	3,276.1	4,350.8	1,833.9	1,431.4	10,892.
Changes in accounting methods.....			(115.7)		(115.)
RESTATED BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1999....	3,276.1	4,350.8	1,718.2	1,431.4	10,776.
Net income for the year 2000.....				2,299.0	2,299.
Foreign currency translation adjustment.....			(735.3)		(735.)
Dividends paid and net income appropriation.....			865.7	(1,431.4)	(565.)
Goodwill.....		781.0	(44.0)		737.
Capital increase.....	2,668.4	22,781.6	18,792.0		44,242.
Release of revaluation surplus and other.....			(78.4)		(78.)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2000.....	5,944.5	27,913.4	20,518.2	2,299.0	56,675.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

For periods presented prior to January 1, 1999, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in French francs and translated into euros using the official fixed exchange rate E1 = FF 6.55957, applicable since January 1, 1999 (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements).

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## VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999 (1)	1999
	(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)		
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income.....	2,299.0	1,434.6	1,431.4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization.....	4,038.3	2,988.5	3,489.7
Financial provisions.....	91.7	163.0	162.9
Gain on sale of property and equipment and financial assets, net.....	(3,909.5)	(670.0)	(670.0)
Undistributed earnings from affiliates, net.....	342.8	50.8	50.8
Deferred taxes.....	231.1	(1,175.0)	(1,022.1)
Minority interest.....	624.9	170.0	5.3
Net changes in current assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid, deferrals and accruals.....	(157.4)	(1,094.3)	(1,094.3)
Other working capital.....	(1,046.7)	(1,096.0)	(944.3)
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>2,514.2</b>	<b>771.6</b>	<b>1,409.4</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment.....	(5,799.8)	(5,059.4)	(5,697.2)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment....	2,821.9	1,092.1	1,092.1
Purchase of investments.....	(3,132.7)	(11,971.6)	(11,971.6)
Sale of investments.....	3,786.8	2,704.5	2,704.5
Purchase of portfolio investments.....	(69.3)	(716.4)	(716.4)
Sale of portfolio investments.....	302.1	673.3	673.3
Disbursement on notes receivables.....	(253.7)	(1,121.0)	(1,121.0)
Principal payment on notes receivables.....	793.5	1,841.8	1,841.8
Net decrease (increase) in short-term financial receivables.....	3,912.8	(120.7)	(120.7)
Purchase of treasury shares held as marketable securities.....	(2,455.7)	(1,401.8)	(1,401.8)
(Purchases) sales of other marketable securities.....	(1,386.4)	1,161.0	1,161.0
<b>NET CASH USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>(1,480.5)</b>	<b>(12,918.3)</b>	<b>(13,556.2)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings.....	2,432.0	9,273.4	9,273.4
Proceeds from issuance of borrowings and other long-term debt.....	16,369.9	11,695.6	11,695.6
Principal payment on borrowings and other long-term debt.....	(21,923.4)	(9,899.6)	(9,899.6)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock.....	3,396.5	3,295.5	3,295.5
Purchase of treasury stock.....	(106.4)	(135.3)	(135.3)
Cash dividends paid.....	(799.9)	(483.8)	(483.8)
<b>NET CASH (USED FOR) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>(631.3)</b>	<b>13,745.8</b>	<b>13,745.8</b>
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash			

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and cash equivalents.....	7.3	(1.5)	(1.5)
	-----	-----	-----
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	409.7	1,597.6	1,597.6
	=====	=====	=====
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:			
Beginning.....	2,861.8	1,264.1	1,264.1
Ending.....	3,271.4	2,861.8	2,861.8
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash payments for:			
Interest.....	1,288.4	871.9	871.9
Income taxes.....	228.9	369.5	369.5
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition:			
Purchase of affiliates by issuance of common stock...	28,809.2	2,225.2	2,225.2
Issuance of common stock in settlement of note payable.....	1,404.9	619.6	619.6

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

For periods presented prior to January 1, 1999, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in French francs and translated into euros using the official fixed exchange rate E1 = FF 6.55957, applicable since January 1, 1999 (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements).

(1) Restated to give effect to changes in accounting policies (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements).

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VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Vivendi Universal, also referred to herein as the company, is a societe anonyme organized under the laws of France. Vivendi Universal was created through the merger of Vivendi, The Seagram Company Ltd. and Canal Plus, also referred to herein as the Seagram/Canal Plus merger, that was completed in December 2000, and is the successor company to Vivendi. The company operates in two global core businesses: Media and Communications and Environmental Services. The Media and Communications business is divided into five business segments: Music, Publishing, and TV & Film, which constitute its content businesses, and Telecoms and Internet, which constitute its access businesses. Integration and partnering of the Media and Communications business segments enables Vivendi

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Universal to provide a diverse array of entertainment and information content to an international customer and subscriber base over wired and wireless access devices using cable, Internet, satellite and broadcast networks.

### Content

- The Music business is conducted through Universal Music Group, which produces, markets and distributes recorded music throughout the world in all major genres. Universal Music Group also manufactures, sells and distributes video products in the United States and internationally, and licenses music copyrights.
  
- The Publishing business is Europe's premier publisher of information providing content across multiple platforms, including print, multimedia, on the wired Internet and to personal data appliances (PDAs) via wireless application protocol (WAP) technology. The Publishing business is a content leader in five core markets: education, games, healthcare information, local services, and business and general information.
  
- The TV & Film business produces and distributes motion picture, television and home video/DVD products worldwide, operates and has ownership interests in a number of cable and pay television channels, engages in the licensing of merchandising and film property rights and operates theme parks and retail stores around the world.

### Access

- The Telecoms business provides a broad range of telecommunications services, including mobile and fixed telephony, Internet access and data services and transmission, principally in Europe.
  
- The Internet business manages the strategic Internet initiatives and new online ventures for Vivendi Universal. Utilizing advanced digital distribution technology, the Internet business develops e-commerce, e-services and thematic portals that offer access to the Internet via a variety of devices, including mobile phones, PDAs, interactive TV and computers.

Vivendi Environnement, a 63 percent effectively-owned subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, operates the Environmental Services business, with operations around the globe. Vivendi Environnement provides environmental management services, including water treatment and system operation, waste management, energy services and transportation services, to a wide range of public authorities and industrial, commercial and residential customers.

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### NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation Vivendi Universal has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in France (French GAAP). The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have, when necessary, been adjusted to comply with French GAAP. French GAAP differs in certain respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United

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States (U.S. GAAP). A description of these differences and their effects on net income and shareholders' equity is discussed in Note 16. The consolidated financial statements are presented in French GAAP format and incorporate certain modifications and additional disclosures designed to conform more closely to U.S. GAAP financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation and Accounting for Investments The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Vivendi Universal and its subsidiaries. All companies in which Vivendi Universal has legal or effective control are consolidated. The Company consolidates Cegetel and Canal Plus, in which it owns less than 50% of the voting shares. The Company has a direct and indirect ownership interest in Cegetel totaling 44%. Cegetel is consolidated because, through a shareholders agreement, the Company has a majority of the shareholder voting rights. The Company has a 49% direct ownership interest in Canal Plus. With respect to Canal Plus, the Company's control is derived from the facts that (i) Vivendi Universal has a majority of the Board of Directors, and (ii) the operational risks and rewards of Canal Plus are borne by Vivendi Universal. In addition, the Company only consolidates the subsidiary if no other shareholder or group of shareholders exercise substantive participating rights, which would allow those shareholders to veto or block decisions taken by the Company. The Company uses the equity method of accounting for its investments in certain subsidiaries in which it owns less than 20% of the voting shares. In these situations, the Company exercises significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the subsidiary either (a) through a disproportionate representation on the subsidiary's Board of Directors, e.g., the percentage of directors appointed to the board by the Company is greater than the percentage of its shareholding interest and those directors allow the Company to exercise significant influence, and (b) because there is no other shareholder with a majority voting ownership in the subsidiary, which is a consideration under French accounting principles to determine whether significant influence exists, or (c) because the Company exercises substantive participating rights, through shareholders agreements, that allow the Company to veto or block decisions taken by the subsidiary board. Significant investments in which Vivendi Universal has 20% to 50% ownership or otherwise exercises significant influence are accounted for under the equity method. The proportionate method of consolidation is used for investments in jointly controlled companies, where Vivendi Universal and outside shareholders have agreed to exercise joint control over significant financial and operational policies. For such entities, the Company records its proportionate interest in the balance sheet and income statement accounts. All other investments in affiliates which are not consolidated are accounted for at cost. Subsidiaries acquired are included in the consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date. All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated. In the case of proportionally consolidated companies, intercompany transactions

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are eliminated on the basis of Vivendi Universal's interest in the company involved.

**Use of Estimates** The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make informed estimates, assumptions and judgments, with consideration given to materiality, that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. For example, estimates are used in management's forecast of anticipated revenues in the TV & Film and Music businesses and in determining valuation allowances for long-lived assets and uncollectible accounts receivable, pension liabilities and deferred taxes. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

### Foreign Currency Translation

Introduction of the euro -- Since the introduction of the euro on January 1, 1999, the functional and reporting currency of Vivendi Universal has been the euro. Prior to this date, the functional and reporting currency of the Company was the French franc. Periods prior to January 1, 1999, have been restated from French francs into euros using the official fixed exchange rate of E1 = FF 6.55957. The restated financial statements depict the same trends as the financial statements previously prepared using the French franc. The restated financial statements will not be comparable to financial statements of other companies that report in euros and have restated prior periods from currencies other than the French franc.

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Translation of foreign subsidiaries' financial statements -- Financial statements of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the euro are translated into euros at applicable exchange rates. All assets and liability accounts are translated at the appropriate year-end exchange rate and all income and expense accounts are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. The resulting translation gains and losses are recorded in retained earnings. For subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies, the financial statements are translated into the stable currency of a country that has a similar economy. Related translation gains or losses are recorded in current period earnings. These financial statements are then translated from the stable currency into euros at the applicable exchange rates, and related translation gains or losses are recorded in retained earnings. Financial statements of subsidiaries located in countries that adopted the euro as their official currency are translated from the former national currencies to the euro at the official fixed exchange rates that were established on January 1, 1999, and are no longer subject to fluctuation.

Foreign currency transactions -- Foreign currency transactions are converted into euros at the exchange rate on the transaction date. The resulting exchange losses are recorded in the current period earnings. Exchange gains or losses on borrowings denominated in foreign currencies

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that qualify as hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries are recorded in retained earnings.

**Revenue Recognition** Revenue is recorded when title passes to the customer or when services are rendered in accordance with contracts. Title passes to the customer when goods are shipped. Revenues relating to specific business segments are discussed in applicable sections of this footnote.

**Goodwill and Business Combinations** All business combinations are accounted for as purchases or mergers. Under the purchase accounting method, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired, if any, is capitalized as goodwill and amortized over the estimated period of benefit on a straight-line basis. The amortization periods for goodwill range from 7 to 40 years in its Media and Communications businesses and from 20 to 40 years in its Environmental Services businesses.

Certain significant acquisitions have been accounted for as mergers as permitted under French GAAP. Under this method, the assets and liabilities of the acquired company are accounted for at historical cost. Goodwill corresponds to the difference between the value of shares issued and the equity of ownership interests acquired, valued at historical cost.

In accordance with French GAAP, for transactions where acquisitions are completed through issuance of capital, the portion of goodwill attributable to such proceeds may be charged to shareholders' equity, up to the amount of the related share premium.

**Other Intangible Assets** Market share and editorial resources are not amortized (see accounting policies specific to the Media and Communications sector).

Start-up costs relating to the implementation of new activities including pre-operating costs and film development rights, are amortized over their estimated useful life.

**Property, Plant and Equipment** Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method, generally over the useful lives of 20 - 50 years for buildings and 3 - 15 years for equipment and machinery.

Assets financed by leasing contracts that include a purchase option (known in France as "credit-bail") are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets. Amortization expense on assets acquired under such leases is included with depreciation and amortization expense.



**Valuation of Long-Lived Assets** The carrying value of long-lived assets, including goodwill and other intangible assets, is reviewed on a regular basis for the existence of facts or circumstances, both internally and externally, that may suggest impairment. Should impairment be indicated, a valuation allowance is established, based on estimated fair value.

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#### Financial Assets

**Investments accounted for using the cost method --** Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are carried at cost. Any negative difference between carrying value and fair value that is determined to be other than temporary is reserved.

**Portfolio investments held as fixed assets --** Portfolio and other investments include unlisted and listed equity securities of unconsolidated subsidiaries and long-term loans that are recorded at cost. When fair value is less than cost and is determined to be other than temporary, a valuation allowance may be provided. Estimated fair value is determined on the basis of Vivendi Universal's share of the equity of the companies concerned, adjusted to market value in the case of listed securities, and of their earnings growth prospects.

**Inventories and Work-In-Progress** The Company values inventories according to the provisions of the French Commercial Code, either on a first-in-first-out or a weighted average cost basis. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

**Deferred Taxes** Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, net tax operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recorded at their estimated net realizable value. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the enactment date.

**Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities** Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase and are stated at cost which approximates their fair value.

Marketable securities include Vivendi Universal treasury shares and other highly liquid investments. Vivendi Universal treasury shares are classified as marketable securities when they are acquired in open market transactions or in

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connection with stock options granted to directors and employees. Treasury shares held for other reasons are recorded as an offset to shareholders' equity. Marketable securities are carried at cost, and a valuation allowance is provided if the fair value is less than the carrying value.

**Pension Plans** Vivendi Universal has several pension plans that cover substantially all employees. Vivendi Universal determines its pension obligations using the projected unit credit method. This method considers the probability of personnel remaining with Vivendi Universal until retirement, the foreseeable changes in future compensation, and the appropriate discount rate for each country in which Vivendi Universal maintains a pension plan. This results in the recognition of pension-related assets or liabilities, and the recognition of the related net expenses over the estimated term of service of the employees.

Vivendi Universal's employees in France and most other European countries are eligible for severance pay pursuant to applicable law immediately upon termination. Vivendi Universal reserves for such employees' termination liabilities using the projected unit credit method.

**Stock Based Compensation** Vivendi Universal has adopted stock option incentive plans that grant options on its common shares to certain directors, officers and other managers. The purpose of these stock option plans is to align the interest of management with the interest of shareholders by providing certain officers and other key employees with additional incentives to increase the Company's performance on a long-term basis. Shareholders' equity is credited for the cumulative strike price to reflect the issuance of shares upon the exercise of options. Treasury shares that are held by the Company to fulfill its obligations under stock options granted have been recorded in the balance sheet as marketable securities and are carried at the lower of their historical cost or fair value. Vivendi Universal recognizes any resulting holding gain or loss in the period that the shares are sold to the plan.

The Company also maintains employee stock purchase plans that allow substantially all full-time employees of Vivendi Universal and certain of its subsidiaries to purchase shares of Vivendi Universal. Shares purchased by employees under these plans are subject to certain restrictions over the sale or transfer of the shares by employees for a five-year period.

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**Derivative Financial Instruments** The Company manages certain of its financial risks by using derivative financial instruments that qualify as hedges.

The Company primarily uses interest rate swaps and caps to manage interest rate risks relating to its funding costs. The goal of these swaps is, depending on the circumstances involved, to modify from fixed to floating rates and from floating to fixed as well as to modify the underlying index on floating rate

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debt. The goal of the interest caps is to limit the upside risk relating to floating rate debt. Interest rate swaps that modify borrowings or designated assets are accounted for on an accrual basis. Premiums paid for interest rate caps are expensed as incurred.

The Company uses currency swaps and forward exchange contracts to manage its foreign currency risk. Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge firm and anticipated transactions relating to assets denominated in foreign currencies. Currency rate swaps are used to modify the interest rate and currency of foreign denominated debt. Gains and losses arising from the change in the fair value of currency instruments that qualify for hedge accounting treatment are deferred until related gains or losses on hedged items are realized.

Other derivative financial instruments are used by the Company to hedge a part of public debt with principal repayment terms based on the value of Vivendi Universal stock. These instruments effectively modify the principal terms to a fixed amount and the rates to floating rates.

Any financial instruments that do not qualify as hedges for financial reporting purposes are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value in other current assets or liabilities and the profit or loss relating to the periodic change in fair value is recorded as income or expense in the current period.

**Research and Development** The Research and Development costs are expensed as incurred.

**Accounting for Internal Use Software** Direct internal and external costs incurred to develop computer software for internal use are capitalized during the application development stage and otherwise expensed. Such costs are amortized over their useful life. Policies applied by specific sectors are discussed in applicable sections of this Note.

**Accounting for Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed** All costs incurred to establish the technological feasibility of a computer software product to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed are research and development costs. Such costs are charged as expenses as they are incurred. The technological feasibility of a computer software product is established when the Company has completed all planning, designing, coding, and testing activities that are necessary to establish that the product can be produced to meet its design specifications. The period between establishing the technological feasibility and the generation of a working model of the software to be marketed is not material. Therefore, the Company expenses all costs relating to external use software.

**Advertising Costs** The cost of advertising is expensed as incurred. However, certain costs specifically related to the change of the Company's corporate name have been capitalized and amortized over 3 years.

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Earnings Per Share Earnings per share is based on net income after taxes divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

### Accounting Policies Specific to the Media & Communications Businesses

TV & Film segment -- Revenue from broadcast advertising is recognized when commercials are aired. Revenue from television subscription services related to cable and satellite programming services is recognized as the services are provided. Revenue from the theatrical distribution of motion pictures is recognized when the motion pictures are exhibited.

Film and television rights are stated at the lower of cost, less accumulated amortization, or net realizable value. Television broadcast programming licenses and rights and related liabilities are recorded at the contractual price when the screening certificate is obtained or from the signature date of the contract, if later. Films and television production costs are expensed based on the ratio of the current

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period's gross revenues to estimated total gross revenues from all sources on an individual production basis. Revenue estimates are reviewed periodically and amortization is adjusted accordingly. Film costs, net of amortization, are classified as other intangible assets.

Television network and station rights for theatrical movies and other long-term programming are charged to expense primarily on the usage of programs. Multi-year sports rights are charged to expense over the term of the contract.

Estimates of total gross revenues and costs can change significantly due to a variety of factors, including the level of market acceptance of the film and television products, advertising rates and subscriber fees. Accordingly, revenue and cost estimates are reviewed periodically and the related asset amortization is adjusted prospectively, if necessary. Such adjustments could have a material effect on results of operations in future periods.

In order to effectively manage its capital needs and costs in the film business, Vivendi Universal may utilize a variety of arrangements, including co-production, insurance, contingent profit participation and the sale of certain distribution rights. In connection with its review of capital needs and costs, the Company has entered into an agreement with an independent third-party to sell substantially all completed feature films produced over the period 1997 - 2000. Films under the agreement are sold at its cost and no revenue or expense from the initial sale of the films is recognized. The company distributes these films and maintains an option to reacquire the films at fair

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value, based on a formula considering the remaining estimated total gross revenues, net of costs, at the time of reacquisition. No films have been reacquired as of December 31, 2000. Following the sale to the third-party, Vivendi Universal accrues participations due to the third-party in the same manner that the company has historically amortized film costs under Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 53, Financial Reporting by Producers and Distributors of Motion Picture Films. As a distributor, the company has recorded, in its statement of income, the revenues received from and operating expenses related to the films in all markets where Vivendi Universal bears financial risk for film performance, and, in interest, net and other expense, certain other costs relating to the agreement.

Revenues at theme parks are recognized at the time of visitor attendance. Revenues for retail operations are recognized at point-of-sale.

Publishing segment -- Revenue in the publishing segment is comprised of magazine advertising revenue which is earned when the advertisement runs and publication subscription revenue which is recognized over the term of the subscription on a straight-line basis. In addition, revenue in this segment is generated from book and software sales which is recognized when legal title to goods transfers upon shipment to the retailer.

Music segment -- Revenues from the sale of recorded music, net of a provision for estimated returns and allowances, are recognized upon shipment to third parties. Advances to established recording artists and direct costs associated with the creation of record masters are capitalized and are charged to expense as the related royalties are earned, or when the amounts are determined to be unrecoverable. The advances are expensed when past performance or current popularity does not provide a sound basis for estimating that the advance will be recovered from future royalties.

Telecoms segment -- Revenue from the telecommunication segment are recognized when the services are provided. Telecommunication subscription revenue fees are deferred and recognized over the contract term, generally 12 months. Prepaid telecommunication fees are deferred and recognized when minutes are used.

Discounts granted to customers represent mobile purchase incentives (service credit for twelve months) and discounts on packs (mobile granted access to Societe Francaise du Radiotelephone (or SFR) flat-rate tariff including connection). These discounts are treated as a reduction in revenue, and are spread over twelve months from the date the line is put into service.

Internet segment -- Website development costs are expensed as incurred.

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### Accounting Policies Specific to the Environmental Services Business

Public Service Contracts -- Vivendi Universal holds public service contracts according to which the company is granted the obligation to manage and maintain facilities owned and financed by local authorities. Revenue relating to these contracts is recognized when services are rendered.

Facilities operated by the company are generally financed by local authorities and remain their property throughout the contract period. Individual facilities financed by the Company as a consequence of specific contractual terms are recorded as fixed assets and depreciated to their estimated residual value, if any, on the shorter of their economic useful lives or the contract's term. Whenever the contract's term is shorter than the economic useful life of the asset, such depreciation is classified as a liability as a financial depreciation.

Vivendi Universal generally assumes a contractual obligation to maintain and repair facilities managed through public service contracts. Corresponding repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred, except for some investments in joint ventures where these costs are accrued in advance.

Fees incurred to obtain a contract and paid upfront are capitalized and amortized on a straight line basis over the duration of the contract.

### Landfill Capitalization and Depletion

Landfill sites are carried at cost and amortized ratably using the units of production method over the estimated useful life of the site as the airspace of the landfill is consumed. Landfill costs include capitalized engineering and other professional fees paid to third parties incurred to obtain a disposal facility permit. When the company determines that the facility cannot be developed or the likelihood of grant of the permit cannot be determined before its final authorization, as it is the case in France and the United Kingdom, these costs are expensed as incurred.

### Landfill Closure and Post-closure Costs

Vivendi Universal has financial obligations relating to closure and post-closure costs and the remediation of disposal facilities it operates or for which it is otherwise responsible.

Landfill final closure and post-closure accruals consider estimates for costs of the final cap and cover for the site, methane gas control, leachate management, groundwater monitoring, and other monitoring and maintenance to be

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incurred after the site discontinues accepting waste. The company accrues a reserve for these estimated future costs pro rata over the estimated useful life of the sites.

Accruals for environmental remediation obligations are recognized when such costs are probable and reasonably estimable.

These liabilities are classified as reserves and allowances.

### Change in Accounting Principles

#### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS IN FRANCE

A new set of accounting standards set forth by the "Comite de la Reglementation Comptable" in April 1999, covering the consolidation methodologies applicable to consolidated financial statements, is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2000. Accordingly, Vivendi Universal adopted the following new principles for fiscal year 2000:

- Revenues and expenses of subsidiaries' financial statements denominated in a currency different from euros, which were previously translated at the year-end exchange rate, are now translated at the average exchange rate during the period. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle would have decreased net income as of December 31, 1999 by E16.3 million.

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- Gains on foreign currency transactions, which were previously deferred, are now recorded in current period earnings. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle would have increased net income as of December 31, 1999 by E107.4 million.

#### OTHER CHANGES

In addition, as of January 1, 2000, Vivendi Universal adopted the following new accounting principles in order to more closely align the company's accounting policies to U.S. GAAP:

- Subscriber acquisition costs, which were previously spread over 12 months from the date the line was put into service, are now charged to expense.

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The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle would have decreased net income as of December 31, 1999 by E87.7 million.

- Broadcasting rights acquired by Canal Plus are now capitalized as intangible assets and are amortized over the period of the agreement. The cumulative effect of this change had no impact on net income in 2000 and 1999. Total assets increased by E2.0 billion (most of which related to intangible assets) and total liabilities and shareholders' equity increased by the same amount.

Restated 1999 financial statements have been presented in order to facilitate comparability of annual financial statements.

Reclassifications Certain prior period amounts in the financial statement notes have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

### NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS/BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

#### MERGER OF VIVENDI, SEAGRAM AND CANAL PLUS

On December 8, 2000, Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus completed a series of transactions in which the three companies combined to create Vivendi Universal. The terms of the Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger included:

- Vivendi Universal's combination, through its subsidiaries, with Seagram in accordance with a plan of arrangement under Canadian law. In Vivendi Universal's combination with Seagram, holders of Seagram common shares (other than those exercising dissenters' rights) received 0.80 Vivendi Universal American Depositary Shares (ADSs), or a combination of 0.80 non-voting exchangeable shares of Vivendi Universal's Canadian subsidiary Vivendi Universal Exchangeco (exchangeable shares) and an equal number of related voting rights in Vivendi Universal, for each Seagram common share held.
- Vivendi merger with Canal Plus: Canal Plus shareholders received two Vivendi Universal ordinary shares for each Canal Plus ordinary share they held and kept their existing shares in Canal Plus, which retained the French premium pay television channel business.
- Vivendi Universal accounted for the Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations.



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Seagram

Allocation of Purchase Price Vivendi Universal has performed a preliminary purchase price study related to the Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger in order to assess and allocate the purchase price among tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on fair values at the transaction date. The final allocation of purchase price, which will be completed within one year of the

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completion of the Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger, is not expected to differ significantly from the following:

MILLIONS OF EUROS

-----

Identifiable intangible assets.....	8,785
Investment in USA Networks, Inc. ....	5,904
Net assets of spirits & wine.....	8,759
Goodwill.....	25,345
Net debt.....	(8,921)
Deferred taxes.....	(6,253)
All other, net.....	(1,054)
	-----
	32,565
	=====

Intangible Assets Identifiable intangible assets consist of music catalogs, artists' contracts, music publishing assets, distribution networks, customer relationships and international television networks. Acquired music catalogs, artists' contracts and music publishing assets are amortized over periods ranging from 14 to 20 years and other intangibles are amortized over a 40-year period, on a straight-line basis. Goodwill is the excess of purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and is amortized on a straight-line basis over a 40-year period.

Accrual for Exit Activities In connection with the integration of Vivendi, Seagram and Canal Plus, management developed a formal exit activity plan that was committed to by management and communicated to employees shortly after the merger was consummated. The accrual for exit activities consists principally of facility elimination costs, including leasehold termination payments and incremental facility closure costs, contract terminations, relocation costs and the severance of approximately 100 employees, related to the acquired companies.

Plans to Dispose of Seagram's Spirits and Wine Business In connection with

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the Vivendi/Seagram/ Canal Plus merger, on December 19, 2000, Vivendi Universal entered into an agreement with Diageo and Pernod Ricard to sell its Spirits and Wine business for U.S.\$8.15 billion, an amount that is expected to result in approximate after-tax proceeds of U.S.\$7.7 billion. The sale is expected to close during 2001 and is subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions. There is no assurance that such conditions will be satisfied. Vivendi Universal accounts for the Spirits and Wine business on a single line as a component of exceptional items.

CANAL+

The details of the acquisition of CANAL+ are as follows:

MILLIONS OF EUROS	
-----	
Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired...	(7)
Purchase price.....	12,537
	-----
Goodwill.....	12,544
	-----
Goodwill recorded as an asset.....	12,544

Prior to the merger with Vivendi and Seagram, Vivendi Universal acquired control of Canal Plus in September 1999, through the acquisition of an additional 15% of the outstanding shares and increased its ownership percentage from 34% at December 31, 1998 to 49% at December 31, 1999.

Goodwill arising from these transactions is amortized over a 40 year period.

Plans to Dispose of Vivendi's Interest in BSKyB In connection with the European Commission's approval of the Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger pursuant to the relevant European merger regulations, Vivendi Universal has to divest its investment in BSKyB within a period of two years from the

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completion of the merger transactions. Pursuant to the requirement, BSKyB has been accounted for using the cost method since September 30, 2000.

Havas Interactive In January 1999, Vivendi Universal acquired 100% of the

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outstanding shares of Cendant Software (renamed Havas Interactive), a U.S. based software development company which produces games and educational CD-ROM. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase. Vivendi Universal made a payment of E678 million in exchange for the shares of Havas Interactive. The details of the acquisition are as follows:

### MILLIONS OF EUROS

-----

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired...	396
Purchase price.....	678
	---
Goodwill.....	282
	---
Goodwill recorded as an asset.....	282

Goodwill recorded as an asset arising from this transaction is being amortized over 10 years.

US Filter In April 1999, Vivendi Universal acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of US Filter, a U.S. based water treatment and equipment manufacturing company. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase. Vivendi Universal paid E5,801 million in cash and financed the transaction through the issuance of Vivendi Universal bonds and common shares. The details of the acquisition are as follows:

### MILLIONS OF EUROS

-----

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired...	1,224
Purchase price.....	5,801
	-----
Goodwill.....	4,577
	-----
Goodwill recorded as an asset.....	1,801
Goodwill charged to shareholders' equity.....	2,776

Goodwill recorded as an asset arising from this transaction is being amortized over 40 years.

Scoot.com In April and July 2000, Vivendi Universal acquired 22.4% of Scoot.plc. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase, for an amount of E443 million. The details of the acquisition are as follows:

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MILLIONS OF EUROS  
-----

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired...	84
Purchase price.....	443
	---
Goodwill.....	359
	---
Goodwill recorded as an asset.....	359

I-France In March 2000, Vivendi Universal acquired 100% of I-France. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase for an amount of E149 million. The details of the acquisition are as follows:

MILLIONS OF EUROS  
-----

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired...	3
Purchase price.....	149
	---
Goodwill.....	146
	---
Goodwill recorded as an asset.....	146

UTI In January 2000, Vivendi Telecom International (or VTI) a wholly owned direct subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of United Telecom International (or UTI), a

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Hungarian Telecommunications Company. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase, and the price paid was E130 million. The details of the acquisition are as follows:

MILLIONS OF EUROS  
-----

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired...	8
Purchase price.....	130
	---
Goodwill.....	122

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Goodwill recorded as an asset..... 122

Pro Forma Financial Information The unaudited condensed pro forma income statement data presented below illustrates the effect of the Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger (excluding the results of the acquired Seagram Spirits and Wine business which is held for sale), the consolidation of CANAL+ on a twelve month basis and the divestiture of Vinci, as if the transactions had occurred at the beginning of 1999. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the combined results of operations of Vivendi Universal that would have occurred if the transactions had occurred on the date previously indicated, nor is it necessarily indicative of future operating results of the company.

MILLIONS OF EUROS	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
Pro Forma Revenue.....	52,521.2	44,000.5
Pro Forma Operating income.....	3,143.4	1,869.1

NOTE 4 INVESTMENTS

Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

		AT DECEMBER 31,					
		INTEREST		PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF EQUITY		PROPORTIONATE OF NET INCOME	
		2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999
MILLIONS OF EUROS							
USANi LLC.....	(10) (11)	48.60%	0.00%	5,310.0	--	--	
Elektrim Telekomunikacija SP.....	(1)	49.00%	0.00%	1,148.7	--	(30.5)	
Sithe Energies.....	(2)	34.21%	0.00%	820.5	--	--	
UC Development Partners.....	(11)	50.00%	0.00%	395.5	--	--	
Telecom Developpement.....		49.90%	49.90%	268.6	241.4	27.2	(1)
Universal Studios Florida.....	(11)	50.00%	0.00%	141.9	--	--	
Port Aventura.....	(11)	37.00%	0.00%	95.6	--	--	
Realia Business SA.....	(3)	23.31%	0.00%	89.8	--	15.0	
Xfera Moviles.....		26.21%	0.00%	74.6	--	(6.2)	
UGC.....		39.34%	39.34%	73.4	71.1	(1.7)	0
Philadelphia Suburban.....	(10)	17.02%	15.87%	73.1	55.0	10.5	5
Universal Studios Japan.....	(11)	24.00%	0.00%	69.9	--	--	

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Scoot Com PLC.....		22.40%	0.00%	65.4	--	(15.0)	
UCG CineCite.....		16.86%	19.44%	63.7	52.0	(2.5)	0
Domino.....		30.00%	0.00%	57.4	--	8.4	
South Staffordshire.....	(10)	31.74%	32.71%	54.3	47.0	10.6	10
Vizzavi Europe.....		50.00%	0.00%	(43.8)	--	(44.2)	
Societe Financiere de Distribution (SFD).....		49.00%	0.00%	(47.0)	--	(37.1)	
Canal Plus.....	(4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Havas Advertising.....	(5)	N/A	19.71%	N/A	127.8	N/A	11
Cofiroute.....	(6)	N/A	31.13%	N/A	105.0	N/A	26
British Sky Broadcasting.....	(7)	N/A	23.36%	N/A	(250.0)	N/A	(13
Canal+ DA.....	(8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	--	
Magyar Telecom.....	(8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	--	

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AT DECEMBER 31,						
	INTEREST		PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF EQUITY		PROPORTIONATE OF NET INCOME	
	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999
MILLIONS OF EUROS						
Consumers Water.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	--	--
Audiofina.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other.....	(9)	N/A	N/A	464.9	332.6	(152.7)
Total per balance sheet.....				9,176.5	781.9	(218.2)
Companies exiting consolidation scope in 2000: (*)						
British Sky Broadcasting.....						(118.9)
Nexity.....						17.5
Vinci.....						13.3
Total per income statement.....						(306.3)

(\*) These companies have been deconsolidated as of December 31, 2000.

(1) The main shareholder is Elektrim.

(2) This company was consolidated during 2000 until December 31, 2000, at which time Vivendi Universal's interest was reduced to 34.21%.

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- (3) Since the beginning of the year, FCC's Real Estate was consolidated by the equity method due to the constitution of the new company Realia Business SA (47.57 % FCC -- 52.43 % Caja Madrid). In 1999, this activity was consolidated.
- (4) Vivendi Universal acquired an additional 15% of the capital stock of Canal Plus in September 1999, bringing Vivendi Universal's total equity interest to 49%. Canal Plus was consolidated beginning October 1, 1999, due to the acquisition of effective control.
- (5) Due to operation on its capital stock (mainly issue of shares exchanged against Snyder shares), Havas Advertising was accounted for using the cost method; the company's interest rate at December 31, 2000 was 11.36%, versus 19.71% in 1999.
- (6) During 2000, Cofiroute (a subsidiary of Vinci) is no longer consolidated by the Equity method because of Vinci's exiting consolidation scope.
- (7) British Sky Broadcasting has been accounted for using the cost method since September 30, 2000. Proportionate share of net loss for the first nine months was E118.9 million.
- (8) Magyar Telecom and Canal + DA were consolidated in 1999.
- (9) Other investments consists of various entities accounted for using the equity method whose proportionate share of equity is under E40 million at December 31, 2000.
- (10) The December 31, 2000 quoted market price for these investments, which are publicly listed, are as follows: USA Networks, Inc.: E5,894.2 million, Philadelphia Suburban: E217.7 million, South Staffordshire: E128.8 million.
- (11) Entities acquired in connection with the acquisition of Seagram in December 2000.

Dividends received from the equity affiliates amount to E36.5 million in 2000, E83.7 million in 1999, and E81.3 million in 1998.

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Summarized financial information for equity method investees is as follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	MILLIONS OF EUROS		
<b>BALANCE SHEET DATA</b>			
Long-term assets.....	23,201.9	5,237.1	
Current assets.....	3,936.9	4,830.7	
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>27,138.8</b>	<b>10,067.8</b>	
Shareholders' equity.....	13,291.5	1,047.5	
Current liabilities.....	5,286.9	4,937.0	
Non current liabilities.....	8,560.4	4,083.3	
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity.....</b>	<b>27,138.8</b>	<b>10,067.8</b>	
<b>INCOME STATEMENT DATA</b>			
Net revenue.....	2,643.7	8,242.2	11,232.2
Operating income.....	180.9	(284.7)	755.6
Net income (loss).....	(26.3)	(446.2)	209.1

Investments accounted for using the cost method

	AT DECEMBER 31,			
	2000		1999	
	GROSS	ALLOWANCE	NET	NET
MILLIONS OF EUROS				
Havas Advertising(1).....	340.4		340.4	
Fovarosí Csatomazási Művek Reszvénytársaság(2)(3)(4).....	76.2		76.2	37.8
Genova Acque.....	38.3		38.3	
Apa Nova Bucuresti(2)(3).....	35.0		35.0	
People PC(2).....	27.2	(15.0)	12.2	
Misrhone.....	22.5		22.5	22.5
Generale de Transport et d'Industrie.....	21.5		21.5	
Elektrim Telekomunikacja SP Zoo(5).....				1,209.2
Canal Satellite(6).....				304.0
Mediaset SpA(7).....				143.6
Television Holding SA.....				85.7
Domino(5).....				59.3
Csatorna Üzemeltetési Holding Reszvényta(5).....				40.0
Mitteldeutsche Wasserversorgungsgesellschaft(5).....				34.2



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Norsk Gjenvinning(5).....				29.2
CGEA Bresil(5).....				23.7
@viso(5).....				20.1
Other(8).....	708.6	(254.4)	454.2	406.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	1,269.7	(269.4)	1,000.3	2,415.6
	-----	-----	-----	-----

-----

(1)The December 29, 2000 quoted market price for Havas Advertising is E461.1 million.

(2)Companies acquired or created at the end of 2000.

(3)Companies consolidated in 2001.

(4)12.5% additional acquisition in 2000.

(5)Companies consolidated in 2000.

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(6)Investment sales to Lagardere Group in 2000.

(7)During 2000, Mediaset SpA shares were exchanged against Mediaset obligation debt for around E102 million, the remaining amount is accounted in marketable securities.

(8)Other investments whose gross book value is under E20 million.

Portfolio investments

Other portfolio investments held as fixed assets are detailed as follows:

AT DECEMBER 31,

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	COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE	COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAIN
	MILLIONS OF EUROS					
British Sky Broadcasting(1).....	1,232.8	4,946.4		6,179.2		
Dupont(2).....	853.3			853.3		
USAi Common and class B						
Shares(2)(3).....	571.8			571.8		
Saint-Gobain.....	124.1	103.9		228.0	119.2	130.
Facic(4).....	181.2	4.3		185.5	185.1	-
Alcatel.....				--	145.1	298.
Eiffage.....	56.6		(16.9)	39.7	56.6	-
Societe Generale.....				--	--	-
Others (with unit book value of under 40 million).....	261.4	21.2	(93.2)	189.4	49.0	64.
Total gross amount.....	3,281.2	5,075.8	(110.1)	8,246.9	555.0	493.
Valuation allowance.....	(17.0)		17.0	--	(20.6)	-
Total net amount.....	3,264.2	5,075.8	(93.1)	8,246.9	534.4	493.

(1) 4.17% of the B Sky B common shares outstanding is accounting in marketable securities for the repayment of the convertible debts.

(2) The fair values of the investments in Dupont and USAi common stock approximated their book values at December 31, 2000 due to the fair value allocation of the purchase price to these assets related to the acquisition of Seagram.

(3) 18.2 million shares of common stock of USAi which had a book value of E425.6 million and 13.4 million shares of USAi Class B common stock with a book value of E146.2 million.

(4) One of the parent companies of Washington Baltimore.

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
Unlisted investments.....	9,064.8	417.8
Long term loans.....	2,088.6	1,350.5

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Other.....	760.8	918.8
	-----	-----
	11,914.2	2,687.1
Valuation allowance.....	(77.3)	(126.0)
	-----	-----
Total net amount.....	11,836.9	2,561.1
	-----	-----

Unlisted investments consist mainly of net assets related to Seagram's Spirit and Wine branch for an amount of E8,759 million, of bonds for an amount of E120.5 million and of mutual fund shares for an amount of E27.7 million, at December 31, 2000.

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Long-term loans relate mainly to Vivendi Universal for an amount of E703 million, Real Estate operations for an amount of E455 million as of December 31, 2000 and to environment companies, for an amount of E356 million as of December 31, 2000.

Other investments consist mainly of loans by CANAL+ and US Filter and bond discount related to Vivendi Environnement.

Investments Accounted for Using the Proportionate Consolidation Method

Investments accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method represent companies in which Vivendi Universal and other shareholders have agreed to exercise joint control over significant financial and operating policies.

Summarized financial information for major subsidiaries consolidated under the proportionate consolidation method is as follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS		
BALANCE SHEET DATA			
Non-current assets.....	5,276.0	4,324.6	
Current assets.....	2,179.6	2,835.7	
	-----	-----	
Total assets.....	7,455.6	7,160.3	

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Shareholders' equity.....	2,095.4	1,878.6	
Minority interests.....	278.5	244.1	
Financial debt.....	1,829.8	1,557.4	
Reserves and other liabilities.....	3,251.9	3,480.2	
	-----	-----	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity.....	7,455.6	7,160.3	
	-----	-----	
INCOME STATEMENT DATA			
Net sales.....	3,055.2	2,508.5	1,401.7
Operating income.....	354.0	222.8	103.8
Net income.....	171.4	80.2	46.1

NOTE 5 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

During 1998, Vivendi Universal issued 6,370,689 shares with a value of E205.5 million in connection with its obligations under the employee stock purchase plan and stock option plans, and 647,139 shares valued at E29.6 million in connection with conversion of bonds and exercise of warrants. In addition, it issued 69,236,562 shares valued at E923.2 million in connection with the acquisition of Havas. Goodwill of E579.0 million arising from this transaction was recorded in additional paid-in capital. The cumulative effect due to the change in accounting principles as of January 1, 1998 was E(226.8) million. This net amount includes E(170.6) million due to the change in accounting related to capital leases and E(56.2) million due to the change in pension accounting.

During 1999, Vivendi Universal issued 45,505,197 shares for a total of E2,681.0 million for the exercise of subscription options. In addition, it issued 25,747,392 shares with a value of E522.0 million relating to the acquisition of Pathe. Vivendi Universal also issued 4,254,300 shares with a value of E325.0 million relating to the acquisition of BSkyB, and 17,500,000 shares with a value of E1,373.0 million relating to the acquisition of Canal Plus shares from Richemont. Lastly, the company issued 9,813,432 shares with a value of E524.0 million in connection with its obligations under the employee stock purchase plan and stock option plans, and issued 19,712,100 shares valued at E652.0 million relating to the conversion of bonds and warrants. Goodwill totaling E4,310.3 million arising from business combinations was recorded in additional paid-in capital in 1999.

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During 2000, Vivendi Universal issued 319,531,416 shares for a total of E32,445.1 million in relation with the Seagram merger. In addition, the company issued 130,638,208 shares with a value of E12,394.5 million relating to the acquisition of CANAL+. The company also issued 36,391,248 shares due to the conversion of Sofiee shares into Vivendi Universal shares. The company also canceled 12,585,720 shares with a value of E(1,244.6) million relating to the treasury stock. Vivendi Universal also issued 10,388,230 shares with a value of E611.1 million in connection with its obligation under the employee stock purchase plan and stock options plan; and issued 796,893 shares valued at E35.9 million relating to the conversion of bonds and warrants. Lastly, goodwill totaling E737 million -- arising from business combinations and previously

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recorded in additional paid-in capital-has been reversed following the disposition of BSKyB, Vinci, Nexity and 34% of Multithematiques.

Vivendi Universal's consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries have certain restrictions on the distribution of net equity. These restrictions mainly concern French companies where, pursuant to French law, they are legally required to reserve a minimum of 5% of its annual net income within the retained earnings account. This minimum contribution is not required once the reserve equals 10% of the aggregate nominal share capital. The legal reserve is distributable only upon liquidation. At December 31, 2000, the parent company has reserved a total of E82.2 million, which represents 1.4% of the aggregate share capital of E5,944.5 million.

On May 2, 1997, Vivendi Universal issued 130,359,688 warrants to its shareholders. The warrants grant the holder the right to receive shares of Vivendi Universal at a predetermined price, originally denominated in French francs, upon exercise of 40 warrants. In May 1999, the company adjusted the terms of the warrants consistent with the Company's stock-split and the redenomination of its capital into Euros. As a result of the adjustment, holders of these warrants may receive 3.05 new common shares at a price of E137.2 for the exercise of 40 warrants. As of December 31, 2000, 106,036,727 of these warrants remain outstanding.

The share capital of Vivendi Universal consisted of 1,080,808,443 shares as at December 31, 2000 and 595,648,168 as of December 31, 1999. All shares have one voting right and may be registered upon request by the owners. The treasury shares have no voting rights. The number of voting rights outstanding was 1,018,679,038 as of December 31, 2000 and 624,506,807 as of December 1999.

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### NOTE 6 DEBT

The table below presents an analysis of the consolidated long-term debt balance by type of debt instrument (in millions of Euros):

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
Subordinated debt (a).....	150.1	178.3
Non-recourse project financing(b).....	--	1,193.0
Other financial long-term debt:		
Capital leases.....	629.3	818.0
Vivendi Universal convertible 1.25%(c).....	1,689.9	1,700.0

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Vivendi Environnement 1.5%(d).....	1,535.4	3,028.8
BSkyB 3%(e).....	154.9	155.1
Mediaset SpA 3,5%(f).....	52.3	181.9
BSkyB 1%(g).....	1,440.0	--
Seagram Debt remaining(h).....	2,491.0	--
Bonds and Bank loans.....	15,811.3	11,977.9
	-----	-----
Total.....	23,954.2	19,233.0
	-----	-----

-----  
 (a) Subordinated debt consist primarily of:

- a loan of E244 million to finance the wastewater treatment plant in Zaragoza, Spain, underwritten by OTV on December 27, 1991 and repayable over 15 years.

- \$70 million of securities repayable over 15 years, issued on January 29, 1991 by energies USA.

(b) Financing guaranteed by the related Sithe Energy project, which is now accounted for by the equity method due to a reduction in Vivendi Universal's interest.

(c) On January 1999, Vivendi issued bonds that bear interest at 1.25%, with a maturity in January 2004 and that are convertible at the option of the bondholder, into Vivendi Universal shares at the conversion rate of 1 bond to 3.407 shares.

(d) On April 1999, Vivendi Environnement, a then wholly owned subsidiary, issued bonds that bear interest at 1.5% with maturity in January 2005, and that are convertible, at the option of the bondholder, into Vivendi Universal shares at the conversion rate of 1 bond to 3.047 shares.

In July 2000, Vivendi Environnement sold approximately 37 percent of its shares to the French public and to institutional investors in France and elsewhere in an initial public offering.

(e) In connection with the acquisition of Pathe in September 1999, Vivendi Universal assumed bonds that bear interest at 3%; with a maturity in November 2003, and that are exchangeable into BSKyB shares. Each bond may be exchanged at the option of the bondholder for 188.5236 BSKyB shares. Vivendi Universal currently owns an adequate number of BSKyB shares to meet its maximum conversion obligation.

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(f) On April 1997, Canal Plus issued bonds that bear interest at 3.5%, with maturity in March 2002, and that are exchangeable into Mediaset Spa shares. Each bond may be exchanged at the option of the bondholder for 341.74 shares per bond. CANAL+ currently owns an adequate number of Mediaset to meet its maximum conversion obligation.

(g) In connection with the Vivendi Universal's intention to dispose of its BSKyB shares, the company issued, on July 2000, bonds that bear interest at 1% with maturity in July 2003. Each bond may be exchanged at the option of the bondholder for 1 share per bond. Vivendi Universal currently owns an adequate number of BSKyB shares to meet its maximum conversion obligation.

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(h) In connection with the sale of the Spirits and Wine business, The Seagram Company Ltd and Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. (or JES), wholly owned subsidiaries of Vivendi Universal, have recently completed tender offers and consent solicitations for all of their outstanding debt securities.

Long-term debt listed according to the currency in which it is denominated is as follows (in millions of Euros):

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
----- MILLIONS OF EUROS -----		
Euros.....	20,004.4	15,032.4
US Dollar.....	3,421.9	3,604.8
Pound Sterling.....	180.0	247.4
Australian Dollar.....	83.1	166.6
Korean Won.....	86.9	--
Canadian Dollar.....	--	82.0
Other.....	177.9	99.8
	-----	-----
Total.....	23,954.2	19,233.0
	-----	-----

The table below presents a summary of the repayment schedules of the long-term debt excluding subordinated securities (in millions of Euros):

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	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
Due between one and two years.....	7,324.7	4,781.0
Due between two and five years.....	12,562.1	8,080.4
Due after five years.....	3,917.3	6,193.3
Total.....	23,804.1	19,054.7

At the end of 2000, E1.8 billion in bank borrowings was supported by collateral guarantees, including E787 million for the financing of "Cogeneration" of Bayerische Landesbank and E600 million for the financing of the water treatment plants of C.G.E Deutschland in Berlin.

NOTE 7 RESERVES AND ALLOWANCES

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
Litigation including social and fiscal.....	619.8	1,081.8
Warranties and customer care.....	312.2	376.7
Financial depreciation*.....	567.8	525.8
Maintenance and repair costs accrued in advance.....	372.2	432.7
Reserves related to fixed assets.....	310.2	152.1
Valuation allowance on real estate.....	809.6	1,255.7
Valuation allowance on work in progress and losses on long term contracts.....	717.6	684.8
Closure and post closure costs.....	354.7	259.1
Pensions.....	449.0	591.6
Restructuring costs.....	310.4	434.1
Losses on investments in unconsolidated companies.....	361.3	376.0
Others.....	761.0	712.9
Total reserves and allowances.....	5,945.8	6,883.3

\*Financial depreciation of fixed assets relating to public service contracts.



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The developments in the reserve for restructuring costs for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
-----			
MILLIONS OF EUROS			
Balance at beginning of period.....	434.1	267.0	244.7
Amount charged to expenses.....	155.4	94.3	103.5
Deductions of reserve Utilization (cash).....	(105.1)	(125.4)	(114.1)
Reversal (change in estimate).....	(65.5)	(39.6)	(26.7)
Other adjustments*.....	(108.5)	237.8	59.6
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at end of period.....	310.4	434.1	267.0
	-----	-----	-----

-----

\*Other adjustments reflect changes in the scope of consolidation.

Provisions for restructuring by segment analyses as follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
-----		
MILLIONS OF EUROS		
TV & Film.....	31.3	37.3
Publishing.....	86.4	53.5
Music.....	--	--
Telecoms.....	8.6	19.1
Internet.....	--	--
	-----	-----
Total Media & Communications.....	126.3	109.9
Environmental Services.....	184.1	209.1
Non-Core.....	--	115.1
	-----	-----
Total Vivendi Universal.....	310.4	434.1
	-----	-----

The changes in the scope of consolidation in 2000 are mainly explained by the merger of Vivendi with Seagram and Canal Plus, by the deconsolidation of Vinci and the change in the method of consolidation of Sithe.

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Changes in the scope of consolidation in 1999 were mainly explained by the acquisition of US Filter and Medi-Media.

### NOTE 8 INCOME TAXES

Analysis of income tax expense (benefit)

Components of the income tax provision (benefit) are as follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	MILLIONS OF EUROS		
France.....	394.5	56.8	96.6
Other countries.....	395.3	172.0	273.4
Current income tax expense.....	789.8	228.8	370.0
France.....	224.3	(926.3)	(394.5)
Other countries.....	6.8	(95.7)	114.5
Deferred income tax (benefit).....	231.1	(1,022.0)	(280.0)
Total income tax expense (benefit).....	1,020.9	(793.2)	90.0

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The temporary differences which give rise to significant deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----

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MILLIONS OF EUROS

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:		
Employee benefits.....	81.4	118.1
Provisions for risks and liabilities.....	747.1	931.1
Tax loss including Real Estate operations.....	3,901.8	3,645.0
Other temporary differences.....	916.8	520.0
	-----	-----
GROSS DEFERRED TAX ASSETS.....	5,647.1	5,214.2
	-----	-----
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS NOT RECORDED IN THE BOOKS (A).....	(1,739.2)	(2,480.5)
Deferred tax assets recorded in the books.....	3,907.9	2,733.7
	=====	=====
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation.....	1,319.6	606.6
Reevaluation of assets.....	2,764.4	656.5
Dupont share redemption.....	1,655.6	--
Spirit and Wine sale.....	1,769.1	--
Other taxable temporary differences.....	620.7	318.0
	-----	-----
Gross deferred tax liabilities.....	8,129.4	1,581.1
	-----	-----

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(a) The evolution of tax assets not recorded in the books between 2000 and 1999 is mainly due to the consolidation of CANAL+.

Deferred tax assets are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets in the caption Accounts Receivable. Deferred tax liabilities are recorded in the caption Accounts Payable.

Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries are indefinitely reinvested in operations and will be remitted substantially free of additional tax.

Tax rate reconciliation

A reconciliation of the French statutory tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
Statutory tax rate.....	37.8%	40.0%	41.6%
Goodwill amortization not deductible for tax purpose.....	6.1%	38.4%	7.2%
Permanent differences.....	(17.7)%	(79.1)%	7.1%

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Lower tax rate on long-term capital gains and losses.....	(5.7)%	(22.3)%	(6.1)%
Tax losses.....	6.0%	(93.9)%	(36.9)%
Other, net.....	(0.6)%	(7.4)%	(5.5)%
	-----	-----	-----
Effective tax rate(a).....	25.9%	(124.3)%	7.4%
	-----	-----	-----

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(a)The effective tax rate is computed by dividing "Income taxes and deferred taxes" by "Net income before income taxes and deferred taxes".

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Net operating tax loss savings

At December 31, 2000, the Company had tax LOSSES which represent a potential tax saving of E3,901.8 million (computed with the enacted tax rate).

Tax losses expire as follows:

YEARS	AMOUNT
-----	-----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS
2001.....	462.5
2002.....	101.8
2003.....	70.6
2004.....	393.4
2005.....	1,064.3
2006 and thereafter.....	1,695.4
Unlimited.....	113.8
	-----
Total.....	3,901.8
	-----

NOTE 9 BENEFIT PLANS

In accordance with the laws and practices of each country, the Company participates in employee benefit pension plans offering death and disability healthcare, retirement and special termination benefits. These plans provide various benefits including flat payments per year of service and final pay plans that are integrated with local social security and multi-employer plans.

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Most of the pension plans are funded with investments made in various instruments such as insurance contracts and equity and debt investment securities. These pension plans do not hold investments in the Company's shares.

For defined contribution plans and multi-employer plans, the Company records expense equal to the contributions paid. For defined benefit pension plans, accruals and prepaid expenses are determined using the projected unit credit method.

Special termination benefits are recorded on an accrual basis at the time the offer is accepted by the employees or their representatives.

NOTE 10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND COUNTERPARTY RISKS

The Company uses various financial derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency rates.

The Company does not participate in any third-party default, which could have a significant impact on its financial position and the results of its transactions.

Interest rate and foreign currency agreements

The contractual amounts stated below are outstanding as of December 31, 2000 and 1999. These amounts represent the levels of involvement by the Company and are not indicative of gains or losses. The amounts are in millions of euros.

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2000			
	TOTAL	1 YEAR	1-5 YEARS	5 AND +
INTEREST RATE HEDGING ACTIVITY				
Interest Rate Swaps -- pay fix				
Notional amount.....	7,290.1	466.2	3,219.6	3,600.0
Average received rate (as of 12.31.00).....	4.87%			
Average paid rate.....	4.78%			

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	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2000			
	TOTAL	1 YEAR	1-5 YEARS	5 AND +
<b>INTEREST RATE SWAPS -- PAY VARIABLE</b>				
Notional amount.....	2,847.2	1,833.4	922.6	9
Average received rate.....	5.15%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.00).....	5.00%			
<b>SWAP -- CROSS CURRENCY(A)</b>				
Notional amount.....	256.5	0	256.5	
Average received rate.....	4.90%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.00).....	4.04%			
<b>Interest Cap, floors and collars</b>				
Notional amount.....	3,457.7	91.2	1,514.7	1,85
Guarantee rate.....	4.74%			
<b>FOREIGN CURRENCY HEDGING ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Forward exchange contract</b>				
Notional amount.....	3,087.6	3,064.8	22.8	
<b>OTHERS</b>				
<b>Specialized indexed swap(b)</b>				
Notional amount.....	377.3	--	177.8	19

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1999			
	TOTAL	1 YEAR	1-5 YEARS	5 AND +
<b>INTEREST RATE HEDGING ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Swap -- pay fixed rate</b>				
Notional amount.....	7,368.0	323.4	3,337.9	3,70
Average received rate (as of 12.31.99).....	3.68%			
Average paid rate.....	4.77%			
<b>Swap -- pay variable rate</b>				
Notional amount.....	1,888.7	84.8	1,386.0	41
Average received rate.....	6.55%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.99).....	3.77%			
<b>Swap -- cross currency(a)</b>				
Notional amount.....	172.6	--	172.6	
Average received rate.....	3.34%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.99).....	2.29%			
<b>Interest Cap, floors and collars</b>				
Notional amount.....	4,705.2	1,042.4	1,810.9	1,85
Guarantee rate.....	4.89%			
<b>FOREIGN CURRENCY HEDGING ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Forward exchange contract</b>				
Notional amount.....	1,626.0	1,626.0	--	
<b>OTHERS</b>				
<b>Specialized indexed swap(b)</b>				
Notional amount.....	377.0	--	177.8	19

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(a) Cross Currency swaps

(b) Swaps covering Vivendi Universal against the Equity linked debts

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NOTE 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

SFAS No 107 and No 119, issued by the FASB, require the disclosure of the estimated fair value of all financial instruments other than specified items such as lease contracts, subsidiary and affiliate investments and employers' pension and benefit obligations. Except for publicly traded equity and marketable securities for which market prices were used, these values have been estimated for the majority of Vivendi Universal's financial instruments. Accordingly, fair values are based on estimated values using various valuation techniques, such as present value of future cash-flows. However, methods and assumptions followed to disclose data presented herein are inherently judgmental and involve various limitations.

As a consequence, the use of different estimations, methodologies and assumptions may have a material effect on the estimated value amounts.

The methodologies used are as follows:

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE, BANK OVERDRAFTS, SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS, ACCOUNTS AND NOTES PAYABLE.

The carrying amounts reflected in the consolidated statements are reasonable estimates of the fair-value because of the relatively short period of time between the origination of the instruments and their expected realization.

INVESTMENTS.

Estimated fair values for publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices as of December 31, 2000 and 1999. For other investments for which there are no quoted price, a reasonable estimate of fair value could not be made without incurring excessive costs.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

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The fair values for loans have been determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows, using the zero coupon interest rate curves at year end taking into account a spread that corresponds to the average risk classification of Vivendi Universal. Loans to subsidiaries excluded from consolidation are not fair valued.

LONG-TERM DEBT, CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM DEBT, LONG-TERM INTEREST RATE AND FOREIGN CURRENCY SWAPS.

The fair values of these financial instruments were determined by estimating future cash flows on a borrowing-by-borrowing basis and discounting these future cash flows using the zero coupon interest rate curves at year end and taking into account a spread that corresponds to the average risk classification of the Company.

All issue swaps (long-term interest rate and foreign currency swaps) specifically hedge debenture loans. They were concluded under International Swap and Derivative Association (ISDA) agreements, in order to create long-term debt in US dollars on a Libor basis. Fair values of these swaps have to be considered together with the fair values of hedged debenture loans, as set forth below. Also, some long-term interest rate swaps were concluded to modify partially the interest rate exposure. The corresponding fair value is set forth below and should be considered together with the fair value of the long-term debt.

BANK GUARANTEES.

These instruments were fair valued based on average fees currently charged for similar agreements, taking into accounts the average risk classification of Vivendi Universal.

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Other off-balance sheet financial instruments:

The fair value of the interest rate swaps is calculated by discounting future cash flows on the basis of the zero coupon interest rate curves existing at year end.

Forward exchange transactions (forward exchange rates and currency swaps) are valued on the basis of a comparison of the forward rates negotiated with the rates in effect on the financial markets at year end for similar maturities.



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	DECEMBER 31,			
	2000		1999	
	CARRYING AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
BALANCE SHEET				
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Investments.....	1,000.3	1,121.0	2,415.6	2,89
Portfolio investments held as fixed assets (securities).....	3,264.2	8,246.9	534.4	1,02
Other investments and loans.....	3,077.9	3,123.0	2,561.1	2,55
Treasury shares(a).....	958.4	913.7	2,020.0	2,56
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Long-term debt.....	23,954.2	24,427.0	19,233.0	20,02
OFF-BALANCE SHEET				
TREASURY MANAGEMENT				
Interest rate swaps.....	--	133.3	--	17
Cross Currency interest rate swaps.....	--	96.2	--	8
Other specialized swaps.....	--	166.2	--	4
Forward exchange contacts.....	--	165.9	--	5
Interest caps, floors and collars.....	--	65.5	--	
Calls and puts on marketable securities.....	--	(257.1)	--	(4

(a) Treasury shares held for stock options purposes are excluded from this table.

Financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, short term loans, accounts payable and bank overdrafts and short term borrowings are excluded from the above table. For these instruments, fair value was estimated to be the carrying amount due to the short maturity.

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NOTE 12 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingent liabilities

Vivendi Universal's contingent liabilities relating to certain performance guarantees by segments are as follows:

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	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
----- MILLIONS OF EUROS		
TV & Film.....	293.0	393.0
Publishing.....	132.1	164.0
Music.....	--	--
Telecoms.....	310.0	243.0
Internet.....	--	--
	-----	-----
Total Media & Communications.....	735.1	800.0
Environmental Services.....	2,195.8	1,780.1
	-----	-----
Total Vivendi Universal "Core Business".....	2,930.9	2,580.1
Non-Core.....	1,851.8	2,021.4
	-----	-----
Total.....	4,782.7	4,601.5
	-----	-----

Vivendi Universal had E4.78 billion in financial commitments on December 31, 2000. These included guarantees, collateral and other signature commitments.

The main ones are:

- E940 million surety contract applied to the Xfera joint venture which obtained a third generation UMTS mobile telecommunications license in Spain and in which Vivendi Universal has a 31% equity stake;
  
- Two guarantees capped at E250 million each extended when the group sold its hotel business to a consortium composed of Accor, Blackstone and Colony, and sold several office towers and housing complexes to Unibail;
  
- Under the Berlin water contract, Vivendi Universal may be obliged to pay approximately E613 million to previous land owners, no indemnified by the Berlin government, who present claims for payments.

Vivendi Universal has given specific guarantees that cover both prepayments received by the company and performance obligations relating to construction contracts of Vivendi Universal. These guarantees typically represent 20-30% of the value of a contract, and in some cases can be 100% of the contract amount.

Contingent liabilities in the real estate segment consist of pledges in the amounts of E189.5 million, E211 million and E188 million, and guarantees to

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banks in the amounts of E99.5 million, E52 million and E72 million as at December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

### Capital leases and other long term leases

Vivendi Universal finances certain operating assets and investment properties through capital leases (including a purchase option (known in France as "credit bail")). Minimum future payments under these capital lease obligations at December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 represent E842 million and E1.1 billion.

In addition, the disposal of three office buildings in April 1996 was accompanied by a 30-year lease back arrangement effective upon completion of the building. In 1996, three buildings were sold in Berlin. The transaction comprises lease back arrangements for periods ranging from ten to thirty years. The

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annual rental charge is E28.4 million. The difference between Vivendi Universal's rental obligation under the leases and the market rent is reserved when unfavorable.

### Other commitments

Vivendi Universal has entered into a contract to purchase exclusive broadcasting rights for films and sporting events, under various agreements expiring through 2009. As described in Note 2, under certain public service contracts, it has assumed fees obligation with local authorities. At December 31, 2000, the minimum future payments of these other commitments are summarized as follows:

	BROADCASTING RIGHTS	PUBLIC SERVICE CONTRACTS	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS		
2001.....	1,050.0	44.0	1,094.0
2002.....	637.0	36.0	673.0
2003.....	507.0	36.0	543.0
2004.....	462.0	32.0	494.0
2005.....	361.0	29.0	390.0
2006 and thereafter.....	529.0	119.0	648.0
	-----	-----	-----
Total minimum future payments.....	3,546.0	296.0	3,842.0

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## Litigation

Vivendi Universal is subject to various litigation in the normal course of business. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of such litigation with certainty, based on the facts known to the company and after consultation with counsel, management believes that such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position or results of operations.

## Environmental matters

Vivendi Universal's operations are subject to evolving and increasingly stringent environmental regulations in a number of jurisdictions. Vivendi Universal's operations are covered by insurance policies. At December 31, 2000, there are no significant environmental losses.

## NOTE 13 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Vivendi Universal operates in two global core businesses: Media and Communications and Environmental Services. These businesses are divided into six reportable segments: Music, Publishing, TV & Film, Telecoms, Internet and Environmental Services. Each reportable segment defined by Vivendi Universal is a strategic business unit that offers different products and services that are marketed through different channels. Segments are managed separately because of their unique customers, technology, marketing and distribution requirements. The company evaluates the performance of its segments and allocates resources to them based on several performance measures, including EBITDA. As defined by the company, EBITDA consists of operating income before amortization and depreciation, expenses of replacement and repair of installation and equipment owned by local authorities. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to operating or net income as an indicator of Vivendi Universal's performance or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity, in each case determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, EBITDA may not be strictly comparable to similarly titled measures widely used in the United States or reported by other companies. There are no intersegment revenues; however, corporate headquarters allocates a portion of its costs to each of its operating segments. Vivendi Universal does not allocate interest income, interest expense, income taxes or unusual items to segments.

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	MUSIC	PUBLISHING	FILM	TELECOMS	INTERNET	CORPORATE	COM
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)						
INCOME STATEMENT DATA							
DECEMBER 31, 2000							
Revenue.....	494.6	3,539.8	4,248.3	5,270.1	47.8	--	--
EBITDA.....	94.2	493.4	526.0	1,303.3	(183.7)	(137.0)	(137.0)
Depreciation and amortization.....	(8.7)	(148.7)	(636.6)	(817.2)	(9.9)	(57.6)	(57.6)
Expenses of replacement and repair of installation...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating income (loss)....	85.5	344.7	(110.6)	486.1	(193.6)	(194.6)	(194.6)
DECEMBER 31, 1999							
Revenue.....	--	3,316.9	1,151.8	4,102.2	2.0	--	--
EBITDA.....	--	417.0	86.0	1,372.0	(51.0)	(75.5)	(75.5)
Depreciation and amortization.....	--	(62.5)	(188.7)	(1,021.4)	0.2	(75.6)	(75.6)
Expenses of replacement and repair of installation...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating income (loss)....	--	354.5	(102.7)	350.6	(50.8)	(151.1)	(151.1)
DECEMBER 31, 1998							
Revenue.....	--	2,876.3	200.6	2,875.2	--	--	--
EBITDA.....	--	355.0	13.0	674.0	(4.0)	(43.0)	(43.0)
Depreciation and amortization.....	--	(102.8)	(17.7)	(651.5)	(2.4)	(73.6)	(73.6)
Expenses of replacement and repair of installation...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating income (loss)....	--	252.2	(4.7)	22.5	(6.4)	(116.6)	(116.6)

	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	NON- CORE	TOTAL VIVENDI UNIVERSAL
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)		
INCOME STATEMENT DATA			
DECEMBER 31, 2000			
Revenue.....	26,512.0	1,685.0	41,797.6
EBITDA.....	3,544.3	340.4	5,980.9
Depreciation and amortization.....	(1,369.6)	(83.0)	(3,131.6)
Expenses of replacement and repair of installation...	(278.2)	--	(278.2)
Operating income (loss)....	1,896.5	257.4	2,571.4
DECEMBER 31, 1999			
Revenue.....	22,428.2	10,621.4	41,622.5
EBITDA.....	2,781.0	705.5	5,235.0
Depreciation and amortization.....	(850.6)	(479.7)	(2,678.3)
Expenses of replacement and repair of installation...	(276.2)	--	(276.2)

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Operating income (loss)....	1,654.2	225.8	2,280.5
	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 1998			
Revenue.....	16,047.2	9,737.8	31,737.1
EBITDA.....	1,929.0	529.0	3,453.0
Depreciation and amortization.....	(568.1)	(415.6)	(1,831.7)
Expenses of replacement and repair of installation...	(289.9)	--	(289.9)
	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)....	1,071.0	113.4	1,331.4
	-----	-----	-----

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	MUSIC	PUBLISHING	TV & FILM	TELECOMS	INTERNET	TOTAL M COMMUNIC "CORE BU
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)						
BALANCE SHEET STATEMENT DATA						
DECEMBER 31, 2000						
Goodwill, net.....	14,208.0	575.6	24,583.5	1,745.0	664.4	41,77
Other intangible assets, net.....	6,225.7	1,868.2	7,026.5	609.8	9.1	15,73
Property, plant and equipment.....	543.0	576.3	4,477.8	4,419.3	24.7	10,04
Publicly-owned utility networks.....	--	--	0.8	7.8	0.2	
Accumulated depreciation.....	(22.1)	(295.2)	(1,828.8)	(1,423.2)	(8.7)	(3,57
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	520.9	281.1	2,649.8	3,003.9	16.2	6,47
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Equity method investments....	15.0	4.1	6,207.9	1,459.5	25.2	7,71
Inventories and work-in-progress.....	111.5	253.1	567.5	85.0	0.5	1,01
Total assets.....	23,745.4	5,090.1	47,751.7	9,885.4	1,076.3	87,54
Reserves and allowances.....	166.6	232.2	876.5	108.9	9.5	1,39
Long-term debt -- beginning.....	--	121.3	1,581.0	1,024.6	--	2,72
New borrowings.....	--	6.5	83.3	446.6	38.1	57
Repayment.....	--	(31.9)	(150.7)	(205.6)	(5.3)	(39
Changes in scope of consolidation.....	--	22.4	(3.6)	133.6	0.1	15
Other(1).....	--	(27.5)	(416.7)	(6.2)	8.9	(44
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Long-term debt -- end.....	--	90.8	1,093.3	1,393.0	41.8	2,61
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures for long-lived assets.....	49.0	135.7	787.9	1,104.3	72.7	2,14
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 1999						
Goodwill, net.....	--	586.2	2,176.2	1,656.8	53.6	4,47
Other intangible assets, net.....	--	1,763.1	1,921.1	987.1	--	4,67



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Long-term debt -- end.....	11,346.6	9,838.5	23,804.0
	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures for long-lived assets.....	2,612.9	1,037.3	5,799.8
	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 1999			
Goodwill, net.....	4,685.9	1,229.9	10,388.6
Other intangible assets, net.....	3,792.0	218.6	8,681.9
Property, plant and equipment.....	16,383.1	3,693.9	26,569.1
Publicly-owned utility net works.....	3,440.5	537.2	3,985.8
Accumulated depreciation.....	(5,696.7)	(1,924.9)	(10,577.5)
	-----	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	14,126.9	2,306.2	19,977.4
	-----	-----	-----
Equity method investments....	344.6	124.6	781.9
Inventories and work-in-progress.....	2,102.7	1,754.0	4,900.3
Total assets.....	37,601.3	22,027.5	82,777.0
Reserves and allowances.....	2,775.1	3,276.1	6,883.3
Long-term debt -- beginning.....	2,197.4	6,903.5	9,782.5
New borrowings.....	7,658.8	2,719.9	11,460.0
Repayment.....	(4,782.0)	(5,028.9)	(10,093.6)
Changes in scope of consolidation.....	3,336.6	2,963.0	7,550.9
Other(1).....	11,058.9	(10,699.4)	354.9
	-----	-----	-----
Long-term debt -- end.....	19,469.7	(3,141.9)	19,054.7
	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures for long-lived assets.....	1,905.0	2,362.5	5,628.3
	-----	-----	-----

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 (1) Foreign currency translation adjustments, reclassifications and changes in accounting policies.

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Geographic Data

REVENUE	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
-----	-----	-----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
France.....	21,173.8	23,785.2



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United Kingdom.....	2,969.1	3,465.0
Rest of Europe.....	7,420.9	7,369.7
United States of America.....	7,009.1	5,014.1
Rest of the World.....	3,224.7	1,988.5
	-----	-----
Total.....	41,797.6	41,622.5
	=====	=====

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
LONG LIVED ASSETS		
-----		
France.....	38,605.0	18,994.8
United Kingdom.....	8,438.9	3,748.0
Rest of Europe.....	9,179.9	9,656.4
United States of America.....	48,069.7	12,268.2
Rest of the World.....	8,285.8	673.5
	-----	-----
Total.....	112,579.3	45,340.9
	=====	=====

NOTE 14 ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL:

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (NET)		
Fees paid to local authorities.....	519.9	516.9
Trademarks, market share, editorial resources.....	5,296.0	5,395.7
Software.....	525.9	459.0
Prepaid expenses.....	1,330.8	1,192.0
Audiovisual and musical rights.....	8,590.1	75.0
Film costs, net of amortization.....	2,764.8	709.0
Other.....	1,152.6	334.3
	-----	-----
Total.....	20,180.1	8,681.9
	=====	=====

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Fees paid to local authorities relating to public service contracts, which are located primarily in France, amounted to E519.9 million and E516.9 million for the years ending December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. These are amortized over the term of the contracts.

Trademarks, market share and editorial resources mostly relate to environmental services, publishing and audiovisual activities other than Universal Studios Group, in the amounts of E2,477.5 million, E1,747 million, and E1,067.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2000 and E2,378 million, E1,726.4 million and E1,067.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 1999. The carrying value of market share is reviewed for realization each year on the same basis of criteria used to assess its initial value, such as the market position, net sales, and gross operating surplus or deficit. If the review indicates an other than temporary reduction in value, a valuation allowance is recorded.

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Prepaid expenses of E1,330.8 million at December 31, 2000 and E1,192 million at December 31, 1999, primarily relate to the difference between the contractual amounts of debt servicing payments to municipalities and the expense charged to income over the period of public service contracts, and to the balance of mobile subscriber acquisition costs.

Total amortization expense for other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 was E761.4 million, E367.2 million and E195.7 million, respectively.

Accumulated amortization amounted to E2,847 million and E2,563.4 million as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (NET)		
Land.....	2,029.5	1,773.2
Buildings.....	3,518.0	2,680.2
Equipment and machinery.....	6,267.9	8,352.4
Construction in progress.....	740.4	1,323.0
Other.....	3,533.1	2,253.6
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment.....	16,088.9	16,382.4
Publicly owned utility networks.....	3,899.9	3,595.0
	-----	-----
Total.....	19,988.8	19,977.4
	=====	=====

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As of December 31, 2000 and 1999, property plant and equipment totaling E1.8 billion and E2.1 billion were pledged as collateral for borrowings from banks. See Note 6.

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 was E2,105.7 million, E1,898.1 million and E1,385.7 million, respectively.

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
INVENTORIES AND WORK IN PROGRESS		
Inventories.....	3,797.6	5,558.1
Less valuation allowance.....	(578.1)	(657.8)
Net Value.....	3,219.5	4,900.3
	=====	=====

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Trade accounts receivable.....	17,439.8	18,082.4
Valuation allowance.....	(1,124.5)	(1,068.3)
Total trade accounts receivable.....	16,315.3	17,014.1
VAT and other taxes.....	2,926.5	2,644.0
Other including deferred tax.....	3,907.9	2,733.6
Total accounts receivable.....	23,149.7	22,391.7
	-----	-----

AT DECEMBER 31,		
2000	1999	1998

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	MILLIONS OF EUROS		
ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS			
Balance at beginning of period.....	1,068.3	706.2	472.4
Amount charged to expense.....	447.9	514.3	290.2
Deductions of reserve.....	(172.7)	(248.1)	(137.2)
Other adjustments*.....	(219.0)	95.9	80.8
Balance at end of period.....	1,124.5	1,068.3	706.2

-----

\*Other adjustments reflect changes in the scope of consolidation.

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
MINORITY INTEREST		
MINORITY INTEREST AT JANUARY 1,.....	4,052.4	2,423.0
Changes in consolidation.....	4,990.4	1,596.9
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries.....	624.9	5.3
Dividends paid by consolidated subsidiaries.....	(80.1)	(70.3)
Impact of foreign currency fluctuations on minority interest.....	189.8	84.1
Other changes.....	10.0	13.4
MINORITY INTEREST AT DECEMBER 31,.....	9,787.4	4,052.4

Changes in consolidation in 2000 primarily result from the impact of Vivendi Environnement's IPO and the Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger, respectively E2,914.9 million and E2,415.0 million. The Vivendi/Seagram/Canal Plus merger led to a reduction in minority interests by E(416) million. Sithe partial disposition also reduces minority interests by E(303.7) million. Lastly Cegetel's change in accounting method related to mobile customers acquisition costs has lead to a decrease of E(296.8) millions on minority interests.

Changes in consolidation in 1999 primarily result from the impact of the consolidation of Canal Plus beginning in October 1999 of E784.9 million, from the impact of the increase in Sithe's capital issued to third parties of E173.0 million, and the impact of the acquisition of Berliner Wasser Betriebe of E545.8 million, whose consolidated financial statements included minority interests.

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	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
Trade accounts payable.....	19,144.6	17,637.6
Social costs payable.....	4,352.6	4,613.3
Other.....	8,129.4	1,581.2
Total accounts payable.....	31,626.6	23,832.1

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NOTE 15 LISTING OF MAIN COMPANIES INCLUDED IN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN 2000

Vivendi Universal consolidated in 2000 more than 3,770 companies compared with 4,600 in 1999. The principal companies are:

COMPANIES	CONSOLIDATION METHOD	INTEREST % HELD
VIVENDI UNIVERSAL.....	(1)	100.00
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS		
Cegetel and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	44.00
Of which		
- Societe Francaise du Radiotelephone (S.F.R.).....		
- Cegetel 7.....		
- Cegetel Entreprises.....		
Vivendi Telecom International and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	100.00
Of which:		
- Mattel (Hungary).....	(1)	100.00
- Monaco Telecom.....	(3)	51.00
Vivendi Universal Publishing and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	100.00
Of which:		
- Havas Interactive Inc.....	(1)	100.00
- Groupe Expansion.....	(1)	100.00
- Groupe Moniteur.....	(1)	100.00
- Editions Robert Laffont.....	(1)	100.00
- Groupe Anaya.....	(1)	100.00
- Larousse-Bordas.....	(1)	100.00
- France Loisirs.....	(2)	50.00
- Groupe Tests.....	(1)	100.00
- Comareg.....	(1)	100.00
Canal Plus and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	100.00
Of which:		

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- Canal Plus .....	(1)	49.00
- Canal Satellite.....	(1)	66.00
- StudioCanal.....	(1)	84.70
Vivendi Universal Net and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	100.00
Of which:		
- Scoot.com plc.....	(3)	22.40
- i-France.....	(1)	100.00
- Won USA (Flipside).....	(1)	80.00
- Vizzavi Europe.....	(3)	50.00
- Ad-2-One.....	(1)	100.00
The Seagram Company Ltd. and its subsidiaries(b).....	(1)	100.00

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COMPANIES	CONSOLIDATION METHOD	INTEREST % HELD
-----	-----	-----
Of which:		
- Centenary Holding N.V. ....	(1)	92.30
- Universal Music (UK) Holding Ltd. ....	(1)	100.00
- Universal Holding GmbH.....	(1)	100.00
- Universal Music K.K. ....	(1)	100.00
- Universal Music S.A. ....	(1)	100.00
- Universal Pictures International B.V. ....	(1)	92.30
- Universal Studios, Inc.(c).....	(1)	92.30
- Polygram Holding Inc. ....	(1)	100.00
- Interscope Records.....	(1)	100.00
- Def Jam Records, Inc. ....	(1)	100.00
- Universal City Studios, Inc. ....	(1)	100.00
- USANi LLC.....	(3)	48.60
VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT.....	(1)	63.04
Of which:		
Vivendi Water.....	(1)	63.04
US Filter and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	63.04
Berliner Wasser Betriebe.....	(2)	31.50
Dalkia and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	45.98
CGEA Onyx and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	63.04
CGEA Connex and its subsidiaries.....	(1)	63.04
F.C.C. and its subsidiaries (F.C.C.).....	(2)	17.60
MULTIPLE ACTIVITY AND HOLDING COMPANIES		
Compagnie Transatlantique de Telecommunications (Transtel).....	(1)	70.00
Vivendi North America Company Inc. ....	(1)	63.04
Vivendi Asia Pacific Pte Ltd (Singapour).....	(1)	100.00
Vivendi U.K. ....	(1)	63.04
Gelgin Limited.....	(1)	100.00
(1) = Consolidation		
(2) = Proportionate consolidation		
(3) = Equity method		

-----  
(a)Vivendi Universal has majority voting rights and control of the Board of

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Directors of Cegetel.

(b) Regarding the subsidiaries of the Seagram Company Ltd., percentages are those of control.

(c) 92.3% interest held by the Seagram Company Ltd.

### NOTE 16 SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

The following information has been prepared to present supplemental disclosures required under U.S. GAAP and SEC regulations applicable to Vivendi Universal.

### NOTE 16 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACCOUNTING POLICIES GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

The consolidated financial statements of Vivendi Universal have been prepared in accordance with French GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. The principal differences between French GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to Vivendi Universal are discussed in further detail below.

Use of the Proportionate Consolidation Method Under French GAAP, it is appropriate to use the proportionate consolidation method for subsidiaries over which Vivendi Universal and other shareholders have agreed to exercise joint control over significant financial and operating policies. Under the

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proportionate consolidation method, the company recognizes the assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses of subsidiaries to the extent of its interest in the company ownership.

Under U.S. GAAP, when Vivendi Universal controls a subsidiary based on majority ownership or voting or other rights, the subsidiary is fully consolidated. When it does not exercise control over a subsidiary, but has significant influence over the entity, the company uses the equity method to account for its investment.

This difference in accounting policy has no effect on either net income or shareholders' equity.

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**Use of Equity Method** Under French GAAP, there are several criteria to be met which result in the presumption that equity accounting should be used. For investments under 20%, equity accounting is followed if the investor is determined to have significant influence due to the relative level of ownership, board of directors representation, and other contractual relationships; another consideration is the level of ownership by others in the investee. In determining its significant influence in such subsidiaries, Vivendi Universal applies the criteria described in Note 2.

Under U.S. GAAP, equity accounting is generally required when an investor's ownership interest is equal to or greater than 20% of the investee's total voting securities. In unusual situations where the ownership interest is less than 20%, equity accounting may be appropriate if significant influence exists as the result of other contractual relationships and board representation.

**Business Combinations -- Goodwill** Certain acquisitions, notably Havas and Pathe, have been accounted for as mergers as permitted under French GAAP. Under this method, assets and liabilities of the acquired company are accounted for at historical cost. Any difference between the value of shares issued in such a merger and the fair value of net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Prior to fiscal year 2000, in certain other instances, where the acquisition paid for in equity securities of the company, the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired may have been recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity. Under French GAAP, business trademarks acquired in a purchase business combination and recognized for their fair value as intangible assets are not required to be amortized. The Havas and Pathe acquisitions did not meet the criteria for pooling in the U.S. and, therefore, were accounted for as purchase business combinations. Accordingly, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value, with the excess of consideration paid over the fair value of net assets acquired being accounted for as goodwill. Trademarks acquired in purchase business combination are amortized over their estimated useful life. In addition, under U.S. GAAP, goodwill must be shown as an asset and amortized over its useful life not to exceed 40 years.

**Intangible Assets** Under French GAAP, certain costs such as start-up and certain types of advertising costs, are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives or the duration of the contract, if applicable.

Under U.S. GAAP, start-up and advertising costs are charged to expense in the period they are incurred.

**Lease Contracts** Vivendi Universal recognizes assets and debts corresponding to certain types of lease contracts including a purchase option (known in France as "credit-bail"). Under French GAAP, lease payments corresponding to all other types of loans are expensed as incurred.

Under U.S. GAAP, leases are classified as capital or operating leases. Leases that meet the criteria of capital leases are recognized as assets with a



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corresponding amount presented as debt on the balance sheet. Recorded assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

**Impairment/Real Estate Operations** French GAAP requires the carrying value of such assets to be reviewed for impairment but does not provide a methodology as detailed as under U.S. GAAP. The resulting impairment, if any, is recorded as a reserve which may be reversed in later periods if there is a recovery in the value of the assets.

Under U.S. GAAP, assets to be reviewed for impairment are grouped at an appropriate level when groups of assets generate joint cash flows. U.S. GAAP also requires that assets are classified as either held for use or to be disposed, with the appropriate accounting based on this classification. An asset held for

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use is evaluated for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those assets. Assets determined to be impaired are valued at fair value. The resulting impairment, if any, is recorded as a reduction of the asset carrying value, and may not be reversed in a later period.

Vivendi Universal's impairment of long-lived assets primarily relates to its real estate assets. During 1990 to 1996, the company disposed of certain real estate properties in which it maintained a continued involvement.

In the French GAAP financial statements, these transactions were treated as sales and therefore removed from the balance sheet, and the profit and loss included in net income. Provisions relating to the sale arrangements were provided as necessary.

The transactions do not meet the sales criteria under U.S. GAAP and therefore are considered as financial arrangements. The related real estate assets which, would have been recorded under U.S. GAAP must also be considered for impairment. Accordingly, sales provisions were reversed.

**Impairment/Decoders Replacement** Under U.S. GAAP, changes in lives of long-term assets held for use are reflected prospectively over the revised life of the asset. Under French GAAP, for significant changes in lives, a write-down is recorded currently as an expense.

Public Service Contracts

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Under French GAAP, a few consolidated subsidiaries, being generally jointly controlled, apply the accrue in advance method to account for repair costs.

Under U.S. GAAP, Vivendi Universal applies the expensed as incurred method for maintenance and repair expenditures

Under French GAAP, payments specifically related to the remaining debt service on facilities are capitalized and charged to income on a straight-line basis over the contract period. The difference between cash payments and the expense recorded is capitalized as a prepaid expense.

Under U.S. GAAP, the present value of the obligation corresponding to debt service payments is recognized as a liability.

### Financial Instruments

### Equity Securities

Under French GAAP, investments in debt and non-consolidated equity securities are recorded at acquisition cost and an allowance is provided if management deems that there has been an other-than-temporary decline in fair value. Unrealized gains and temporary unrealized losses are not recognized.

Under U.S. GAAP, investments in debt and equity securities are classified into three categories and accounted for as follows: Debt securities that Vivendi Universal has the intention and ability to hold to maturity are carried at cost and classified as "held-to-maturity". Debt and equity securities that are acquired and held principally for the purpose of sale in the near term are classified as "trading securities" and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. All other investment securities not otherwise classified as either "held-to-maturity" or "trading" are classified as "available-for-sale" securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in shareholders' equity.

### Treasury Shares

Under French GAAP, shares of Vivendi Universal's own stock owned by the company and its subsidiaries are recorded as marketable securities in the consolidated financial statements if those shares are acquired to stabilize the market price or in connection with stock options granted to directors and employees.

Under U.S. GAAP, treasury shares are recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity. Profit and loss on the disposal of treasury shares is recognized as an adjustment to shareholders' equity.

#### Derivative Financial Instruments

Under French GAAP, the criteria for hedge accounting for derivative financial instruments does not require documentation of specific designation to the hedged item, nor the documentation of ongoing effectiveness of the hedge relationship. Derivative financial instruments that meet hedge criteria under French GAAP are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheet. The impact of the derivative financial instruments on the statement of income is recorded upon settlement or the payment or receipt of cash.

Under U.S. GAAP, derivative financial instruments for which the company has not specifically designated or has not assessed effectiveness do not meet hedge accounting criteria. Such instruments are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and related changes in fair value are recognized in current period net income.

During 1998, in connection with the acquisition of 49% of the Spanish holding company that owns 56.5% of FCC, Vivendi Universal has granted an option to the primary shareholder of that holding company. This option grants the primary shareholder the right to sell to the company, at any time between April 18, 2000 and October 6, 2008, her remaining 51% in the holding company at a price based on the average market value of FCC's shares during the three months preceding the exercise of the option. Under French GAAP, the option is not recorded in the financial statements until it is exercised. Under U.S. GAAP, a liability is recorded equal to the fair value of the put option and changes in the fair value of the option are recorded as a charge to current period earnings.

**Stock-Based Compensation** Under French GAAP, common shares issued upon the exercise of options or upon shares granted to employees and directors are recorded as an increase to share capital at the cumulative exercise price. Vivendi Universal shares sold to employees through qualified employee stock purchase plans are reclassified from marketable securities to share capital. The difference between the carrying value of the treasury shares and the strike price is accrued for.

Under U.S. GAAP plans that grant or sell common shares to employees are qualified as compensatory if such plans are not open to substantially all employees and do not require the employee to make a reasonable investment in the shares, usually defined as no less than 85% of the market value at the grant

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date. If a plan is deemed to be compensatory, the entire compensation cost arising from such plans is recognized as of the grant date. If a plan is not compensatory, its cost i) is recognized over the vesting period when the plan is a stock option plan or, ii) is not expensed when the plan is a stock purchase plan.

Pension Plans Under French GAAP, Vivendi Universal records since January 1998 its pension obligations, covering all eligible employees, using the projected unit credit method.

Under U.S. GAAP, the projected unit credit method is required to be applied as of January 1, 1989. The transition obligation or fund excess determined as of January 1, 1989 is amortized over the average remaining service period of the population that was covered under the plan at that date.

Under French GAAP, postretirement benefits other than pensions are recorded as expense when amounts are paid.

Under U.S. GAAP, Vivendi Universal must recognize an obligation for amounts to be paid under postretirement plans, other than pensions. A postretirement transition obligation may be determined as of January 1, 1995 and amortized over the average remaining service period of employees covered by the plan. Current period charges are based on estimated future payments to expected retirees.

### New Accounting Pronouncements in the United States

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" was issued in June 1998 and requires companies to recognize all derivative instruments as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and to measure those instruments at fair value. SFAS No. 137 extends the effective date to all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. Vivendi Universal is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS No. 133 on its financial statements.

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Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, issued in December 1999, summarizes certain of the Staff's views in applying generally accepted accounting principles to revenue recognition in financial statements. The application of this bulletin does not have material effect on the company's policies or result of operations.

In June of 2000, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) of the AICPA issued SOP 00-2 "Accounting by Producers or Distributors of Films" and the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 139 "Recission of FASB Statement No. 53 and

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amendments to FASB Statements Nos. 63, 89 and 121". These statements establish new accounting and reporting standards for all producers and distributors that own or hold the rights to distribute or exploit films. The statement of position provides that the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles caused by adoption of the provisions of the statement of position should be included in the determination of net income in conformity with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes". The statements are simultaneously effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2000. Management does not believe that the adoption of this statement could have a material impact on the company's results of operations and financial position.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations (SFAS 141) and No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). SFAS 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and prohibits the use of the pooling-of-interests method for such transactions. SFAS 142 requires that companies stop amortizing goodwill and certain intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, including such assets recorded in past business combinations. Instead, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite useful lives will be subject to an annual review for impairment. Intangible assets with finite lives will continue to be amortized over their useful lives and reviewed for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of. SFAS 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 although goodwill on business combinations consummated after July 1, 2001 will not be amortized. The Company has not yet determined the impact that this statement will have on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

### NOTE 16B RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AND NET INCOME TO U.S. GAAP

The following is a summary reconciliation of shareholders' equity, as reported in the consolidated balance sheet to shareholders' equity as adjusted for the approximate effects of the application of U.S. GAAP for the periods ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 and net income as reported in the consolidated statement of income to net income as adjusted for the approximate effects of the application of U.S. GAAP for the periods ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998.

	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	MILLIONS OF EUROS		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS REPORTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	56,675.1	10,892.2	7,840.2
Adjustment to conform to U.S. GAAP:			
Business combinations/Goodwill.....	8,782.6	7,876.3	3,160.0
Intangible assets.....	(329.1)	(460.9)	(269.4)
Leasing contracts.....	(11.3)	(14.2)	(15.3)

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Impairment/Real Estate.....	(87.9)	(64.9)	(586.0)
Public service contracts.....	159.2	113.9	105.2
Reserves for restructuring liabilities.....	25.0	146.2	104.5
Other reserves.....	51.4	33.5	42.8
Financial instruments.....	822.7	(1,532.8)	(266.8)
Pension plans and stock-based compensation.....	(22.7)	(8.9)	11.6
Others.....	(32.1)	(101.2)	(35.4)
Tax effect on the above adjustments.....	(1,303.5)	75.3	174.0
	-----	-----	-----
U.S. GAAP Shareholders' equity.....	64,729.4	16,954.5	10,265.4
	-----	-----	-----

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	AT DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	MILLIONS OF EUROS		
NET INCOME AS REPORTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME.....	2,299.0	1,431.4	1,120.8
Adjustment to conform to U.S. GAAP:			
Business combinations/Goodwill.....	(263.4)	(1,052.7)	(191.0)
Intangible assets.....	(106.3)	(191.5)	(118.5)
Leasing contracts.....	2.9	1.1	1.4
Impairment/Real Estate.....	(23.0)	521.1	74.9
Public service contracts.....	18.2	8.7	(8.7)
Reserves for restructuring liabilities.....	(102.0)	26.0	1.7
Other reserves.....	27.8	6.4	(31.6)
Financial instruments.....	105.5	(208.0)	(325.8)
Pension plans and stock-based compensation.....	(108.1)	(240.5)	(58.2)
Others.....	7.1	(15.2)	11.4
Tax effect on the above adjustments.....	50.1	(40.7)	88.8
	-----	-----	-----
U.S. GAAP Net income.....	1,907.8	246.1	565.2
	-----	-----	-----

Basic and diluted earnings per share

For U.S. GAAP purposes, basic earnings per share is computed in the same manner as earnings per share under French GAAP by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that would occur if all securities and other contracts to issue ordinary shares were exercised or converted (see Note 6). Net income represents the earnings of Vivendi Universal after minority interest. The computation of diluted earnings per share is as follows:

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	MILLIONS OF EUROS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS		
Net income.....	1,907.8	246.1	565.2
Net income diluted.....	1,941.9	275.9	565.2
Weighted average number of shares			
Outstanding -- basic.....	588.8	511.3	438.3
Dilutive effect of:			
Shares issuable on conversion of debt.....	34.6	--	--
Shares issuable on exercise of dilutive options.....	10.4	2.3	2.9
Shares attributable to stock purchases plans.....	2.0	2.7	1.0
Shares applicable to warrants.....	4.2	8.9	9.3
Weighted average number of shares			
Outstanding -- diluted.....	640.0	525.2	451.5
Earnings per share:			
Basic.....	3.24	0.48	1.29
Diluted.....	3.03	0.47	1.25

NOTE 16C PRESENTATION OF THE INCOME STATEMENT AND CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET IN U.S. GAAP

For purposes of presenting a consolidated condensed balance sheet as of December 31, 2000 and 1999 and consolidated condensed income statements for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 in a

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format consistent with U.S. GAAP, Vivendi Universal has reflected the financial statement impact of those reconciling differences between French GAAP and U.S. GAAP presented in Note 16A and Note 16B.

Operating income

Under French GAAP, goodwill amortization is excluded from operating income, while under U.S. GAAP, it is included as a component of operating income. In addition, French GAAP defines exceptional items in a manner that differs from the definition of extraordinary items under U.S. GAAP. As a consequence, items classified as exceptional for French GAAP purposes have been reclassified to the appropriate income statement captions determined under U.S. GAAP. With the

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exception of gains and losses on sales of shares of affiliated companies, exceptional items relating to the operations of the group have been included in the determination of operating income.

Other income

Capital gains or losses on sale of consolidated entities or equity affiliates are considered for French GAAP purposes as extraordinary income, whereas they are classified for U.S. GAAP purposes as other income (loss).

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
	(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
REVENUE*.....	34,275.8	36,542.9
Cost of sales.....	(23,172.9)	(26,718.6)
Selling, general and administrative costs.....	(8,997.9)	(8,293.1)
Goodwill amortization.....	(760.1)	(766.3)
Other operating expense and revenue.....	(166.7)	(1,441.9)
OPERATING INCOME.....	1,178.2	(677.0)
Financial income.....	(393.8)	(371.2)
Other income.....	3,007.4	532.8
NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES, MINORITY INTERESTS AND EQUITY INTEREST.....	3,791.8	(515.4)
Taxes.....	(798.5)	716.3
NET INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS AND EQUITY INTEREST....	2,993.3	200.9
Equity interest.....	(546.1)	21.0
Minority interest.....	(579.7)	24.2
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS.....	1,867.5	246.1
Net income from discontinued operations.....	40.3	--
NET INCOME.....	1,907.8	246.1

(\*)included excise taxes and contribution collected on behalf of local authorities for an amount of E1,729 million and E2,112 million for 2000 and 1999, respectively.



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	DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
Current Assets.....	35,146	30,982
Non Current Assets.....	116,672	43,515
TOTAL ASSETS.....	151,818	74,497
Current Liabilities.....	46,071	33,935
Long term liabilities.....	31,651	20,728
Minority interest.....	9,367	2,880
Total Shareholders' Equity.....	64,729	16,954
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	151,818	74,497

NOTE 16D COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The concept of comprehensive income does not exist under French GAAP. In U.S. GAAP, SFAS 130, "Reporting comprehensive income", defines comprehensive income to include, net of tax impact:

- minimum pension liability adjustments;
- unrealized gains and losses on investment securities classified as "available for sale";
- foreign currency translation adjustments.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 1999.....	246.1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:	
Foreign currency translation adjustment.....	332.3
Unrealized losses on equity securities.....	110.0
Other comprehensive income.....	442.3
Comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 1999...	688.4
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2000.....	1,907.8
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:	
Foreign currency translation adjustment.....	(700.3)
Unrealized gains on equity securities.....	3,158.0
Minimum liabilities adjustments.....	(5.1)
Other comprehensive income.....	2,452.6
Comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2000...	4,360.4

NOTE 16E STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Vivendi Stock option plans

Beginning in 1997, Vivendi adopted stock options plans that are settled in its own shares. Under Vivendi Universal's "classic" plans prior to December 31, 1999, options were granted to employees at a strike price discounted 12.5% to 20% from the fair market value of the stock at the date of grant.

For plans adopted prior to January 1, 1997, options that are exercised are settled through the issuance of new shares. These options are granted with a contractual life of eight to ten years and vest over a two year period from the date of grant. For plans adopted in 1998 and later, options that are exercised are settled with treasury shares. These options vest over a three or five year period and are valid up to eight years from the date of grant.

Prior to the creation of Vivendi Universal, Vivendi adopted two fixed major stock options plans in 2000, which grant options to a limited number of senior managers. One of them replaces a stock option plan adopted by CANAL+ in 2000.

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No compensation expense has been recorded in connection with the stock options granted by Vivendi under French GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, the compensation cost recorded by the Company is respectively E85.8 million and E8.6 million for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000. A gain of E9.5 million has been recorded in 2000 in connection with a variable stock-option plan adopted in 1999 against a cost of E38.6 million in 1999.

CANAL+ has adopted several fixed stock option plans that are settled in its own shares. Options granted under most of these plans are granted to employees at a strike price with a discount between 0% and 10% from the fair market value of the shares at the grant date.

Outstanding options at December 4, 2000 are settled with CANAL+ treasury shares. These options vest in a graduated manner over five years and are valid up to five years from the date of the grant. CANAL+ manages its exposure to the price risk associated with the shares required to settle the options through the issuance of put and call options settled in its own stock.

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No compensation expense has been recorded in connection with the stock options granted by CANAL+ under French GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, the compensation cost recorded by Vivendi Universal is respectively E1.9 million and E1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000.

### Vivendi Universal stock option plans

Since its creation, Vivendi Universal has adopted two fixed stock option plans that grant options to a limited number of senior managers. Under these plans, the stock price is not discounted from the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. The options are granted with a contractual life of eight years. Under the first plan, one third of the options will vest each of the next three years. Under the second one, the options vest after three years but the exercise date depends on the performance of Vivendi Universal stock against the performance of the MSC Media Index. No compensation cost has been recorded with these plans under U.S. GAAP.

As of December 8, 2000, the stock options of CANAL+ stock options plans were replaced by two stock option plans of Vivendi Universal (Strike divided by two and same maturity and vesting period). The following table presents the evolution of CANAL+ and Vivendi Universal stock options plans together.

	NUMBER OF SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE (IN EUROS)
	-----	-----
December 31, 1997.....	12,241,569	23.8
	-----	----
Granted.....	6,085,560	33.3
Exercised.....	(1,170,111)	20.6
Forfeited.....	(36,232)	12.0
	-----	----
December 31, 1998.....	17,120,786	22.8
	-----	----
Granted.....	11,477,378	68.0
Exercised.....	(2,652,681)	19.8
Forfeited.....	(42,616)	19.7
	-----	----
December 31, 1999.....	25,902,867	46.2
	-----	----
Granted.....	15,131,761	85.7
Exercised.....	(2,329,062)	17.3
Forfeited.....	(126,216)	19.2
	-----	----
December 31, 2000.....	38,579,350	67.0
	-----	----

Havas Interactive and Medi-Media stock option plans

The stock option plans adopted by Havas Interactive on July 1, 1999 and the stock option plans of Medi-Media were canceled in 2000 and exchanged against options from the stock option plan adopted by Vivendi Universal on December 11, 2000.

Vivendi Environnement stock option plans

In July 2000, Vivendi Environnement granted 780,000 stock options on Vivendi Environnement shares to its top management. The number of options to be exercised depends of the performance of Vivendi Environnement. The strike is E32.5. The compensation cost of this variable stock options plan recorded in 2000 is E1.9 million.

Seagram stock option plans

At December 7, 2000 there were 39,999,747 Seagram stock options which were converted on December 8, 2000 into 32,061,549 Vivendi Universal stock options. Compensation cost attributable to stock option and similar plans is recognized based on the difference, if any, between the quoted market price of Vivendi Universal's common shares on the date of grant over the exercise price of the option. The company does not issue options at prices below market value at date of grant. There is no compensation cost associated with Seagram stock option plans.

	NUMBER OF ADS	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE (IN USD)
	-----	-----
December 8, 2000.....	32,061,549	54.1
	-----	----
Granted.....	6,878,697	67.9
Exercised.....	(116,257)	45.7
Forfeited.....	(29,941)	56.1
	-----	----
December 31, 2000.....	38,794,048	56.6
	-----	----

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At December 31, 2000, 10,130,571 stock options on treasury shares and 24,655,611 stock options on ADSs were exercisable at weighted average exercise prices of E42.3 and \$47.8, respectively. The options outstanding at December 31, 2000 expire in various years through 2010.

Information about 38,579,350 stock options on treasury shares and 38,794,048 stock options on ADSs outstanding at December 31, 2000 is summarized as follows:

EXERCISE PRICE (IN EUROS)	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	AVERAGE REMAINING LIFE	NUMBER VESTED	AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
<20	237,176	19.3	1.80	237,176	19.3
20 - 30	1,493,315	22.9	2.53	1,492,315	22.9
30 - 40	2,190,234	34.2	4.59	2,190,234	34.2
40 - 50	2,691,223	40.3	2.50	800,663	40.4
50 - 60	5,409,183	52.4	4.20	5,409,183	52.3
60 - 70	5,697,221	64.0	5.70	2,202,900	62.6
70 - 80	14,937,438	76.5	7.33	--	--
80 - 90	3,135,000	83.7	7.90	--	--
90 - 110	5,000	106.4	7.20	--	--
110 - 120	2,783,560	111.4	7.40	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,579,350</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>12,333,471</b>	<b>46.0</b>

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EXERCISE PRICE (IN USD)	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	AVERAGE REMAINING LIFE	NUMBER VESTED	AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
<20	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 30	389,528	29.6	0.20	389,528	29.6
30 - 40	5,753,322	36.0	3.09	5,753,322	36.0
40 - 50	12,335,068	46.0	6.48	12,335,068	46.0
50 - 60	4,130,340	59.5	8.21	4,008,340	59.6
60 - 70	7,833,497	67.5	7.88	728,000	64.0
70 - 80	8,352,293	75.8	9.03	1,441,553	74.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,794,048</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>24,655,811</b>	<b>47.8</b>

The fair value of Vivendi Universal option grants is estimated on the date

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of grant using the Binomial Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions for the grants:

	DECEMBER 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Expected life (years).....	7.9	6.5	5.6
Interest rate.....	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%
Volatility.....	35%	6.5%	6.5%
Dividend yield.....	1%	1.1%	1.1%

### EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLANS

Vivendi Universal maintains savings plans that allow substantially all full time employees of Vivendi Universal and its subsidiaries to purchase shares of Vivendi Universal. The shares were sold to employees at a discount of 20% from the average market price of Vivendi Universal stock over the last 20 business days prior to the date of authorization by the management committee. Shares purchased by employees under these plans are subject to certain restrictions over the sale or transfer of the shares by employees. The compensation cost recorded by the company for the year ended December 31, 2000 is E85.9 million.

Vivendi Universal maintains a leveraged stock purchase plan named Pegasus, which is available exclusively to the employees of the group's non-French subsidiaries. At the end of a five-year period, the employees are given assurance that they will receive the maximum amount of either their personal contribution plus 6 times the performance of the Vivendi Universal share or their personal contribution plus interest of five percent per year compounded annually. The risk carried by Vivendi Universal is hedged through a trustee based in Jersey by Societe Generale. The guarantee was paid through a reserved capital increase with elimination of the preferential subscription rights (decision of the Board of Directors of October 4, 1999). 6,000,000 shares were issued in February 2000 with a value of E56.7 each, whereas the market value of the Vivendi Universal share was around E110. The issue price corresponds in fact to a 20% discount as compared to the average of the 20 opening stock market prices prior to the meeting of the Board of Directors of October 4, 1999. The compensation cost recorded by the company for the year ended December 31, 2000 is E9.8 million.

Shares sold to employee stock purchase plans are as follows:

2000	1999	1998	1997
-----	-----	-----	-----

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Number of shares.....	8,937,889	6,608,980	1,511,769	936,912
Proceeds on sales (in millions Euros).....	554.6	480.1	156.4	72.9
Average cost of treasury stock sales (in Euros).....	62.1	72.6	103.5	77.8

Under U.S. GAAP, the total compensation cost recorded by the company for period ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 is respectively E95.7 million and E160.8 million.

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Had compensation cost for stock based compensation been awarded determined based on the fair value at the dates of grant consistent with the methodology of SFAS 123, Vivendi Universal's net income and basic earnings per share would have reflected the following pro forma amounts (in millions of Euros):

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	1999
U.S. GAAP net income.....	1,907.8	246.1
Basic earnings per share.....	3.24	0.48
Impact of fair value method of stock option.....	(57.8)	(52.2)
Pro forma U.S. GAAP net income.....	1,850.0	193.9
Pro forma basic earnings per share.....	3.14	0.38

NOTE 16F BENEFITS PLAN

Disclosures, presented in accordance with SFAS 132, are as follows:

	PENSION BENEFITS		OTHER BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
MILLIONS OF EUROS				
CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year.....	1,645.6	1,334.2	7.3	9.0
Service cost.....	56.4	71.8	0.1	0.1
Interest cost.....	65.7	91.3	0.4	0.4
Plan participants contributions.....	10.8	11.9	--	--

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Business combinations.....	971.2	100.2	179.4	--
Disposals.....	(580.7)	(10.5)	--	--
Curtailments.....	(2.2)	(2.8)	--	--
Actuarial loss (gain).....	16.6	14.3	1.0	(1.5)
Benefits paid.....	(45.1)	(71.8)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Special termination benefits.....	--	--	--	--
Others (foreign currency translation).....	(1.2)	107.0	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Benefit obligation at end of year.....	2,137.1	1,645.6	187.5	7.3
	=====	=====	=====	=====
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year.....	1,533.5	1,155.9	--	--
Actual return on plan assets.....	(10.8)	232.5	--	--
Company contributions.....	25.9	45.7	--	0.7
Plan participants contributions.....	10.8	11.9	--	--
Business combinations.....	754.3	3.9	--	--
Disposals.....	(236.2)	(2.0)	--	--
Benefits paid.....	(2.7)	(71.8)	--	(0.7)
Others (foreign currency translation).....	(39.2)	157.4	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fair value of plan assets at end of year.....	2,035.6	1,533.5	--	--
	=====	=====	=====	=====
FUNDED STATUS OF THE PLAN.....				
Unrecognized actuarial loss.....	(101.5)	(112.1)	(187.7)	(7.4)
Unrecognized actuarial prior service cost.....	(21.6)	(154.6)	(0.6)	(1.6)
Unrecognized actuarial transition obligation.....	(137.7)	(153.6)	--	--
	(17.6)	(26.1)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Accrued benefit cost.....	(278.4)	(446.4)	(188.3)	(9.0)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Write off of prepaid on multi-employer scheme				
overtime(*).....	(45.2)	(24.9)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net (accrued) benefit cost under U.S. GAAP.....	(323.6)	(471.3)	(188.3)	(9.0)
	-----	-----	-----	-----

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(\*)Prepaid arising from multi-employer plans overtime (activities under lease contract) are written off by since there are serious doubts that they could be recoverable through future contribution holidays.

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The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets were E367 million, E299 million and E54 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2000, E447 million, E356 million and E32 million, respectively, as of December 31, 1999.

Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:



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	PENSION BENEFITS		OTHER BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS}			
Accrued benefit liability (including MLA).....	(439.0)	(586.5)	(188.3)	(9.0)
Prepaid benefit cost.....	115.4	114.5	--	--
Net amount accrued for under U.S. GAAP.....	(323.6)	(472.0)	(188.3)	(9.0)
Intangible assets (MLA) (a).....	(8.6)	0.7	--	--
Net amount recognized under U.S. GAAP.....	(332.2)	(471.3)	(188.3)	(9.0)

(a) Adjustment for U.S. GAAP purpose: the benefit liability accrued under U.S. GAAP has to be the minimum between the accumulated benefit obligation net of fair value of plan assets and the net amount recognized under U.S. GAAP.

Net accruals in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet can be compared with balances determined under U.S. GAAP as follows:

	PENSION BENEFITS		OTHER BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS}			
NET AMOUNT ACCRUED FOR UNDER U.S. GAAP.....	(323.6)	(472.0)	(188.3)	(9.0)
Excess funding of plans recognized in income only when paid back to the Company.....	(3.6)	(3.4)	--	--
Impacts of transition obligation, of prior service costs and of actuarial gains recognized with a different timing under local regulations.....	(1.3)	(29.7)	(0.6)	--
Minimum liability adjustments (MLA).....	8.6	0.7	--	--
NET AMOUNT ACCRUED FOR UNDER FRENCH GAAP IN THE ACCOMPANYING CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.....	(319.9)	(504.4)	(188.9)	(9.0)
Accrued.....	(458.9)	(582.6)	(188.9)	(9.0)
Prepaid.....	139.0	78.2	--	--

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Net periodic cost under U.S. GAAP is as follows:

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	PENSION BENEFITS		OTHER BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS			
Service cost.....	56.4	71.8	0.1	--
Expected interest cost.....	65.7	91.3	0.4	0.1
Expected return on plan assets.....	(90.6)	(93.5)	--	0.5
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost.....	(8.7)	(12.1)	--	--
Amortization of actuarial net loss (gain).....	(12.5)	0.7	(0.1)	--
Amortization of net transition obligation.....	(1.8)	(1.2)	--	--
Curtailments/Settlements.....	0.5	(2.8)	--	--
Special termination benefits.....	--	--	--	--
Net periodic benefit cost.....	9.0	54.2	0.4	0.6
Write off of prepaid on multi-employer scheme overtime.....	21.6	8.2	--	--
Net periodic benefit cost under U.S. GAAP.....	30.6	62.4	0.4	0.6

Annual cost under French GAAP was E37.9 million and E80.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The difference between these amounts and the annual cost under U.S. GAAP primarily results from the amortization of the initial transition liability and of actuarial gains and losses. In addition, certain companies do not recognize the excess funding.

Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31 are as follows:

	PENSION BENEFITS		OTHER BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	MILLIONS OF EUROS			
Discount rate.....	6.5%	5.8%	7.5%	5.0%
Rate of compensation increase.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected return on plan assets.....	8.3%	7.4%	6.0%	6.0%
Expected residual active life (in years).....	13.5	13.7		15.0

Regarding the other benefits plans, a one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

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	1-PERCENTAGE- POINT INCREASE -----	1-PERCENTAGE- POINT DECREASE -----
	IN PERCENTAGE	
Effect on total of service and interest components.....	3.0%	3.0%
Effect on the postretirement benefit obligation.....	3.0%	3.0%

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NOTE 16G CAPITAL AND OPERATING LEASE

Vivendi Universal has entered into capital and operating leases. At December 2000, the minimum future payments under these leases are as follows:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2000 -----	OPERATING LEASES -----	CAPITAL LEASES -----
	MILLIONS OF EUROS	
2001.....	792.7	251.8
2002.....	731.3	207.9
2003.....	679.5	185.4
2004.....	630.6	181.7
2005.....	571.2	150.5
2006 and thereafter.....	1,893.9	1,339.2
Total minimum future capital lease payments.....	5,299.2	2,316.5
Less amounts representing interest.....	--	(895.9)
	-----	-----
Present value of net minimum future capital lease payments.....	--	1,420.7
	-----	-----

NOTE 16H RESTRUCTURING COSTS

Provisions for restructuring by segment details as follows:

EMPLOYEE TERMINATION COSTS -----	PUBLISHING (A) -----	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (B) -----	NON-CORE (D) -----	TOT -----
-------------------------------------	-------------------------	--	-----------------------	--------------

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MILLIONS OF EUROS

DECEMBER 31, 1997.....	--	21.1	40.1	6
Change in consolidation scope.....	47.8	--	1.7	4
Additions.....	26.0	2.1	64.4	9
Utilization.....	(34.6)	(10.3)	(53.3)	(9)
Reversal.....	(0.8)	--	(1.2)	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 1998.....	38.4	12.9	51.7	10
Change in consolidation scope.....	14.6	54.2	(1.7)	6
Additions.....	18.0	2.0	50.2	7
Utilization.....	(42.6)	(17.2)	(56.5)	(11)
Reversal.....	(1.4)	--	(0.3)	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 1999.....	27.0	51.9	43.4	12
Change in consolidation scope.....	(4.2)	--	(38.7)	(4
Additions.....	64.1	--	0.2	6
Utilization.....	(9.8)	(17.3)	(3.5)	(3
Reversal.....	(4.0)	--	--	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 2000.....	73.1	34.6	1.4	10

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OTHER RESTRUCTURING COSTS	TELECOMS (C)	TV & FILMS (E)	PUBLISHING (A)	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (B)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MILLIONS OF EUROS				
DECEMBER 31, 1997.....	59.4	--	--	30.2
Change in consolidation scope.....	(3.3)	--	--	(1.0)
Additions.....	--	--	--	9.5
Utilization.....	(21.7)	--	--	(13.3)
Reversal.....	(0.3)	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 1998.....	34.1	--	--	25.4
Change in consolidation scope.....	(4.1)	--	6.8	55.1
Additions.....	1.4	--	--	28.8
Utilization.....	(12.4)	--	(1.5)	(34.5)
Reversal.....	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 1999.....	19.0	--	5.3	74.8
Change in consolidation scope.....	4.7	20.0	--	--
Additions.....	--	--	11.5	17.6
Utilization.....	(11.6)	--	(2.8)	(42.8)
Reversal.....	(3.5)	--	(1.0)	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
DECEMBER 31, 2000.....	8.6	20.0	13.0	49.6

As previously discussed, Vivendi Universal has grown through significant

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acquisitions in the past several years. As a result of these acquisitions and the need to streamline and integrate the resulting operating entities, the company's various business segments have implemented various restructuring plans, primarily related to the consolidation of facilities. As a result, Vivendi Universal has incurred significant costs associated with the elimination of such facilities and related reductions in employee headcount. These costs include amounts associated with employee termination and early retirement programs, asset divestitures, and costs associated with lease and other contract terminations. These plans are generally completed within one year of initiation.

In addition to restructuring plans initiated by Vivendi Universal, certain of the acquired businesses had initiated and were executing restructuring plans at the time of acquisition. The company evaluated these restructuring plans at the time of acquisition to determine whether such plans were consistent with its integration strategy. If consistent, such reserves were established through purchase accounting and have been reflected as "Change in scope of consolidation" in the table above. A description of the company's various restructuring plans by business segment is detailed below.

### (a) Publishing

Following the acquisitions of Grupo Anaya in September 1998 and Medi-Media in August 1999, Vivendi Universal respectively established a termination plan involving approximately 240 employees and a restructuring plan associated with severance costs related to the termination of approximately 40 employees, respectively.

The continuation of these plans in 2000 led to accumulated expenses of E12.6 million.

In fiscal year 2000, the following plans have been implemented:

- HII is involved in a down sizing plan as well as in a process of reorganization of shared services and a reallocation of business. As of December 31, 2000, these plans involve the termination of approximately 570 employees which amounts to E23.6. Other related projects will generate E6 million of expenses.
  
- The Education segment is involved in several plans which total E22.0 million, including E17.5 million allocated to the termination of approximately 210 employees. The major plans concern the

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downsizing of the French structure, the reorganization of the supply chain

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in Brazil and Spain, and the closure of a site in Belgium.

- The Information segment is in the process of reorganizing its back office department, mainly through mutualization and reallocation of services. The expenses of this plan amount to E14 million and will lead to the termination of approximately 220 employees.
  
- The Services department will close down a logistic site. This plan will lead to the termination of 117 employees for E7.0 million. Other costs associated to this closure will amount to E1 million.
  
- The headquarters is also involved in a restructuring plan that will lead to the termination of 17 employees. The expenses of this plan amount to E2 million.

### (b) Environmental Services

Beginning in 1997, the Group implemented a three-year restructuring plan associated with its water businesses located in France. The primary purpose of the restructuring plan is to consolidate individual facilities originally established with the sole purpose of administrating municipal water service contracts. The costs associated with the plan relate primarily to lease termination and other costs to exit facilities. The plan will result in a restructuring of the Group's existing operating structure from 334 local units, 86 intermediary levels and 31 regional agencies to 140 local units, 50 business units and 10 regional agencies. As previously discussed, the Group acquired US Filter in April 1999. In conjunction with the acquisition, the Group evaluated US Filter's ongoing restructuring plans. This evaluation resulted in the continuation of certain restructuring efforts and the implementation of additional restructuring plans to streamline United States Filter Corporation's resulting manufacturing and production base and to redesign its distribution network. The revised restructuring plans identified certain manufacturing facilities, distribution sites, sales and administration offices, retail outlets and related assets that became redundant or non-strategic upon consummation of the transaction. The costs associated with the plan totaled E109.4 million and are reflected in "Change in scope of consolidation". The costs originally consisted of E54.2 million in severance and employee termination costs related to a reduction of the combined workforce of 1,465 employees (189 management employees, 456 administrative employees, 684 manufacturing employees and 136 sales employees), and E55.1 million in facility exit costs, including asset write-downs, lease terminations and other exit costs. During 1999, the Group incurred costs of E31.6 million in connection with the plan, including E11.7 million in severance payments in connection with the termination of approximately 350 employees and E19.9 million in facility exit costs. As of December 31, 1999, a total accrual of approximately E77.7 million remained, consisting of E42.5 million in severance and employee termination accruals and E35.2 million in other restructuring costs (primarily attributable to facility consolidation). During 2000 the Group used E9.5 million for various severance programs. At December 31, 2000, E33 million remained, mainly related to several European severance programs which due to local social regulations require extended periods to complete. As the severance programs will be completed the Group anticipates the closure of several facilities and believes that the

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remaining E48.6 million will be utilized as the consolidations are completed.

### (c) Telecoms

In December 1997, SFR decided to discontinue mobile telephone service operations utilizing analog technology. In connection with this decision, a reserve of approximately E60.0 million was provided in 1997, in connection with the phasing out of the subscriber base and associated technology. This plan is almost completed at December 31, 2000. The remaining reserves of E8.6 million relate to other technological changes accrued during the previous years.

### (d) Non-core

Beginning in 1996, Vivendi Universal recorded provisions for restructuring plans, in the amount of E48.3 million, consisting of severance and employee termination costs. These plans were executed in 1997, resulting in a headcount reduction of 1,566 employees (259 management employees and 1,307 construction employees).

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During 1997, it established additional restructuring plans, primarily related to planned employee reduction, in the amount of E64.5 million. These plans consisted of accruals associated with the termination of 2,106 employees (483 management employees and 1,623 construction employees).

During 1997, Vivendi Universal incurred charges of E31.6 million in connection with these plans, which resulted in a reduction of the workforce of 1,028 employees (210 management employees and 818 construction employees). The remaining portion of these plans were executed in 1998, resulting in charges of E31.7 million and a 1,078 decrease in the number of employees (273 management employees and 805 construction employees).

In 1998, Vivendi Universal's management continued the review of its activities and internal organization, a review that prompted the implementation of additional restructuring plans. These plans resulted in an accrual of E61.0 million and consisted of severance and employee termination costs for 1,939 employees (194 management employees and 1,745 construction employees). During this period, the company incurred costs associated with such plans in an amount of E18.6 million for a total of 591 employees (59 management employees and 532 construction employees). The remaining portion of the plan was executed in 1999 for a total cost of E42.1 million.

In 1999, Vivendi Universal established a restructuring plan as a result of a general decline in construction demand in markets serviced by its German

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subsidiaries. Additionally, it implemented plans in its civil engineering entities to adapt the business to new technology, including digital technology related to electrical contracting. These plans resulted in an accrual of E44.5 million, in connection with a workforce reduction of 1,460 employees (277 management employees and 1,183 workers). During 1999, it incurred E8.8 million in connection with such plans and reduced its number of employees by 288 (49 management employees and 239 construction employees).

In 2000, Vivendi Universal reduced its Non-Core provision to ME1.4 mainly due to the disposal of Vinci. The construction segment has been deconsolidated at the beginning of 2000 following the Vinci/GTM operation.

(e) TV & Films:

CANAL+ was first consolidated with Vivendi Universal in December 8, 2000. The E20 million of restructuring costs mainly concern future expenses planned for the maintenance of terminal equipment and other materials (E15 million), and a reserve due to future costs concerning the reparation of defective Thomson digital decoder delivered in 1996 (E2 million).

### NOTE 16I SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

SFR Submits Application for UMTS License. On January 30, 2001, SFR, an indirect subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, officially submitted its application for a license to provide third generation UMTS mobile telephony services in France. UMTS is a high-speed standard for mobile telephony that would allow Vivendi Universal, through SFR, to provide an extensive range of new services, including video telephony and high-speed access to the Internet and to corporate intranets. The licenses are expected to be awarded in 2002. The fee for each license is currently expected to be E4.95 billion, with payments spread over a 15-year period. The French government may be considering proposals to alter the terms of the license awards.

CANAL+'s Sale of Its Stake in Eurosport. On January 31, 2001, CANAL+ announced that it had sold its 49.5 percent interest in European sports channel Eurosport International and its 39 percent interest in Eurosport France to TF1. Proceeds from the sale amounted to E303.5 million for CANAL+ Group and E345 million for Vivendi Universal as its subsidiary Havas Image also sold its interest in Eurosport France. CANAL+ will remain a distribution channel for Eurosport. CANAL+ had acquired its interest in Eurosport International and Eurosport France from ESPN in May 2000.

Convertible Bond Issuance. On February 2, 2001, Vivendi Universal placed E457 million principal amount of bonds exchangeable for shares of Vinci, a company in which Vivendi Universal has an



8.67 percent stake. The 1 percent five-year bonds were issued at a price of E77.35, a 30 percent premium to Vinci's then-current stock price. Each bond is exchangeable for one Vinci share. On February 5, 2001, the lead manager for the bonds, which managed the offering of the bonds, exercised their over-allotment option to purchase E70 million additional principal amount of the bonds, thus increasing the overall amount of the issuance to E527 million. Conversion of all the bonds into Vinci shares would result in the elimination of Vivendi Universal's stake in Vinci.

Acquisition of Uproar Inc. On February 5, 2001, Flipside Inc., a subsidiary of Vivendi Universal's Publishing business, and Uproar Inc., a leading interactive entertainment company, announced that they had entered into a definitive merger agreement pursuant to which Flipside would acquire all of the outstanding stock of Uproar for U.S.\$3 per share, or a total consideration of U.S.\$140 million. The transaction has been approved by the Boards of both companies and will make the combined entity an overall leader in interactive games on the Internet.

Exchangeable Bond Issuance. On February 8, 2001, Vivendi Universal placed E1.809 billion principal amount of bonds exchangeable into Vivendi Environnement stock on a one for one basis. The bonds correspond to 9.3 percent of the capital stock of Vivendi Environnement. The 2 percent, five year bonds were issued at a price of E55.90, a 30 percent premium over the previous day's weighted-average price. Excluding, the 9.3 percent now allocated to the exchangeable bonds, Vivendi Universal holds 63 percent of Vivendi Environnement, and intends to maintain its majority control at this level for the long term.

Disposition of CompuServe France. In March 2001, Vivendi Universal legalized the terms of the disposition of its interest in AOL CompuServe France.

Acquisition of EMusic.com. On April 6, 2001, Vivendi Universal entered into an agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of EMusic.com Inc. pursuant to a cash tender offer at \$.57 per share. The acquisition was completed on June 14, 2001.

Acquisition of MP3.com. On May 20, 2001, Vivendi Universal announced that it had reached an agreement in principal to acquire MP3.com, Inc. for \$372 million (\$5 per share) in a combined cash and stock transaction. The acquisition is subject to regulatory approval, shareholder approval, and customary closing conditions.

Acquisition of Houghton Mifflin Company. On August 2, 2001, Vivendi Universal completed its acquisition of Houghton Mifflin, a leading U.S. educational publisher. The total consideration approximates \$2.2 billion, including the assumption of Houghton Mifflin's average net debt of \$500 million.

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Sale of Loews Cineplex. On June 28, 2001, Universal Studios and USIBV sold their interests in Loews Cineplex to Goldman, Sachs & Co. for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.00. Universal Studios intends to use the tax loss from the sale to offset gains on other capital transactions.

Cancellation of shares. On June 28, 2001, the Vivendi Universal board authorized the cancellation of 22 million shares, reducing the number of outstanding shares by approximately 2%.

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### THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS		
Revenues.....	\$15,686	\$12,312	\$9,474
Cost of revenues.....	9,006	7,337	5,525
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	5,986	4,820	3,396
Restructuring charge (credit).....	(59)	405	--
	753	(250)	553
Operating income (loss).....			
Interest, net and other expense.....	661	457	228
Gain on sale of businesses.....	98	--	--
Gain on USA transactions.....	--	128	360
Gain on sale of Time Warner shares.....	--	--	926
	190	(579)	1,611
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	158	(33)	638
Minority interest.....	17	(26)	48
Equity earnings (losses) from unconsolidated companies.....	109	137	(45)
	124	(383)	880
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....			
Income (loss) from discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	--	(3)	66
Gain on sale of discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	--	1,072	--
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, after tax.....	(84)	--	--
	\$ 40	\$ 686	\$ 946
Net income.....	\$ 40	\$ 686	\$ 946
EARNINGS PER SHARE -- BASIC			
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.28	\$ (1.01)	\$ 2.51

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Discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	--	2.82	0.19
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, after tax.....	(0.19)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 0.09	\$ 1.81	\$ 2.70
	=====	=====	=====
EARNINGS PER SHARE -- DILUTED			
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.28	\$ (1.01)	\$ 2.49
Discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	--	2.82	0.19
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, after tax.....	(0.19)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 0.09	\$ 1.81	\$ 2.68
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,533
Receivables, net of allowances.....	2,697	2,985
Inventories.....	2,422	2,627
Other current assets.....	1,450	1,736
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	7,799	8,881
Investments.....	5,603	5,663
Film costs, net of amortization.....	991	1,251
Music catalogs, artists' contracts and advances.....	2,803	3,348
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	3,099	3,158
Goodwill and other intangible assets.....	11,814	11,871
Other assets.....	699	839
	-----	-----
	\$32,808	\$35,011
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt.....	\$ 499	\$ 1,053
Payables and accrued liabilities.....	3,960	4,808

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Accrued royalties and participations.....	2,263	2,285
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	6,722	8,146
Long-term debt.....	7,378	7,468
Accrued royalties and participations.....	575	434
Deferred income taxes.....	2,696	2,698
Other liabilities.....	1,326	1,499
Minority interest.....	1,882	1,878
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	20,579	22,123
	-----	-----
Shareholders' Equity		
Shares without par value.....	4,762	4,575
Retained earnings.....	8,460	8,707
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	(993)	(394)
	-----	-----
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	12,229	12,888
	-----	-----
	\$32,808	\$35,011
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Approved by the Board

/s/ EDGAR M. BRONFMAN

/s/ MATTHEW W. BARRETT

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Edgar M. Bronfman  
Director

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Matthew W. Barrett  
Director

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

-----  
2000            1999            1998  
-----

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

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Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 124	\$ (383)	\$ 880
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from continuing operations to net cash provided:			
Depreciation and amortization of assets.....	720	527	289
Amortization of goodwill.....	347	246	127
Gain on sale of businesses.....	(98)	--	--
Gain on sale of Time Warner shares.....	--	--	(926)
Gain on USA transactions.....	--	(128)	(360)
Minority interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries.....	17	(26)	48
Equity earnings from unconsolidated companies (in excess of) less than dividends received.....	(35)	(45)	101
Deferred income taxes.....	83	92	447
Other.....	69	120	(69)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Receivables, net of allowances.....	(60)	952	(324)
Inventories.....	(101)	(85)	14
Other current assets.....	390	6	(524)
Music catalogs, artists' contracts and advances.....	50	(2)	(88)
Payables and accrued liabilities.....	(574)	(69)	(7)
Other liabilities.....	(134)	(270)	151
	-----	-----	-----
	674	1,318	(1,121)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities.....	798	935	(241)
	-----	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of PolyGram.....	--	(8,607)	--
Sale of Tropicana.....	--	3,288	--
Sale of Champagne operations.....	310	--	--
Sale of Universal Concerts.....	190	--	--
Sale of Time Warner shares.....	--	--	1,863
USA transactions.....	(242)	(243)	(368)
Capital expenditures.....	(607)	(531)	(410)
Other.....	69	(43)	(386)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities.....	(280)	(6,136)	699
	-----	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid.....	(287)	(247)	(231)
Issuance of shares.....	--	1,417	--
Issuance of shares upon exercise of stock options and conversion of LYONs.....	187	314	86
Issuance of Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units.....	75	900	--
Issuance of long-term debt.....	99	5,086	41
Repayment of long-term debt.....	(108)	(1,066)	(37)
Shares purchased and retired.....	--	--	(753)
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt.....	(787)	(841)	1,053
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities.....	(821)	5,563	159
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used for) provided by continuing operations.....	(303)	362	617
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used for) provided by discontinued operations.....	--	(3)	67
	-----	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	(303)	359	684
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period.....	1,533	1,174	490
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	\$1,230	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,174
	=====	=====	=====

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	COMMON SHARES WITHOUT PAR VALUE		RETAINED EARNINGS	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	SH AMOUN
	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	AMOUNT			
	U.S. DOLLARS		IN MILLIONS,		EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUN
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 1997.....	365,281	\$ 809	\$8,259	\$ 354	
Components of comprehensive income:					
Net income.....			946		
Currency translation adjustments.....				(72)	
Unrealized holding loss in equity securities, net of \$44 tax benefit.....				(82)	
Total comprehensive income.....					
Dividends paid (\$.66 per share).....			(231)		
Shares issued -- exercise of stock options.....	2,751	84			
-- conversion of LYONs.....	48	2			
Shares purchases and retired.....	(20,948)	(47)	(706)		
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 1998.....	347,132	848	8,268	200	
Components of comprehensive income:					
Net income.....			686		
Currency translation adjustments.....				(599)	
Unrealized holding gain in equity securities, net of \$8 tax.....				5	
Total comprehensive income.....					
Dividends paid (\$.66 per share).....			(247)		
Shares issued -- exercise of stock options and other compensation.....	8,493	312			

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	-- conversion of				
LYONs.....		26	2		
	-- issuance of common				
shares.....		76,904	3,413		
		-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 1999.....		432,555	4,575	8,707	(394)
Components of comprehensive income:					
Net income.....				40	
Currency translation adjustments.....					(348)
Unrealized holding loss in equity					
securities, net of \$140 tax					
benefit.....					(251)
Total comprehensive income.....					
Dividends paid (\$.66 per share).....				(287)	
Shares issued -- exercise of stock					
options and other					
compensation.....		4,585	183		
	-- conversion of				
LYONs.....		87	4		
		-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2000.....		437,227	\$4,762	\$8,460	\$ (993)
		=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Business

The Seagram Company Ltd. operates in four global business segments: music, filmed entertainment, recreation and other, and spirits and wine. The music business is conducted through Universal Music Group, which produces, markets and distributes recorded music throughout the world in all major genres. Universal Music Group also manufactures, sells and distributes video products in the United States and internationally, and licenses music copyrights. The filmed

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entertainment and recreation and other businesses are conducted through Universal Studios Group. The filmed entertainment business produces and distributes motion picture, television and home video products worldwide, operates and has ownership interests in a number of international cable channels and engages in the licensing of merchandising and film property rights. The recreation and other business operates theme parks and retail stores and is also involved in the development of entertainment software. The spirits and wine business, directly and through affiliates and joint ventures, produces, markets and distributes distilled spirits, wines, Ports and Sherries, coolers, beers, mixers and other low-alcohol beverages. In addition to marketing owned brands, the spirits and wine business also distributes distilled spirits, wine, champagne and beer brands owned by others.

### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

**BASIS OF PRESENTATION** The Seagram Company Ltd. is headquartered in Canada, and more than 50 percent of the Company's shares are held by U.S. residents. As a result, the Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). U.S. GAAP applicable to the Company conforms, in all material respects, to Canadian GAAP. Differences between U.S. and Canadian GAAP affecting these financial statements are discussed in Note 13. Should a material difference between the two accounting principles arise in the future, financial statements would be provided under both U.S. and Canadian GAAP.

**PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION AND ACCOUNTING FOR INVESTMENTS** The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The Seagram Company Ltd. and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts, transactions and profits have been eliminated. Investments in certain other companies in which Seagram has significant influence, but less than a controlling interest, are accounted for using the equity method. Investments in companies in which Seagram does not have significant influence are accounted for at market value if the investments are publicly traded, or at cost if not publicly traded.

**USE OF ESTIMATES** The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make informed estimates, assumptions and judgments, with consideration given to materiality, that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. For example, estimates are used in management's forecast of anticipated revenues in the music and filmed entertainment businesses and in determining valuation allowances for uncollectible trade receivables and deferred income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### REVENUES AND COSTS

**Music** Revenues from the sale of recorded music, net of a provision for estimated returns and allowances, are recognized upon shipment to third parties. Advances to established recording artists and direct costs associated with the creation of record masters are capitalized and are charged to expense as the related royalties are earned, or when the amounts are determined to be



unrecoverable. The advances

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

are expensed when past performance or current popularity does not provide a sound basis for estimating that the advance will be recovered from future royalties.

Filmed Entertainment Generally, theatrical films are first distributed in the worldwide theatrical and home video markets. Subsequently, theatrical films are made available for worldwide pay television, network exhibition, television syndication and basic cable television. Television films from the Company's library may be licensed for domestic and foreign syndication, cable or pay television and home video. Theatrical revenues from the distribution of films are recognized as the films are exhibited. Revenues from television and pay television licensing agreements are recognized when the films are available for telecast, and all other conditions of the sale have been met. Home video product revenues, less a provision for estimated returns and allowances, are recognized upon availability of product for retail sale. Film costs are stated at the lower of cost, less accumulated amortization, or net realizable value. The estimated total film production and participation costs are expensed based on the ratio of the current period's gross revenues to estimated total gross revenues from all sources on an individual production basis. Estimates of total gross revenues and costs can change significantly due to a variety of factors, including the level of market acceptance of film and television products. Accordingly, revenue and cost estimates are reviewed quarterly and revisions to amortization rates or write-downs to net realizable value may occur.

Film costs, net of amortization, for completed theatrical films intended for distribution in the worldwide theatrical, home video and pay television distribution markets are classified as other current assets. The portion of released film costs expected to be realized from secondary markets such as network exhibition, television syndication and basic cable television are reported as noncurrent assets. Other costs relating to film production, including the purchase price of literary properties and related film development costs, and the film library are classified as noncurrent assets.

In order to effectively manage our capital needs and costs in the film business, we may utilize a variety of arrangements, including co-production, insurance, contingent profit participation and the sale of certain distribution rights. In connection with our review of capital needs and costs, the Company has entered into an agreement with an independent third-party to sell substantially all completed feature films produced over the period 1997 - 2000.

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Films under the agreement are sold at our cost and no revenue or expense from the initial sale of the films is recognized. The Company distributes these films and maintains an option to reacquire the films at fair value, based on a formula considering the remaining estimated total gross revenues, net of costs, at the time of reacquisition. No films have been reacquired as of June 30, 2000. Following the sale to the third-party, we accrue participations due to the third-party in the same manner that the Company has historically amortized film costs under Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 53, Financial Reporting by Producers and Distributors of Motion Picture Films. As a distributor, the Company has recorded, in its statement of income, the revenues received from and operating expenses related to the films in all markets where we bear financial risk for film performance, and, in interest, net and other expense, certain other costs relating to the agreement.

Recreation and Other Revenues at theme parks are recognized at the time of visitor attendance. Revenues for retail operations are recognized at point-of-sale.

Spirits and Wine Revenues from the sale of spirits and wines are recognized when products are shipped. The Company establishes provisions for estimated returns and allowances at the time of shipment. Accruals for customer discounts and rebates are recorded when revenues are recognized.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION For operations in highly inflationary economies the U.S. dollar is utilized as the functional currency. Affiliates outside the U.S. generally use the local currency as the functional currency. For affiliates in countries considered to have a highly inflationary economy, inventories and property, plant and equipment are translated at historical exchange rates and

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

translation effects are included in net income. The cumulative currency translation adjustment balance was \$(1,446) million, \$(1,098) million and \$(499) million at June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Cash equivalents include time deposits and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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**INVENTORIES** Inventories consist principally of spirits and wines and are stated at cost, which is not in excess of market. The cost of spirits and wines inventories is determined by either the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method or the identified cost method. In accordance with industry practice, current assets include spirits and wines inventories which are aged for varying periods of years. The cost of music, retail and home video inventories is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

**PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost. Depreciation is determined using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally at annual rates of 2 1/2 - 10 percent for buildings, 4 - 33 percent for machinery and equipment and 10 - 50 percent for other assets.

**GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS** The Company has significant acquired intangible assets, including goodwill, music catalogs, artists' contracts, music publishing assets, film libraries, copyrights and trademarks. Artists' contracts and music catalogs are amortized on an accelerated basis over 14 and 20 years, respectively. From the date of acquisition, the acceleration results in 80 percent of artists' contracts being amortized within the first eight years and 50 percent of music catalogs being amortized within the first five years. Music publishing assets, film libraries and copyrights are amortized on a straight-line basis over 20 years. Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis over periods up to 40 years. The Company reviews the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Measurement of any impairment would include a comparison of discounted estimated future operating cash flows anticipated to be generated during the remaining amortization period to the net carrying value. Music catalogs, artists' contracts, music publishing assets and copyrights includes \$400 million of the cost of the 1995 Universal acquisition and approximately \$2.8 billion of the cost of the December 1998 PolyGram acquisition. A film library acquired in connection with the Universal acquisition was valued at \$300 million.

**STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION** Compensation cost attributable to stock option and similar plans is recognized based on the difference, if any, between the quoted market price of the Company's common shares on the date of grant over the exercise price of the option. The Company does not issue options at prices below market value at date of grant.

**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** The Company enters into foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts for the purpose of minimizing risk. The Company uses currency forwards and options to hedge firm commitments and a portion of its foreign indebtedness. In addition, the Company hedges foreign currency risk on intercompany payments and receipts through currency forwards, options and swaps which offset the exposure being hedged. Gains and losses on forward contracts are deferred and offset against foreign exchange gains and losses on the underlying hedged transaction. Gains and losses on forward contracts used to hedge foreign debt and intercompany payments are recorded in the income statement in selling, general and administrative expenses. The Company uses interest rate swaps and swaptions to manage net exposure to interest rate movements related to its borrowings and to lower its overall borrowing costs. Net payments or receipts are recorded as adjustments to

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interest expense. Interest rate instruments generally have the same life as the underlying interest rate exposure. Gains or losses on the early termination of interest rate instruments are recognized over the remaining life, if any, of the underlying exposure as an adjustment to interest expense.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### NEW ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE

**Start-Up Costs** It has been the Company's policy to capitalize one-time, direct incremental costs incurred prior to the initial opening of major recreation facilities, including sales and marketing, park set-up and training. Capitalized start-up costs were amortized over a twelve-month period upon the opening of the facility. At June 30, 1999, capitalized costs were \$141 million. Amortization of start-up costs were \$14 million and \$1 million in fiscal 1999 and 1998, respectively. On July 1, 1999, the Company adopted the Accounting Standards Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AcSEC) Statement of Position (SOP) 98-5, Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities, which requires that costs of start-up activities and organization costs be expensed as incurred. The adoption of SOP 98-5 resulted in an \$84 million non-cash after-tax charge in fiscal 2000, which was recorded as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

**Financial Instruments** SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), will require the Company to recognize all derivatives in the financial statements at fair value beginning July 1, 2000. Changes in the fair value of all derivatives will be recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether the derivative is used to hedge fair-value or cash-flow transactions. The ineffective portion of all hedges will be recognized in current-period earnings. The adoption of SFAS 133 will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

**Film Accounting** In June 2000, the AcSEC issued SOP 00-2, Accounting by Producers or Distributors of Films. The SOP supersedes current film accounting standards related to the recognition of revenues, costs and expenses and film cost valuation and will be adopted by the Company on July 1, 2000. The SOP requires that advertising costs for theatrical and television product be expensed as incurred. Additionally, the SOP requires that certain abandoned project costs, which were previously capitalized as film costs, be expensed on an accelerated basis. Film costs are also required to be presented on the balance sheet as noncurrent assets. In connection with the adoption of SOP 00-2, the Company will expense story costs as incurred. The adoption of SOP 00-2 will

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result in an approximate \$360 million non-cash after-tax charge to reduce the carrying value of film inventory, which will be reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

RECLASSIFICATIONS Certain prior period amounts in the financial statement notes have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

### NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

#### Acquisition of PolyGram

On December 10, 1998, the Company acquired 99.5 percent of the outstanding shares of PolyGram N.V. (PolyGram), a global music and entertainment company, for \$8,607 million in cash and approximately 47.9 million common shares of the Company. Substantially all of the common shares were issued to Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V., which had owned 75 percent of the PolyGram shares. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly the results of the operations of PolyGram are included in the results of the Company's music and filmed entertainment segments from the date of acquisition. The acquisition was financed through both short-term and long-term borrowings.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Allocation of Purchase Price -- The Company completed a purchase price study related to its acquisition of PolyGram in order to assess and allocate the purchase price among tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on fair values at the acquisition date. The final allocation of purchase price follows:

	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS
	-----
Identifiable intangible assets.....	\$ 2,774
Goodwill.....	9,616
Accrual for exit activities.....	(510)
All other, net.....	(1,080)

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 \$10,800  
 =====

Intangible Assets -- Identifiable intangible assets consist of music catalogs, artists' contracts, music publishing assets, distribution networks and customer relationships. Acquired music catalogs, artists' contracts and music publishing assets are amortized over periods ranging from 14 to 20 years, on an accelerated basis, and other intangibles are amortized over a 40-year period, on a straight-line basis. Goodwill is the excess of purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and is amortized on a straight-line basis over a 40-year period.

Accrual for Exit Activities -- In connection with the integration of PolyGram and Seagram, management developed a formal exit activity plan that was committed to by management and communicated to employees shortly after the acquisition was consummated. The accrual for exit activities consists principally of facility elimination costs, including leasehold termination payments and incremental facility closure costs, contract terminations, relocation costs and the severance of approximately 1,700 employees. The utilization of the accrual for exit activities to date follows:

EXIT ACTIVITIES	UTILIZED		BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2000
	CASH	NON-CASH	
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS		
Facility elimination costs.....	\$ 45	\$ (23)	\$ 21
Contract terminations.....	68	(44)	11
Severance or relocation.....	397	(207)	175
	-----	-----	-----
	\$510	\$ (274)	\$207
	-----	-----	-----

As of June 30, 2000, remaining exit activities relate principally to contractual obligations, facility elimination and severance payments to be made in future periods.

Disposition of Tropicana

On August 25, 1998, the Company completed the sale of Tropicana Products, Inc. and the Company's global fruit juice business (Tropicana) for approximately \$3,288 million in cash, which resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$1,445 million (\$1,072 million after tax). Tropicana produced and marketed

## THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Tropicana, Dole and other branded fruit juices and beverages. Summarized financial information related to the discontinued Tropicana business follows:

	PERIOD ENDED AUGUST 25, 1998	FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1998
	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
Revenues.....	\$337	\$1,986
Cost of revenues.....	266	1,394
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	68	423
	----	----
Operating income.....	3	169
Interest expense.....	3	39
Provision for income taxes.....	3	64
	----	----
Income (loss) from discontinued operations.....	\$ (3)	\$ 66
	====	=====

Interest expense above represents allocations based on the ratio of net assets of discontinued operations to consolidated net assets.

## USA Transactions

On October 21, 1997, Universal acquired from Viacom Inc. the remaining 50 percent interest in the USA Networks partnership for \$1.7 billion in cash. This purchase was in addition to Universal's original 50 percent interest in USA Networks. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The cost of the acquisition was allocated on the basis of the estimated fair market value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This transaction resulted in \$1.6 billion of goodwill which was being amortized over 40 years.

On February 12, 1998, Universal sold its acquired 50 percent interest in

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USA Networks to USA Networks, Inc. (USAi) and contributed its original 50 percent interest in USA Networks, the majority of its television assets and 50 percent of the international operations of USA Networks to USANi LLC. In this transaction, Universal received \$1,332 million in cash, a 10.7 percent interest in USAi and a 45.8 percent exchangeable interest in USANi LLC. Universal recognized a gross gain of \$583 million, before taking into consideration the effect of the transaction, which impaired certain remaining television assets and transformed various related contractual obligations into adverse purchase commitments. The fair value of these items was determined based on expected future cash flows. The impairment losses and adverse purchase commitments arising from the transaction aggregated \$223 million and were reflected in the net gain of \$360 million (\$222 million after tax). During 1999, \$128 million of accrued costs were reversed as a result of the favorable settlement of certain contractual obligations and adverse purchase commitments. The transactions resulted in \$82 million of goodwill, which is being amortized over 40 years. The investment in the 18.2 million shares of USAi common stock held by Universal at June 30, 2000 is accounted for at market value (\$393 million at June 30, 2000) and has an underlying historical cost of \$211 million. The investment in 13.4 million shares of Class B common stock of USAi is carried at its historical cost of \$136 million. The investment in the LLC is accounted for under the equity method.

Pro Forma Financial Information

The unaudited condensed pro forma income statement data presented below assume the PolyGram acquisition, the sale of Tropicana and the USA transactions occurred at the beginning of the 1998 fiscal year. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the combined results of operations of the Company that would have occurred if the transactions had occurred on the date previously indicated, nor is it necessarily indicative of future operating results of the Company.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,	
----- 1999	1998 -----
U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS	



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Revenues.....	\$15,344	\$14,587
Net income (loss).....	\$ (208)	\$ 447
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic.....	\$ (0.52)	\$ 1.12
Diluted.....	\$ (0.52)	\$ 1.11

Other Transactions

Disposition of Concert Operations On September 10, 1999, the Company completed the sale of Universal Concerts, Inc. for proceeds of approximately \$190 million. This transaction resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$98 million.

Disposition of Champagne Operations On July 2, 1999, the Company completed the sale of its Mumm and Perrier-Jouet Champagne operations for approximately \$310 million. The sale price approximated book value and therefore no gain or loss was recognized. Through agreements with the purchaser, Seagram has retained global distribution rights for Mumm and Perrier-Jouet Champagnes for a ten-year period.

Time Warner Shares On February 5, 1998, the Company sold 15 million shares of Time Warner common stock for pre-tax proceeds of \$958 million. On May 27, 1998, the Company sold its remaining 11.8 million shares of Time Warner common stock for pre-tax proceeds of \$905 million. The aggregate gain on the sale of the shares was \$926 million (\$602 million after tax).

NOTE 3 RESTRUCTURING CHARGE

Management developed and committed to a formal plan that was communicated to employees to restructure its music and filmed entertainment operations after the acquisition of PolyGram. This plan resulted in a fiscal 1999 pre-tax restructuring charge of \$405 million. The charge related entirely to the Company's existing global music and film production, financial, marketing and distribution operations and included severance, elimination of duplicate facilities and labels, termination of artists' and distribution contracts and costs related to exiting film production arrangements and properties in development. The major components of the charge were:

	MUSIC	FILMED ENTERTAINMENT	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS		
Severance and other employee-related costs.....	\$111	\$15	\$126
Facilities and labels.....	124	4	128

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Contract termination and other costs.....	78	73	151
	----	---	----
	\$313	\$92	\$405
	----	---	----

The severance and other employee-related costs provided for a reduction of approximately 1,200 employees worldwide related to facility closures, duplicate position eliminations and streamlining of operations related to cost reduction initiatives. The facilities and labels elimination costs provided for domestic and international lease and label terminations and the write-off of the net book value of furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements for vacated properties. The costs of contract

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

terminations were comprised primarily of artists' contracts, distribution contracts, story property commitments and filmed entertainment term deals. The cash and non-cash elements of the restructuring charge approximated \$318 million and \$87 million, respectively. Many restructuring activities are complete or near completion. Due to the favorable settlement of certain contractual and employee severance obligations, \$59 million of the original restructuring charge was credited to income in the second quarter of fiscal 2000. The utilization of the restructuring charge to date follows:

	ORIGINAL CHARGE	RESTRUCTURING CREDIT	UTILIZED		BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 20
			CASH	NON-CASH	
U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS					
Severance and other employee-related costs.....	\$126	\$(12)	\$ (74)	\$ (3)	\$ 37
Facilities and labels.....	128	(35)	(9)	(56)	28
Contract termination and other costs.....	151	(12)	(75)	(28)	36
	----	----	-----	-----	----
	\$405	\$(59)	\$(158)	\$(87)	\$101
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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As of June 30, 2000, essentially all of the employees provided for under the restructuring initiative have separated from the Company. Remaining restructuring activities relate principally to contractual obligations and severance payments to be made in future periods.

### NOTE 4 INVESTMENTS

The Company's investments consist of:

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	U.S. DOLLARS	IN MILLIONS
Equity method investments:		
USANi LLC.....	\$2,719	\$2,329
Other.....	1,568	1,710
	4,287	4,039
Cost and fair-value investments:		
DuPont.....	719	1,123
USAi common stock.....	393	365
USAi Class B common stock.....	136	136
Other.....	68	--
	1,316	1,624
	\$5,603	\$5,663

Equity method investments The Company has a number of investments in unconsolidated companies which are 50 percent or less owned or controlled, that are accounted for using the equity method. The most significant of these is USANi LLC, which is part of our filmed entertainment business and is engaged in network and first run syndication television production, domestic distribution of its and Universal's television production and operation of the USA Network and SCI-FI Channel cable networks (49 percent equity interest). Other filmed entertainment equity investments include Loews Cineplex Entertainment Corporation, primarily engaged in theatrical exhibition of motion pictures in the U.S. and Canada (26 percent owned); Cinema International Corporation and United Cinemas International, both engaged in theatrical exhibition of motion pictures in territories outside the U.S. and Canada (49 percent owned), and several other equity investments primarily related to our international television networks. Significant investments in the recreation and other business include Universal City Development Partners,

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

(50 percent owned) which owns Universal Orlando, a themed tourist attraction in Orlando, Florida, that includes Universal Studios, Islands of Adventure, CityWalk, Hard Rock Live and a 50 percent interest in the Portofino Bay Hotel (a Loews hotel); USJ Co., Ltd., which has begun development of a motion picture themed tourist attraction, Universal Studios Japan, and owns commercial real estate in Osaka, Japan (24 percent owned); Universal Studios Port Aventura, a theme park located in Spain (37 percent owned); SEGA GameWorks LLC, which designs, develops and operates location-based entertainment centers (27 percent owned); and Interplay Entertainment Corp., an entertainment software developer (16 percent owned). In the music business, the most significant equity investment is GetMusic, an online music alliance to create Internet sites that promote and sell music (50 percent owned). The spirits and wine business has an investment in Kirin-Seagram Limited, which is engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of distilled beverage alcohol and wines in Japan (49 percent owned).

Summarized financial information for the Company's investments in unconsolidated companies, derived from unaudited historical financial results, follows:

SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
Current assets.....	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,897
Noncurrent assets.....	12,781	11,928
	-----	-----
	\$15,031	\$13,825
	=====	=====
Current liabilities.....	\$ 2,123	\$ 1,991
Noncurrent liabilities.....	4,693	3,883
Equity.....	8,215	7,951
	-----	-----
	\$15,031	\$13,825
	=====	=====
Proportionate share of net assets of unconsolidated companies.....	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,691
	=====	=====

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Approximately \$700 million of the cost of the 1995 Universal acquisition was allocated to goodwill related to investments in unconsolidated companies and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 40 years.

### SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS		
Revenues.....	\$6,117	\$5,294	\$4,561
Earnings before interest and taxes.....	\$ 286	\$ 351	\$ 366
Net income.....	\$ 241	\$ 314	\$ 173

The equity earnings (losses) of unconsolidated companies in the consolidated statement of income includes goodwill amortization related to unconsolidated companies of \$17 million, \$35 million and \$81 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively, principally in the filmed entertainment and recreation and other segments. Additionally, operating income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998 includes \$76 million of income from USA Networks for the period from October 21, 1997 to February 12, 1998 when the Company owned 100 percent of USA Networks as described in Note 2.

#### Cost and fair-value investments

DuPont -- At June 30, 2000, the Company owned 16.4 million shares of the outstanding common stock of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (DuPont). The Company accounts for the investment at

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

market value which was \$719 million at June 30, 2000. The underlying historical book value of the DuPont shares is \$187 million, which represents the historical cost of the shares plus unremitted earnings related to those shares.

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USAi -- At June 30, 2000, the Company owned 18.2 million shares of the outstanding common stock of USAi. The investment, which is accounted for at market value (\$393 million at June 30, 2000), has an underlying cost of \$211 million. At June 30, 2000, the Company also owned 13.4 million shares of USAi Class B common stock which is carried at its historical cost of \$136 million.

Other -- Other cost and fair-value investments at June 30, 2000, are primarily related to our music electronic business initiatives.

### NOTE 5 LONG-TERM DEBT AND CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS

#### LONG-TERM DEBT

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
6.5% Debentures due 2003.....	\$ 200	\$ 200
8.35% Debentures due 2006.....	200	200
8.35% Debentures due 2022.....	200	200
6.875% Debentures due 2023.....	200	200
6% Swiss Franc Bonds due 2085 (SF 250 million).....	153	162
7.50% Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units(1)...	1,004	927
Other.....	293	208
	2,250	2,097
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. (JES), guaranteed by Company:		
5.79% Senior Notes due 2001.....	250	250
6.25% Senior Notes due 2001.....	600	600
6.4% Senior Notes due 2003.....	400	400
6.625% Senior Notes due 2005.....	475	475
8.375% Debentures due 2007.....	200	200
7% Debentures due 2008.....	200	200
6.8% Senior Notes due 2008.....	450	450
8.875% Debentures due 2011.....	223	223
9.65% Debentures due 2018.....	249	249
7.5% Senior Debentures due 2018.....	875	875
9% Debentures due 2021.....	198	198
7.6% Senior Debentures due 2028.....	700	700
8.00% Senior Quarterly Income Debt Securities due 2038 (QUIDS).....	550	550
Liquid Yield Option Notes (LYONs) (2).....	9	9
	5,379	5,379
Current portion of long-term debt.....	7,629	7,476
	(251)	(8)

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\$7,378

=====

\$7,468

=====

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(1) In June 1999, the Company issued 18,500,000 units of the 7.5% Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units at a stated price of \$50.125 for an aggregate initial offering price of \$927 million. In

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

July 1999, the Company issued additional 1,525,000 units of the 7.5% Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units at a stated price of \$50.125 for \$77 million. Each unit consists of a contract to purchase common shares of the Company and a subordinated deferrable note of its subsidiary, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., that is guaranteed by the Company. Under the purchase contracts, on June 21, 2002, the unit holders will purchase for \$50.125 not more than one and not less than 0.8333 of one share of the Company's common shares per unit, depending on the average trading price of the common shares during a specified trading period in June 2002. The junior subordinated deferrable notes have a principle amount equal to the stated amount of the units and an interest rate of 7.62%. The interest rate on the note is subject to adjustment at March 21, 2002 and the note matures on June 21, 2004. The holders of the units are required to pay contract fees to the Company at an annual rate of .12%. These payments will be funded out of payments made in respect of the notes so that the net distributions on the notes will be 7.5%.

(2) LYONs are zero coupon notes with no interest payments due until maturity on March 5, 2006. Each \$1,000 face amount LYON may be converted, at the option of the holder, into 18.44 of the Company's common shares (189,106 shares at June 30, 2000). The Company has guaranteed the LYONs on a subordinated basis.

The Company's unused lines of credit totaled \$5.5 billion and have varying terms of up to two years. At June 30, 2000, short-term borrowings comprised \$248 million of bank borrowings bearing interest at market rates.

Interest expense on long-term debt was \$576 million, \$380 million and \$226 million in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Annual repayments and redemptions of long-term debt for the five fiscal years

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subsequent to June 30, 2000 are: 2001 -- \$251 million; 2002 -- \$674 million; 2003 -- \$203 million; 2004 -- \$1,407 million; and 2005 -- \$9 million.

Summarized financial information for JES and its subsidiaries is presented below. Separate financial statements and other disclosures related to JES are not provided because management has determined that such information does not provide additional meaningful information to holders of JES debt securities.

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS			
Revenues.....	\$2,438	\$2,242	\$2,144
Cost of revenues.....	\$1,514	\$1,390	\$1,356
Loss from continuing operations.....	\$ (37)	\$ (8)	\$ (8)
Discontinued Tropicana operations.....	--	--	(17)
Net loss.....	\$ (37)	\$ (8)	\$ (25)
	=====	=====	=====

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
Current assets.....	\$ 2,232	\$ 1,674
Noncurrent assets.....	18,377	18,602
	-----	-----
	\$20,609	\$20,276
	=====	=====
Current liabilities.....	\$ 879	\$ 1,099
Noncurrent liabilities.....	10,889	10,014
Shareholders' equity.....	8,841	9,163
	-----	-----
	\$20,609	\$20,276
	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)



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NOTE 6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying value of cash, cash equivalents, receivables, short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt and payables approximate fair value because maturities are less than one year in duration. The Company's remaining financial instruments consisted of the following:

	ASSET (LIABILITY)			
	JUNE 30, 2000		JUNE 30, 1999	
	CARRYING VALUE	FAIR VALUE	CARRYING VALUE	FAIR VALUE
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS			
NONDERIVATIVES				
Investments (Note 4).....	\$ 431	\$ 1,130	\$ 398	\$
Long-term debt.....	\$ (7,378)	\$ (7,239)	\$ (7,468)	\$
DERIVATIVES HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING				
Foreign exchange forwards.....	\$ --	\$ 6	\$ --	\$
Interest rate swaps.....	--	(41)	--	--
	\$ --	\$ (35)	\$ --	\$

Fair value of investments was determined based on quoted market value of these securities as traded on stock exchanges. Fair value of long-term debt was estimated using quoted market prices for similar issues. The fair value for foreign exchange and interest rate instruments was based on market prices as quoted from financial institutions.

The Company, as the result of its global operating and financing activities, is exposed to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates that may adversely affect its results of operations and financial position. In seeking to minimize the risks and costs associated with such activities, the Company manages the impact of interest rate changes and foreign currency changes on earnings and cash flows by entering into derivative contracts. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

At June 30, 2000, the Company held interest rate swap contracts that had notional amounts of \$2,250 million (\$500 million at June 30, 1999). These swap agreements expire in one to seven years.

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At June 30, 2000, the Company held foreign currency forward contracts and options to purchase and sell foreign currencies, including cross-currency contracts and options to sell one foreign currency for another currency, with notional amounts totaling \$1,972 million (\$4,539 million at June 30, 1999). The forward contracts and options are primarily used to hedge the exchange rate exposure to foreign currency forecasted cash flows. The forecasted cash flows are principally related to intercompany sales, royalties, licenses and service fees. These derivatives have varying maturities not exceeding two years. The principal currencies hedged are the euro, British pound, Canadian dollar and Japanese yen.

The Company minimizes its credit exposure to counter-parties by entering into contracts only with highly-rated commercial banks or financial institutions and by distributing the transactions among the selected institutions. Although the Company's credit risk is the replacement cost at the then-estimated fair value of the instrument, management believes that the risk of incurring losses is remote and that such losses, if any, would not be material. The market risk related to the foreign exchange agreements should be offset by changes in the valuation of the underlying items being hedged.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 7 COMMON SHARES, EARNINGS PER SHARE AND STOCK OPTIONS

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common and preferred shares without nominal or par value. At June 30, 2000, 58,202,953 common shares were potentially issuable upon the conversion of the LYONs, the exercise of employee stock options, the conversion of deferred share units and the early settlement of the contracts to purchase shares under the Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units. Basic net income per share was based on the following weighted average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000 -- 434,544,033; June 30, 1999 -- 378,193,043; and June 30, 1998 -- 349,874,259. Diluted net income per share was based on the following weighted average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000 -- 441,366,684; and June 30, 1998 -- 353,604,553. Average shares of 4,933,249 were not included in the computation of 1999 diluted net income per share because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

STOCK OPTION PLANS

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Under the Company's employee stock option plans, options may be granted to purchase the Company's common shares at not less than the fair market value of the shares on the date of the grant. Currently outstanding options become exercisable one to five years from the grant date and expire ten years after the grant date.

The Company has adopted SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123, the Company applies Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations in accounting for its plans and does not recognize compensation expense for its stock-based compensation plans other than for restricted stock. If the Company had elected to recognize compensation expense based upon the fair value at the grant date for awards under these plans utilizing the methodology prescribed by SFAS 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would be reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS		
Net income (loss):			
As reported.....	\$ 40	\$ 686	\$ 946
Pro forma.....	(49)	622	892
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:			
As reported.....	\$ 0.09	\$1.81	\$2.70
Pro forma.....	(0.11)	1.64	2.55
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:			
As reported.....	\$ 0.09	\$1.81	\$2.68
Pro forma.....	(0.11)	1.64	2.52

These pro forma amounts may not be representative of future disclosures. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively: dividend yields of 1.1, 1.5 and 1.8 percent; expected volatility of 29, 30 and 25 percent; risk-free interest rates of 6.7, 5.1 and 5.6 percent; and expected life of six years for all periods. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999 and 1998 for which the exercise price equals the market price on the grant date was \$22.39, \$15.25 and \$10.92, respectively. The weighted

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

average fair value of options granted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998 for which the exercise price exceeded the market price on the grant date was \$7.44.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options.

Transactions involving stock options are summarized as follows:

	STOCK OPTIONS OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE OF OPTIONS OUTSTANDING
	-----	-----
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1997.....	32,961,126	\$31.79
Granted.....	8,160,909	38.32
Exercised.....	(2,751,832)	26.14
Cancelled.....	(752,284)	38.53
	-----	-----
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1998.....	37,617,919	33.49
Granted.....	11,674,558	45.40
Exercised.....	(8,489,374)	31.50
Cancelled.....	(3,234,811)	34.79
	-----	-----
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1999.....	37,568,292	37.53
Granted.....	9,299,360	59.97
Exercised.....	(4,583,749)	31.36
Cancelled.....	(977,503)	49.31
	-----	-----
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2000.....	41,306,400	42.99
	=====	=====

The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding

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and exercisable stock options:

RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICES	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER EXERCISABLE	W A EXER
under \$30.....	5,451,676	2.7	\$27.18	5,385,010	
\$30 - \$40.....	19,352,833	6.5	35.67	14,654,396	
\$40 - \$50.....	5,562,122	8.6	47.66	1,782,782	
\$50 - \$60.....	3,329,141	8.9	57.37	867,488	
\$60 - \$70.....	7,610,628	9.6	61.44	--	
	41,306,400			22,689,676	

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

NOTE 8 INCOME TAXES

The following tables summarize the sources of pre-tax income and the resulting income tax expense:

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS OF PRETAX INCOME

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS		
U.S. ....	\$ (458)	\$ (545)	\$1,192
Canada.....	93	39	51
Other jurisdictions.....	555	(73)	368

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Income (loss) from continuing operations, before tax.....	190	(579)	1,611
Discontinued Tropicana operations.....	--	1,445	130
	-----	-----	-----
Income before tax.....	\$ 190	\$ 866	\$1,741
	=====	=====	=====

COMPONENTS OF INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS		
Income tax expense (benefit) applicable to:			
Continuing operations.....	\$158	\$ (33)	\$638
Discontinued Tropicana operations.....	--	376	64
	-----	-----	-----
Total income tax expense.....	\$158	\$ 343	\$702
	=====	=====	=====
Current			
Continuing operations			
Federal.....	\$ --	\$ (256)	\$134
State and local.....	8	3	(20)
Other jurisdictions.....	67	128	77
	-----	-----	-----
	75	(125)	191
Discontinued Tropicana operations.....	--	376	58
	-----	-----	-----
	75	251	249
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred			
Continuing operations			
Federal.....	(35)	130	351
State and local.....	(2)	2	34
Other jurisdictions.....	120	(40)	62
	-----	-----	-----
	83	92	447
Discontinued Tropicana operations.....	--	--	6
	-----	-----	-----
	83	92	453
	-----	-----	-----
Total income tax expense.....	\$158	\$ 343	\$702
	=====	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

COMPONENTS OF NET DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
Basis and amortization differences.....	\$ 969	\$ 1,016
DuPont share redemption.....	1,540	1,540
DuPont and USAi investments.....	471	613
Unremitted foreign earnings.....	102	89
Other, net.....	106	193
	-----	-----
Deferred tax liabilities.....	3,188	3,451
	-----	-----
Employee benefits.....	(17)	(114)
Tax credit and net operating loss carryovers.....	(515)	(256)
Valuation, doubtful accounts and return reserves.....	(23)	(259)
Other, net.....	(703)	(697)
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets.....	(1,258)	(1,326)
Valuation allowance.....	270	82
	-----	-----
	(988)	(1,244)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax liability.....	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,207
	=====	=====

The Company has U.S. tax credit carryovers of \$56 million, \$13 million of which has no expiration date and \$43 million of which have expiration dates through 2009. In addition, the Company has approximately \$1,309 million of net operating loss carryovers, the majority of which have expiration dates through 2020. A portion of the valuation allowance arises from uncertainty as to the realization of certain of these tax credit and net operating loss carryovers. If realized, these benefits would be applied to reduce the unallocated purchase price.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using presently enacted tax rates. Provision is made for income taxes which may be payable on foreign subsidiary earnings to the extent that the Company anticipates that they will be remitted. Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries which have been, or are intended to be, permanently reinvested and for which no income tax has been provided, approximated \$6,400 million at June 30, 2000. It is not practicable to estimate the additional tax that would be incurred, if any, if these amounts were repatriated.

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EFFECTIVE INCOME TAX RATE -- CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
U.S. statutory rate.....	35%	(35)%	35%
Goodwill amortization.....	58	11	1
Equity income.....	25	10	--
Foreign tax at other than U.S. statutory rate.....	(39)	5	4
State and local.....	2	--	1
Other.....	2	3	(1)
	---	---	--
Effective income tax rate -- continuing operations.....	83%	(6)%	40%
	===	===	==

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Various taxation authorities have proposed or levied assessments for additional income taxes of prior years. Management believes that settlements will not have a material effect on the results of operations, financial position or liquidity of the Company.

NOTE 9 BENEFIT PLANS

Retirement pensions are provided for substantially all of the Company's employees through defined benefit or defined contribution plans sponsored by the Company or unions representing employees. For Company-sponsored defined benefit plans, pension expense and plan contributions are determined by independent consulting actuaries. The funding policy for tax-qualified pension plans is consistent with statutory funding requirements and regulations. Contributions to defined contribution plans are funded and expensed currently. Postretirement health care and life insurance are provided to a majority of nonunion employees in the U.S. Eligibility for benefits is based upon retirement, age and completion of a specified number of years of service. Postemployment programs, principally severance, are provided for the majority of nonunion employees. The cost of these programs is accrued based on actuarial studies. There is no



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advance funding for postretirement or postemployment benefits.

The following tables pertain to the Company's defined benefit pension or postretirement plans principally in the U.S., the U.K., Canada, France, Germany and Japan, and provide reconciliations of the changes in benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets and funded status for the two-year period ending June 30, 2000:

	PENSION BENEFITS		POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	U.S. DOLLARS		IN MILLIONS	
<b>CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION</b>				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year.....	\$1,339	\$1,070	\$ 182	\$ 172
Service cost.....	54	48	2	2
Interest cost.....	81	81	13	12
Plan amendments and acquisitions.....	41	220	(1)	5
Actuarial (gain) loss, net.....	(77)	21	(12)	1
Benefits paid.....	(101)	(81)	(11)	(10)
Translation.....	(12)	(20)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Benefit obligation at end of year.....	\$1,325	\$1,339	\$ 173	\$ 182
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS</b>				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year.....	\$1,365	\$1,271	\$ --	\$ --
Actual return on plan assets.....	91	127	--	--
Acquisition.....	--	45	--	--
Contributions.....	16	15	11	10
Benefits paid.....	(95)	(80)	(11)	(10)
Translation.....	(9)	(13)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fair value of plan assets at end of year.....	\$1,368	\$1,365	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

POSTRETIREMENT

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	PENSION BENEFITS		BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	U.S. DOLLARS		IN MILLIONS	
FUNDED STATUS				
Funded status at end of year.....	\$ 43	\$ 26	\$ (173)	\$ (182)
Unrecognized actuarial gain.....	(212)	(203)	(18)	(3)
Unrecognized prior service (benefit) cost.....	55	15	(13)	(16)
Unrecognized net transition (asset) obligation.....	(2)	4	--	--
Accrued pension liability.....	\$ (116)	\$ (158)	\$ (204)	\$ (201)

Amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at June 30 consist of:

	PENSION BENEFITS		POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	U.S. DOLLARS		IN MILLIONS	
Prepaid benefit cost.....	\$ 198	\$ 181	\$ --	\$ --
Accrued benefit liability.....	(314)	(339)	(204)	(201)
Net liability recognized.....	\$ (116)	\$ (158)	\$ (204)	\$ (201)

Net periodic pension and other postretirement benefit costs for the fiscal years ended June 30 include the following components:

	PENSION BENEFITS			POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS		
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998
	U.S. DOLLARS			IN MILLIONS		
Service cost.....	\$ 54	\$ 48	\$ 25	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest cost.....	81	81	70	13	12	11
Expected return on plan assets.....	(125)	(116)	(107)	--	--	--
Amortization of prior service costs.....	8	3	3	(3)	(3)	(3)
Amortization of actuarial gains.....	(7)	(6)	(6)	--	--	(1)
Net benefit cost (credit).....	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ (15)	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 9

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The weighted average rates and assumptions utilized in accounting for these plans for the fiscal years ended June 30 were:

	PENSION BENEFITS			POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS		
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998
Discount rate.....	8.0%	7.3%	7.0%	8.0%	7.3%	7.0%
Expected return on plan assets.....	10.0%	10.0%	10.8%	--	--	--
Rate of compensation increase.....	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$212 million, \$184 million and \$13 million, respectively as of June 30, 2000, and \$218 million, \$196 million and \$15 million, respectively as of June 30, 1999.

For postretirement benefit measurement purposes, the Company assumed growth in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits (the health care cost trend rate) would gradually decline from

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

8.2 percent and 7.2 percent in the pre-age 65 and post-age 65 categories, respectively in 1998 to 6 percent and 5 percent, pre-age 65 and post-age 65, respectively in 2002. In fiscal 2000, a one-percentage-point increase in the annual trend rate would have increased the postretirement benefit obligation by \$7 million and the pre-tax expense by \$1 million; conversely, a one-percentage-point decrease in the annual trend rate would have decreased the postretirement benefit obligation by \$6 million and the pre-tax expense by \$1 million.

During 1999, the Company amended the pension plan for certain U.S.

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employees from a final pay plan to a cash balance pension plan. Under the new plan, participants accrue benefits based on a percentage of pay plus interest. The new cash balance plan allows lump sum benefit payments in addition to annuities. This change did not have a significant impact on the Company's net periodic pension costs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999.

NOTE 10 BUSINESS SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA

BUSINESS SEGMENT DATA

The Company's four reportable segments are: music, filmed entertainment, recreation and other, and spirits and wine. Each reportable segment defined by the Company is a strategic business unit that offers different products and services that are marketed through different channels. Segments are managed separately because of their unique customers, technology, marketing and distribution requirements. The Company evaluates the performance of its segments and allocates resources to them based on several performance measures, including modified EBITDA (EBITDA). As defined by the Company, EBITDA consists of operating earnings (losses) before depreciation, amortization, corporate expenses and restructuring activities from consolidated companies. While not a standard measurement under GAAP, the Company believes EBITDA is an appropriate measure of operating performance, given the significant assets and goodwill associated with the Company's acquisitions. However, EBITDA could be defined differently by other companies and should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, other measures of financial performance including revenues and operating income. There are no intersegment revenues; however, corporate headquarters allocates a portion of its costs to each of its operating segments. The Company does not allocate interest income, interest expense, income taxes or unusual items to segments.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

	MUSIC	FILMED ENTERTAINMENT	RECREATION AND OTHER	SPIRITS AND WINE	CORPORATE	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS					
JUNE 30, 2000						
Revenues.....	\$ 6,236	\$3,480	\$ 862	\$5,108	\$ --	\$1
EBITDA.....	\$ 1,018	\$ (61)	\$ 188	\$ 727	\$ --	\$
Depreciation and						

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amortization.....	(730)	(97)	(105)	(125)	(10)	(
Corporate expenses.....	--	--	--	--	(111)	
Restructuring credit.....	40	19	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)...	\$ 328	\$ (139)	\$ 83	\$ 602	\$ (121)	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Segment assets.....	\$16,082	\$7,624	\$2,568	\$4,521	\$2,013 (1)	\$3
Equity method						
investments.....	\$ 18	\$3,177	\$1,037	\$ 55	\$ --	\$
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 263	\$ 113	\$ 101	\$ 121	\$ 9	\$
JUNE 30, 1999						
Revenues.....	\$ 3,751	\$2,931	\$ 818	\$4,812	\$ --	\$1
EBITDA.....	\$ 347	\$ (136)	\$ 133	\$ 684	\$ --	\$
Depreciation and						
amortization.....	(473)	(70)	(88)	(132)	(10)	
Corporate expenses.....	--	--	--	--	(100)	
Restructuring charge.....	(313)	(92)	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)...	\$ (439)	\$ (298)	\$ 45	\$ 552	\$ (110)	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Segment assets.....	\$16,392	\$7,735	\$3,029	\$5,165	\$2,690 (2)	\$3
Equity method						
investments.....	\$ 26	\$2,810	\$1,151	\$ 52	\$ --	\$
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 135	\$ 134	\$ 134	\$ 128	\$ --	\$
JUNE 30, 1998						
Revenues.....	\$ 1,461	\$2,793	\$ 695	\$4,525	\$ --	\$
EBITDA.....	\$ 84	\$ 316	\$ 99	\$ 583	\$ --	\$
Depreciation and						
amortization.....	(128)	(87)	(75)	(119)	(7)	
Corporate expenses.....	--	--	--	--	(113)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)...	\$ (44)	\$ 229	\$ 24	\$ 464	\$ (120)	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Segment assets.....	\$ 2,902	\$6,638	\$3,044	\$5,594	\$4,001 (3)	\$2
Equity method						
investments.....	\$ 24	\$2,431	\$ 961	\$ 21	\$ --	\$
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 31	\$ 94	\$ 115	\$ 170	\$ --	\$

-----  
 (1) Comprised of corporate assets not identifiable with reported segments (\$1,294) and DuPont holdings (\$719).

(2) Comprised of corporate assets not identifiable with reported segments (\$1,567) and DuPont holdings (\$1,123).

(3) Comprised of corporate assets not identifiable with reported segments (\$1,039), DuPont holdings (\$1,228) and net assets of discontinued Tropicana operations (\$1,734).

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### GEOGRAPHIC DATA

The following table presents revenues and long-lived assets by geographic area for the 2000, 1999 and 1998 fiscal years. Revenues are classified based upon the location of the customer. In addition to Canada, the Company's country of domicile, individual countries are specified if revenues or long-lived assets exceed 10 percent of the total.

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS		
<b>REVENUES</b>			
United States.....	\$ 7,285	\$ 5,917	\$4,977
United Kingdom.....	1,763	1,277	769
Canada.....	438	325	285
Other countries.....	6,200	4,793	3,443
	-----	-----	-----
	\$15,686	\$12,312	\$9,474
	=====	=====	=====

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
<b>LONG-LIVED ASSETS</b>		
United States.....	\$14,872	\$15,093
United Kingdom.....	1,654	1,905
Canada.....	459	456
Other countries.....	8,024	8,676
	-----	-----
	\$25,009	\$26,130
	=====	=====

### NOTE 11 ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Income Statement and Cash Flow Data

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	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2000	1999	1998
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS		
INTEREST, NET AND OTHER EXPENSE			
Interest expense.....	\$745	\$ 592	\$318
Interest income.....	(58)	(109)	(59)
Dividend income.....	(23)	(23)	(27)
Capitalized interest.....	(3)	(3)	(4)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$661	\$ 457	\$228
	=====	=====	=====
EXCISE TAXES (included in revenues and cost of revenues)....	\$883	\$ 865	\$726
CASH FLOW DATA			
Interest paid, net.....	\$728	\$ 643	\$265
Income taxes paid.....	\$133	\$ 471	\$144

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Balance Sheet Data

	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
RECEIVABLES		
Trade.....	\$3,071	\$3,227
Other.....	433	432
	-----	-----
	3,504	3,659
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other valuation accounts.....	(807)	(674)
	-----	-----
	\$2,697	\$2,985
	=====	=====
INVENTORIES		
Beverages.....	\$2,009	\$2,233

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Materials, supplies and other.....	413	394
	-----	-----
	\$2,422	\$2,627
	=====	=====
LIFO INVENTORIES		
Estimated replacement cost.....	\$ 381	\$ 395
Excess of replacement cost over LIFO carrying value.....	(190)	(187)
	-----	-----
	\$ 191	\$ 208
	=====	=====
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Film cost, net of amortization.....	\$ 142	\$ 356
Artists' contracts.....	222	247
Deferred income taxes.....	496	491
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	590	642
	-----	-----
	\$1,450	\$1,736
	=====	=====
FILM COSTS, NET OF AMORTIZATION		
Theatrical Film Costs		
Released.....	\$ 174	\$ 320
In process and unreleased.....	700	1,058
	-----	-----
	874	1,378
	-----	-----
Television Film Costs		
Released.....	205	176
In process and unreleased.....	54	53
	-----	-----
	259	229
	-----	-----
	1,133	1,607
Less: current portion.....	142	356
	-----	-----
	\$ 991	\$1,251
	=====	=====

Unamortized costs related to released theatrical and television films aggregated \$379 million at June 30, 2000. Excluding the portion of the purchase price allocated to the film library which is being amortized over a 20-year life, the Company currently anticipates that approximately 75 percent of the unamortized released film costs will be amortized under the individual film forecast method during the three years ending June 30, 2003.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)



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	JUNE 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 1999
	-----	-----
	U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land.....	\$ 636	\$ 645
Buildings and improvements.....	1,498	1,646
Machinery and equipment.....	1,678	1,432
Furniture and fixtures.....	602	476
Construction in progress.....	272	286
	-----	-----
	4,686	4,485
Accumulated depreciation.....	(1,587)	(1,327)
	-----	-----
	\$ 3,099	\$ 3,158
	=====	=====
PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES		
Trade.....	\$ 774	\$ 843
Income and other taxes.....	227	378
Other.....	2,959	3,587
	-----	-----
	\$ 3,960	\$ 4,808
	=====	=====

Minority interest

At June 30, 2000, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. had an approximate 7.7 percent ownership interest in the entities which own Universal's music, filmed entertainment and recreation and other assets, which was reflected as minority interest in the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 12 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has various commitments for the purchase or construction of property, plant and equipment, materials, supplies and items of investment related to the ordinary conduct of business. The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and inquiries. Management believes that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial position or liquidity of the Company.

NOTE 13 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN U.S. AND CANADIAN GENERALLY ACCEPTED

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Differences between U.S. and Canadian GAAP for these financial statements are:

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(i) The common stock of DuPont and USAi, and certain other publicly traded companies in which we hold an interest, would be carried at cost under Canadian GAAP, thereby reducing shareholders' equity by \$453 million or approximately four percent at June 30, 2000. There is no effect on net income.

(ii) Proportionate consolidation of joint ventures under Canadian GAAP would increase assets and liabilities by approximately \$1,007 million and decrease working capital by approximately \$40 million at June 30, 2000. There is no effect on net income.

(iii) There are no other significant differences between U.S. and Canadian GAAP.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### NOTE 14 RECENT EVENTS

On June 20, 2000, the Company, Vivendi and Canal+ announced that they had entered into a merger agreement and related agreements providing for the combination of the three companies into Vivendi Universal. The agreements provide for the completion of a series of transactions, under which the Company's shareholders will receive a number of Vivendi Universal American Depositary Shares (ADSs) based on an exchange ratio. Each Vivendi Universal ADS will represent one Vivendi Universal ordinary share. Canadian resident shareholders of the Company may elect to receive exchangeable shares of a Canadian subsidiary of Vivendi Universal that are substantially the economic equivalent of the Vivendi Universal ADSs. The exchange ratio is equal to U.S. \$77.35 divided by the U.S. dollar equivalent of the average of the closing prices on the Paris Bourse of Vivendi's ordinary shares during a measuring period prior to the closing of the transactions. However, the exchange ratio will equal 0.8000 if that average is equal to or less than U.S. \$96.6875 and 0.6221 if that average is equal to or exceeds U.S. \$124.3369. The merger is expected to close by the end of the calendar year and is subject to customary closing conditions, including shareholder approval and all necessary regulatory approvals. There is no assurance that such approvals will be obtained.

On August 2, 2000, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase Rondor Music, an independent music publishing company, for approximately \$350 million

in stock.

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including the estimates and judgments required for such preparation.

The Company has a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and financial records underlying the financial statements properly reflect all transactions. The system contains self-monitoring mechanisms, including a program of internal audits, which allow management to be reasonably confident that such controls, as well as the Company's administrative procedures and internal reporting requirements, operate effectively. Management believes that its long-standing emphasis on the highest standards of conduct and business ethics, as set forth in written policy statements, serves to reinforce the system of internal accounting controls. There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any system of internal control, including the possibility of human error or the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation.

The Company's independent accountants, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, review the system of internal accounting controls to the extent they consider necessary to evaluate the system as required by generally accepted auditing standards. Their report covering their audits of the financial statements is presented below.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, solely comprising Directors who are not officers or employees of the Company, meets with the independent accountants, the internal auditors and management to ensure that each is discharging its respective responsibilities relating to the financial statements. The independent accountants and the internal auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee to discuss, without management present, the results of their audit work and any matters they believe should be brought to the Committee's attention.

/s/ EDGAR BRONFMAN, JR.

/s/ BRIAN C. MULLIGAN

/s/ FRANK MERG

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Edgar Bronfman, Jr.

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Brian C. Mulligan

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Frank Merg

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President and Chief  
Executive Officer

Executive Vice President and Chief  
Financial Officer

Vice President Con  
Accounting

August 16, 2000

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholders of The Seagram Company Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of The Seagram Company Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2000 and 1999, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2000. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Seagram Company Ltd. and its subsidiaries at June 30, 2000 and 1999, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2000, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States which, in their application to the Company, conform in all material respects with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

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PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York

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August 16, 2000

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QUARTERLY DATA

FISCAL 2000

	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER
U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE				
Revenues.....	\$3,643	\$4,970	\$3,375	\$3,690
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 72	\$ 566	\$ (1)	\$ 110
Income (loss) from continuing operations, after tax.....	\$ (40) (1)	\$ 557 (2)	\$ (265)	\$ (12)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, after tax.....	(84)	--	--	--
Net income (loss).....	\$ (124)	\$ 557	\$ (265)	\$ (12)
PER SHARE DATA				
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE -- BASIC				
Continuing operations.....	\$ (0.09)	\$ 1.29	\$ (0.61)	\$ (0.2)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, after tax.....	(0.20)	--	--	--
Net income (loss).....	\$ (0.29)	\$ 1.29	\$ (0.61)	\$ (0.2)
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE -- DILUTED				
Continuing operations.....	\$ (0.09)	\$ 1.27	\$ (0.61)	\$ (0.2)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, after tax.....	(0.20)	--	--	--
Net income (loss).....	\$ (0.29)	\$ 1.27	\$ (0.61)	\$ (0.2)

FISCAL 1999

FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER
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U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SH

Revenues.....	\$2,247	\$ 3,327	\$3,215	\$ 3,5
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 179	\$ (219)	\$ (163)	\$ (
Income (loss) from continuing operations, after tax.....	\$ 95	\$ (226) (4)	\$ (199)	\$ (
Loss from discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	(3)	--	--	
Gain on sale of discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	1,072	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss).....	\$1,164	\$ (226)	\$ (199)	\$ (
	=====	=====	=====	=====
PER SHARE DATA				
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE -- BASIC				
Continuing operations.....	\$ 0.27	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.
Discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	(0.01)	--	--	
Gain on sale of discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	3.09	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss).....	\$ 3.35	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.
	=====	=====	=====	=====
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE -- DILUTED				
Continuing operations.....	\$ 0.27	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.
Discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	(0.01)	--	--	
Gain on sale of discontinued Tropicana operations, after tax.....	3.07	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss).....	\$ 3.33	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.
	=====	=====	=====	=====

-----  
(1) Includes a \$55 million gain on sale of businesses, after tax and minority interest.

(2) Includes a \$35 million restructuring credit, after tax and minority interest.

(3) For earnings per share data, each quarter is calculated as a discrete period and the sum of the four quarters does not necessarily equal the full year amount.

(4) Includes a \$244 million restructuring charge, after tax and minority interest.

(5) Includes a \$76 million gain on the USA transactions, after tax and minority interest.

THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE CANADA BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT)

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

SCHEDULE II -- VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	ADDITIONS CHARGED TO COSTS AND EXPENSES	ACQUISITION	DEDUCTIONS	CUM TRA ADJ
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reserves Deducted from Receivables:					
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000					
Reserves for Doubtful Accounts.....	\$283	\$102	\$ --	\$ (72)	
Reserves for Merchandise Returns and Allowances.....	391	399	--	(296)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$674	\$501	\$ --	\$ (368)	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1999					
Reserves for Doubtful Accounts.....	\$155	\$115	\$126	\$ (104)	
Reserves for Merchandise Returns and Allowances.....	171	563	214	(551)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$326	\$678	\$340	\$ (655)	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1998					
Reserves for Doubtful Accounts.....	\$127	\$ 68	\$ --	\$ (40)	
Reserves for Merchandise Returns and Allowances.....	183	185	--	(197)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$310	\$253	\$ --	\$ (237)	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS ON

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

To the Board of Directors of

The Seagram Company Ltd.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements of The Seagram Company Ltd. referred to in our report dated August 16, 2000 appearing in this Registration Statement also included an audit of the financial statement schedule. In our opinion, this financial statement schedule presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

-----  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York

August 16, 2000

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

(UNITED STATES DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
Revenues.....	\$ 3,539	\$ 3,643
Cost of revenues.....	2,014	2,150
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	1,353	1,421
	=====	=====
Operating income.....	172	72



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Interest, net and other expense.....	160	161
Gain on sale of businesses.....	--	98
	-----	-----
	12	9
Provision for income taxes.....	5	110
Minority interest.....	6	4
Equity earnings from unconsolidated companies.....	20	65
	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	21	(40)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, after tax.....	(390)	(84)
	-----	-----
Net loss.....	(369)	(124)
Retained earnings at beginning of period.....	8,460	8,707
Dividends paid.....	(73)	(72)
	-----	-----
Retained earnings at end of period.....	\$ 8,018	\$ 8,511
	=====	=====
Basic loss per share.....	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.29)
	=====	=====
Diluted loss per share.....	\$ (0.83)	\$ (0.29)
	=====	=====
Dividends paid per share.....	\$ 0.165	\$ 0.165
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding (thousands).....	439,541	432,842
Dilutive potential common shares (thousands).....	7,413	--
	-----	-----
Adjusted weighted average shares outstanding (thousands)....	446,954	432,842
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(UNITED STATES DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

SEPTEMBER 30,	JUNE 30,
2000	2000
-----	-----

ASSETS

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Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 651	\$ 1,230
Receivables, net of allowances.....	2,770	2,697
Inventories.....	2,402	2,422
Other current assets.....	1,300	1,308
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	7,123	7,657
Investments.....	5,684	5,603
Film costs, net of amortization.....	1,293	1,133
Music catalogs, artists' contracts and advances.....	2,950	2,803
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	3,070	3,099
Goodwill and other intangible assets.....	11,644	11,814
Other assets.....	700	699
	-----	-----
	\$32,464	\$32,808
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term		
debt.....	\$ 703	\$ 499
Payables and accrued liabilities.....	3,796	3,960
Accrued royalties and participations.....	1,920	2,263
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	6,419	6,722
Long-term debt.....	7,339	7,378
Accrued royalties and participations.....	518	575
Deferred income taxes.....	2,707	2,696
Other liabilities.....	1,241	1,326
Minority interest.....	2,603	1,882
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	20,827	20,579
	-----	-----
Shareholders' Equity		
Shares without par value.....	5,140	4,762
Retained earnings.....	8,018	8,460
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	(1,521)	(993)
	-----	-----
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	11,637	12,229
	-----	-----
	\$32,464	\$32,808
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(UNITED STATES DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

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	QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 21	\$ (40)
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from continuing operations to net cash provided:		
Depreciation and amortization of assets.....	184	182
Amortization of goodwill.....	85	86
Gain on sale of businesses.....	--	(98)
Minority interest in income of subsidiaries.....	6	4
Equity earnings from unconsolidated companies in excess of dividends received.....	(14)	(52)
Deferred income taxes.....	(31)	45
Other.....	(2)	13
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and dispositions:		
Receivables, net of allowances.....	(107)	(224)
Inventories.....	(75)	(82)
Other current assets.....	78	176
Music catalogs, artists' contracts and advances.....	(105)	(87)
Payables and accrued liabilities.....	(44)	112
Other liabilities.....	(131)	3
	-----	-----
	(156)	78
	-----	-----
Net cash (used for) provided by operating activities.....	(135)	38
	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Sale of Champagne operations.....	--	310
Sale of Universal Concerts.....	--	190
USA transactions.....	--	(242)
Capital expenditures.....	(66)	(120)
Other.....	(172)	(45)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities.....	(238)	93
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid.....	(73)	(72)
Issuance of shares upon exercise of stock options and conversion of LYONs.....	28	30
Issuance of Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units.....	--	75
Issuance of long-term debt.....	4	--
Repayment of long-term debt.....	(51)	(4)
Decrease in short-term borrowings and other financing activities.....	(114)	(273)
	-----	-----
Net cash used for financing activities.....	(206)	(244)
	-----	-----
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents.....	(579)	(113)
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period.....	1,230	1,533
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	\$ 651	\$1,420

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all information and notes necessary for a presentation of results of operations, financial position and cash flows in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, as amended. In the opinion of the Company, the unaudited interim financial statements include all adjustments, comprising only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of operating results. Results of operations for the first quarter are not necessarily indicative of those expected for the fiscal year.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

2. RESTRUCTURING CHARGE AND ACCRUAL FOR EXIT ACTIVITIES

Restructuring Charge

Management developed and committed to a formal plan that was communicated to employees to restructure its music and filmed entertainment operations after the acquisition of PolyGram. This plan resulted in a fiscal 1999 pre-tax restructuring charge of \$405 million. The charge related entirely to the

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Company's existing global music and film production, financial, marketing and distribution operations and included severance, elimination of duplicate facilities and labels, termination of artists' and distribution contracts and costs related to exiting film production arrangements and properties in development. The utilization of the restructuring charge to date follows:

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	ORIGINAL CHARGE	RESTRUCTURING CREDIT	UTILIZED		BALANCE SEPTEMBER 2000
			CASH	NON-CASH	
Severance and other employee-related costs.....	\$126	\$ (12)	\$ (78)	\$ (3)	\$33
Facilities and labels.....	128	(35)	(20)	(56)	17
Contract termination and other costs.....	151	(12)	(76)	(28)	35
	----	----	----	----	----
	\$405	\$ (59)	\$ (174)	\$ (87)	\$85
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

As of September 30, 2000, all of the employees provided for under the restructuring initiative have separated from the Company. Remaining restructuring activities relate principally to contractual obligations and severance payments to be made in future periods.

Accrual for Acquisition-Related Exit Activities

In connection with the integration of PolyGram and Seagram, management developed a formal exit activity plan that was committed to by management and communicated to employees shortly after the acquisition was consummated. The accrual for exit activities consists principally of facility elimination costs, including leasehold termination payments and incremental facility closure costs, contract

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

terminations, relocation costs and the severance of employees. The utilization of the accrual for exit activities to date follows:

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U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS -----	EXIT ACTIVITIES -----	UTILIZED		BALANCE SEPTEMBER 2000 -----
		CASH -----	NON-CASH -----	
Facility elimination costs.....	\$ 45	\$ (23)	\$ (2)	\$ 20
Contract terminations.....	68	(45)	(13)	10
Severance or relocation.....	397	(219)	(16)	162
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$510	\$ (287)	\$ (31)	\$192
	=====	=====	=====	=====

As of September 30, 2000, remaining exit activities relate principally to contractual obligations and severance payments to be made in future periods.

3. INVESTMENT IN DUPONT AND USAi

At September 30, 2000, the Company owned 16.4 million shares of the outstanding common stock of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (DuPont). The Company accounts for the investment at market value, which was \$672 million at September 30, 2000. The underlying historical book value of the DuPont shares is \$187 million.

At September 30, 2000, the Company owned 18.2 million shares of the outstanding common stock of USA Networks, Inc. (USAi). The investment, which is accounted for at market value (\$399 million at September 30, 2000), has an underlying cost of \$211 million. At September 30, 2000, the Company also owned 13.4 million shares of USAi Class B common stock which is carried at its historical cost of \$136 million.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS -----	SEPTEMBER 30, 2000 -----	JUNE 30, 2000 -----
INVENTORIES		
Beverages.....	\$1,956	\$2,009
Materials, supplies and other.....	446	413
	-----	-----
	\$2,402	\$2,422
	=====	=====
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET		

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Property, plant and equipment, at cost.....	\$4,681	\$4,686
Accumulated depreciation.....	(1,611)	(1,587)
	-----	-----
	\$3,070	\$3,099
	=====	=====

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS -----	QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, -----	
	2000	1999
-----	-----	-----
EXCISE TAXES (included in revenues and cost of revenues)....	\$185	\$203
	=====	=====

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

5. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The components of the Company's total comprehensive income (loss) were as follows:

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS -----	QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, -----	
	2000	1999
-----	-----	-----
Net loss.....	\$ (369)	\$ (124)
Currency translation adjustments.....	(497)	209
Unrealized holding loss in equity security, net of tax.....	(31)	(88)
	-----	-----
Total comprehensive loss.....	\$ (897)	\$ (3)
	=====	=====

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### 6. LONG-TERM DEBT AND DEBT GUARANTEES

The Company has unconditionally guaranteed the following outstanding debt securities of its principal U.S. spirits and wine subsidiary, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., (JES); 5.79% Senior Notes due 2001, 6.25% Senior Notes due 2001, 6.4% Senior Notes due 2003, 6.625% Senior Notes due 2005, 8.375% Debentures due 2007, 7% Debentures due 2008, 6.8% Senior Notes due 2008, 8.875% Debentures due 2011, 9.65% Debentures due 2018, 7.5% Senior Debentures due 2018, 9% Debentures due 2021, 7.6% Senior Debentures due 2028, 8% Quarterly Income Debt Securities due 2038 (QUIDS) and 7.5% Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units.

Summarized financial information for JES and its subsidiaries is presented below. Separate financial statements and other disclosures related to JES are not provided because management has determined that such information does not provide additional meaningful information to holders of JES debt securities.

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2000	1999
Revenues.....	\$590	\$558
Cost of revenues.....	\$366	\$348
Net income (loss).....	\$(23)	\$ 64

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	SEPTEMBER 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 2000
Current assets.....	\$ 2,472	\$ 2,232
Noncurrent assets.....	18,306	18,377
	\$20,778	\$20,609
Current liabilities.....	\$ 1,160	\$ 879
Noncurrent liabilities.....	10,816	10,889
Shareholders' equity.....	8,802	8,841
	\$20,778	\$20,609

### 7. EARNINGS PER SHARE AND COMMON SHARES



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At September 30, 2000, 58,058,399 common shares were potentially issuable upon the conversion of the LYONs, the exercise of employee stock options, conversion of deferred share units and the early settlement of the contracts to purchase common shares under the Adjustable Conversion-rate Equity Security Units. Basic net income per share was based on the following weighted average number of shares

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

outstanding during the quarters ended September 30, 2000 -- 439,540,513 and September 30, 1999 -- 432,842,035. Diluted net income per share was based on 446,953,534 weighted average shares outstanding in the quarter ended September 30, 2000. Average shares of 7,146,720 were not included in the computation of diluted net income per share in the quarter ended September 30, 1999 because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

In the quarter ended September 30, 2000, the Company issued 635,328 shares upon the exercise of employee stock options and the conversion of LYONs. Additionally, the Company issued approximately six million shares (approximate value of \$350 million) to acquire Rondor Music International, Inc., an independent music publishing company.

### 8. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's four reportable segments are music, filmed entertainment, recreation and other and spirits and wine. Each reportable segment defined by the Company is a strategic business unit that offers different products and services that are marketed through different channels. Segments are managed separately because of their unique customers, technology, marketing and distribution requirements. The Company evaluates the performance of its segments and allocates resources to them based on several performance measures, including modified EBITDA (EBITDA). As defined by the Company, EBITDA consists of operating earnings (losses) before depreciation, amortization and corporate expenses from consolidated companies. While not a standard measurement under GAAP, the Company believes EBITDA is an appropriate measure of operating performance, given the significant assets and goodwill associated with the Company's acquisitions. However, EBITDA could be defined differently by other companies and should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, other measures of financial performance including revenues and operating income. There are no intersegment revenues; however, corporate headquarters allocates a portion of its costs to each of its operating segments. The Company does not allocate interest income, interest expense, income taxes or unusual items to

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segments.

Business Segment Data

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	MUSIC	FILMED ENTERTAINMENT	RECREATION AND OTHER	SPIRITS AND WINE	CORPORATE	TOTAL
SEPTEMBER 30, 2000						
Revenues.....	\$1,378	\$787	\$230	\$1,144	\$ --	\$ --
EBITDA.....	\$ 210	\$ 23	\$ 56	\$ 177	\$ --	\$ --
Depreciation and amortization.....	(187)	(24)	(26)	(30)	(2)	(2)
Corporate expenses.....	--	--	--	--	(25)	(25)
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 23	\$ (1)	\$ 30	\$ 147	\$ (27)	\$ 122
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 31	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$ 14	\$ --	\$ 66
SEPTEMBER 30, 1999						
Revenues.....	\$1,412	\$873	\$209	\$1,149	\$ --	\$ --
EBITDA.....	\$ 185	\$(38)	\$ 49	\$ 156	\$ --	\$ --
Depreciation and amortization.....	(189)	(21)	(25)	(31)	(2)	(2)
Corporate expenses.....	--	--	--	--	(12)	(12)
Operating income (loss).....	\$ (4)	\$(59)	\$ 24	\$ 125	\$ (14)	\$ 74
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 52	\$ 19	\$ 14	\$ 35	\$ --	\$ 120

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Geographic Data

The following table presents revenues by geographic area for the quarters ended September 30, 2000 and 1999. Revenues are classified based upon the location of the customer. In addition to Canada, the Company's country of domicile, individual countries are specified if revenues exceed 10 percent of the total.

## Edgar Filing: VIVENDI UNIVERSAL - Form POS AM

U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS -----	QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, -----	
	2000 -----	1999 -----
United States.....	\$1,852	\$1,780
United Kingdom.....	319	379
Canada.....	92	113
Other countries.....	1,276	1,371
	-----	-----
	\$3,539	\$3,643
	=====	=====

### 9. NEW ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE

On July 1, 2000, the Company adopted the Accounting Standards Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AcSEC) Statement of Position (SOP) 00-2, Accounting by Producers or Distributors of Films. The SOP requires that advertising costs for theatrical and television product be expensed as incurred and that certain abandoned project costs, which were previously capitalized as film costs, be expensed on an accelerated basis. The adoption of SOP 00-2 resulted in a \$390 million non-cash after-tax charge in the quarter ended September 30, 2000. The charge reduced the carrying value of film inventory and was recorded as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

### 10. RECENT EVENTS

On June 20, 2000, the Company, Vivendi S.A. (Vivendi) and Canal Plus S.A. (Canal+) announced that they had entered into a merger agreement and related agreements providing for a strategic business combination among the three companies. The combined entity will be named Vivendi Universal. The merger is expected to close by the end of the calendar year and is subject to customary closing conditions, including shareholder approval. There is no assurance that such conditions will be satisfied.

As part of Vivendi Universal's overall strategy after completion of the proposed merger transactions, Seagram has commenced a process intended to lead to the sale of the spirits and wine business.

In connection with the proposed strategic business combination, Seagram and JES have commenced cash tender offers and consent solicitations for certain of their outstanding debt securities and intend to commence cash tender offers for certain of their other outstanding debt securities. These debt securities would

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otherwise mature between April 2001 and December 2028. The tender offers that have already commenced have an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$5.6 billion. They are conditioned upon, among other things, the completion of the combination.

We understand that Vivendi is arranging certain bridge financing facilities with various financial institutions to provide funding to Seagram and JES for the tender offers and consent solicitations. We understand that Vivendi intends to repay amounts drawn under these bridge financing facilities from the proceeds of the sale of the spirits and wine business.

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### PART II

#### INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

##### ITEM 6. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Vivendi Universal has provided for the indemnification of its directors and officers with respect to general civil liability which they may incur with their activity on behalf of Vivendi Universal. Vivendi Universal maintains insurance, at its own expense, to protect itself and any director, officer, employee or agent of Vivendi Universal or of any other entity affiliated with Vivendi Universal against any civil liability, loss or expense, other than liability arising out of willful misconduct.

##### ITEM 7. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

None.

##### ITEM 8. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

###### (a) EXHIBITS.

The following documents are filed as exhibits to the registration statement:

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
3.1	Vivendi Universal Restated Corporate statuts (organizational document) (English translation) (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Annual Report on Form 20-F dated July 2, 2001).
4.1	Deposit Agreement dated as of April 19, 1995, as amended and restated as of September 11, 2000, and as further amended and restated as of December 8, 2000, among Vivendi Universal, S.A., The Bank of New York, as Depositary, and

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- all the Owners and Beneficial Owners from time to time of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form 8-A dated December 29, 2000).
- 5.1\* Opinion of Gilbert Klajnman regarding the ordinary shares of Vivendi Universal.
    - 8.1 Opinion of Cravath, Swaine & Moore regarding certain United States federal income tax matters.
    - 8.2 Opinion of Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP regarding certain Canadian tax matters.
    - 8.3 Opinion of Bernard Bacci regarding certain French tax matters.
  - 10.1 Merger Agreement, dated as of June 19, 2000, by and among Vivendi S.A., Canal Plus S.A., Sofiee S.A., 3744531 Canada Inc. and The Seagram Company Ltd. (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form F-4 dated October 30, 2000).
  - 10.2 Shareholder Governance Agreement, dated as of June 19, 2000, by and among Vivendi S.A., Sofiee S.A. and certain shareholders of The Seagram Company Ltd. (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form F-4 dated October 30, 2000).
  - 10.3 Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2000, among Vivendi Universal S.A., Pernod Ricard S.A. and Diageo plc (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form F-4 dated February 5, 2001).
  - 21.1 Subsidiaries of Vivendi Universal, S.A. (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Annual Report on Form 20-F dated July 2, 2001).
  - 23.1 Consent of RSM Salustro Reydel and Barbier Frinault & Cie, a member firm of Arthur Andersen, independent auditors of Vivendi.
  - 23.2 Consent of RSM Salustro Reydel.
  - 23.3 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors of Seagram.
  - 24.1 Power of attorney of certain officers and directors of Vivendi Universal.\*

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
99.1	Consent of Gilbert Klajnman (included in Exhibit 5.1).
99.2	Consent of Cravath, Swaine & Moore (included in Exhibit 8.1).
99.3	Consent of Blake, Cassels & Graydon, LLP (included in Exhibit 8.3).
99.4	Consent of Bernard Bacci (included in Exhibit 8.2).

-----  
\* Previously filed pursuant to this registration statement.

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(b) SCHEDULES.

None required.

### ITEM 9. UNDERTAKINGS

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:
  - (i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;
  - (ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement; and
  - (iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement.
- (2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
- (3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.
- (4) To file a post-effective amendment to the registration statement to include any financial statements required by Item 8.A of Form 20-F at the start of any delayed offering or throughout a continuous offering.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question of whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

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SIGNATURES

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-1 and has duly caused this post-effective amendment to the Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Paris, France, on August 30, 2001.

VIVENDI UNIVERSAL

By: /s/ JEAN-FRANCOIS DUBOS

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Name: Jean-Francois Dubos

Title: Executive Vice President  
and General Counsel

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### INDEX TO EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----	SEQUENTIALLY NUMBERED PAGE -----
3.1	Vivendi Universal Restated Corporate statuts (organizational document) (English translation) (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Annual Report on Form 20-F dated July 2, 2001).	
4.1	Deposit Agreement dated as of April 19, 1995, as amended and restated as of September 11, 2000, and as further amended and restated as of December 8, 2000, among Vivendi Universal, S.A., The Bank of New York, as Depositary, and all the Owners and Beneficial Owners from time to time of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form 8-A dated December 29, 2000).	
5.1*	Opinion of Gilbert Klajnman regarding the ordinary shares of Vivendi Universal.	
8.1	Opinion of Cravath, Swaine & Moore regarding certain United States federal income tax matters.	
8.2	Opinion of Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP regarding certain Canadian tax matters.	
8.3	Opinion of Bernard Bacci regarding certain French tax matters.	
10.1	Merger Agreement, dated as of June 19, 2000, by and among Vivendi S.A., Canal Plus S.A., Sofiee S.A., 3744531 Canada Inc. and The Seagram Company Ltd. (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form F-4	

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- dated October 30, 2000).
- 10.2 Shareholder Governance Agreement, dated as of June 19, 2000, by and among Vivendi S.A., Sofiee S.A. and certain shareholders of The Seagram Company Ltd. (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form F-4 dated October 30, 2000).
- 10.3 Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2000, among Vivendi Universal S.A., Pernod Ricard S.A. and Diageo plc (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Registration Statement on Form F-4 dated February 5, 2001).
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of Vivendi Universal, S.A. (incorporated by reference to the Vivendi Universal Annual Report on Form 20-F dated July 2, 2001).
- 23.1 Consent of RSM Salustro Reydel and Barbier Frinault & Cie, a member firm of Arthur Andersen, independent auditors of Vivendi.
- 23.2 Consent of RSM Salustro Reydel.
- 23.3 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors of Seagram.
- 24.1 Power of attorney of certain officers and directors of Vivendi Universal.\*
- 99.1 Consent of Gilbert Klajnman (included in Exhibit 5.1).
- 99.2 Consent of Cravath, Swaine & Moore (included in Exhibit 8.1).
- 99.3 Consent of Blake, Cassels & Graydon, LLP (included in Exhibit 8.2).
- 99.4 Consent of Bernard Bacci (included in Exhibit 8.3).

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\* Previously filed pursuant to this registration statement.