Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

The following condensed consolidating financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented solely for illustrative purposes to demonstrate how financial information is distributed between Telenet ServCo and Wyre.

In accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the total consolidated financial information is based on the financial information contained in Telenet's financial accounting system and has been disaggregated to separately present Telenet ServCo and Wyre based on the financial information in Telenet's financial accounting system for the individual entities that form part of the Telenet ServCo and the Wyre groups, respectively. The financial information in the Telenet ServCo and Wyre columns includes intercompany transactions and balances as if they were conducted with external parties, in order to provide full transparency of gross positions. A separate column reflects the intercompany elimination entries required under IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as adopted by the European Union ("**EU IFRS**") to remove the effects of intercompany transactions and balances. The final column presents the consolidated figures after eliminations, ensuring that all amounts reconcile to the Telenet December 31, 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The separate financial information of Telenet ServCo and Wyre has been prepared in accordance with the policies described in the "Material Accounting Policies" section following the consolidating schedules. The separate financial information of Telenet ServCo and Wyre presented in these consolidating schedules, as well as the manner of presentation, is not intended to, and does not, present the financial position or results of these groups of entities in accordance with EU IFRS. This financial information should be read in conjunction with the Telenet December 31, 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared under EU IFRS.

Statement of Financial Position	**December 31, 2024**			
	Telenet ServCo	**Wyre**	**Eliminations**	**Total Consolidated Telenet**
	(€ in millions)			
Assets				
Non-current assets:				
Property and equipment	1,045.5	1,988.4	—	3,033.9
Goodwill	400.0	1,679.6	—	2,079.6
Other intangible assets	1,182.9	71.9	—	1,254.8
Deferred tax assets	2.1	—	—	2.1
Investments in and loans to equity accounted investees	56.2	—	—	56.2
Investments in and loans to Wyre	4,287.4		(4,287.4)	—
Other investments	8.5	—	—	8.5
Derivative financial instruments	296.8	—	—	296.8
Other non-current assets	48.2	40.3	(20.2)	68.3
Total non-current assets	**7,327.6**	**3,780.2**	**(4,307.6)**	**6,800.2**
Current assets:				
Inventories, net	39.5	—	—	39.5
Trade receivables, net	197.1	3.7	(0.5)	200.3
Derivative financial instruments	221.9	—	—	221.9
Other current assets	211.3	492.3	(542.7)	160.9
Cash and cash equivalents	1,072.3	—	—	1,072.3
Total current assets	**1,742.1**	**496.0**	**(543.2)**	**1,694.9**
Total assets	**9,069.7**	**4,276.2**	**(4,850.8)**	**8,495.1**

Statement of Financial Position — (Continued)	December 31, 2024			
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total Consolidated Telenet
	(€ in millions)			
Equity and liabilities				
Equity:				
Share capital	20.4	949.9	(949.9)	20.4
Share premium	80.7	—	—	80.7
Other reserves	2,611.3	119.2	(962.4)	1,768.1
Retained loss	(2,633.2)	199.2	—	(2,434.0)
Remeasurements and translation reserve	3.3	(0.3)	—	3.0
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	**82.5**	**1,268.0**	**(1,912.3)**	**(561.8)**
Non-controlling interests	16.0	(25.2)	—	(9.2)
Total equity	**98.5**	**1,242.8**	**(1,912.3)**	**(571.0)**
Non-current liabilities:				
Loans and borrowings	6,628.3	2,430.5	(2,395.2)	6,663.6
Derivative financial instruments	37.2	—	—	37.2
Deferred revenue and non-current contract liabilities	2.7	—	—	2.7
Deferred tax liabilities	76.0	206.3	—	282.3
Provisions	25.0	2.1	—	27.1
Other non-current liabilities	95.0	5.1	—	100.1
Total non-current liabilities	**6,864.2**	**2,644.0**	**(2,395.2)**	**7,113.0**
Current liabilities:				
Loans and borrowings	1,158.0	5.9	(485.9)	678.0
Trade payables	174.0	37.0	(0.5)	210.5
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	409.7	214.6	(56.9)	567.4
Provisions	103.4	2.6	—	106.0
Deferred revenue and current contract liabilities	102.5	1.3	—	103.8
Derivative financial instruments	112.5	—	—	112.5
Current tax liability	46.9	128.0	—	174.9
Total current liabilities	**2,107.0**	**389.4**	**(543.3)**	**1,953.1**
Total liabilities	**8,971.2**	**3,033.4**	**(2,938.5)**	**9,066.1**
Total equity and liabilities	**9,069.7**	**4,276.2**	**(4,850.8)**	**8,495.1**

Statement of Financial Position	December 31, 2023			
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total Consolidated Telenet
	(€ in millions)			
Assets				
Non-current assets:				
Property and equipment	1,037.8	1,883.7	—	2,921.5
Goodwill	397.9	1,679.7	—	2,077.6
Other intangible assets	1,200.1	88.1	—	1,288.2
Deferred tax assets	78.1	—	—	78.1
Investments in and loans to equity accounted investees	48.0	—	—	48.0
Investments in and loans to Wyre	4,287.4	—	(4,287.4)	—
Other investments	8.5	—	—	8.5
Derivative financial instruments	208.6	—	—	208.6
Other non-current assets	45.1	39.1	(21.9)	62.3
Total non-current assets	**7,311.5**	**3,690.6**	**(4,309.3)**	**6,692.8**
Current assets:				
Inventories, net	31.5	—	—	31.5
Trade receivables, net	226.0	13.0	(31.5)	207.5
Derivative financial instruments	181.6	—	—	181.6
Other current assets	226.0	223.8	(274.6)	175.2
Cash and cash equivalents	822.5	—	—	822.5
Total current assets	**1,487.6**	**236.8**	**(306.1)**	**1,418.3**
Total assets	**8,799.1**	**3,927.4**	**(4,615.4)**	**8,111.1**

Statement of Financial Position — (Continued)	December 31, 2023			
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total Consolidated Telenet
	(€ in millions)			
Equity and liabilities				
Equity:				
Share capital	20.4	949.9	(949.9)	20.4
Share premium	80.7	—	—	80.7
Other reserves	2,588.7	139.2	(962.6)	1,765.3
Retained loss	(2,406.7)	53.0	—	(2,353.7)
Remeasurements and translation reserve	0.1	(0.3)	—	(0.2)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	**283.2**	**1,141.8**	**(1,912.5)**	**(487.5)**
Non-controlling interests	17.0	(90.0)	—	(73.0)
Total equity	**300.2**	**1,051.8**	**(1,912.5)**	**(560.5)**
Non-current liabilities:				
Loans and borrowings	6,444.2	2,430.8	(2,396.9)	6,478.1
Derivative financial instruments	44.1	—	—	44.1
Deferred revenue and non-current contract liabilities	1.9	—	—	1.9
Deferred tax liabilities	81.2	223.6	—	304.8
Provisions	19.2	2.1	—	21.3
Other non-current liabilities	110.9	5.4	—	116.3
Total non-current liabilities	**6,701.5**	**2,661.9**	**(2,396.9)**	**6,966.5**
Current liabilities:				
Loans and borrowings	691.1	5.5	(221.4)	475.2
Trade payables	226.3	30.5	(31.5)	225.3
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	430.5	119.7	(51.2)	499.0
Provisions	93.0	2.3	—	95.3
Deferred revenue and current contract liabilities	101.2	18.9	(1.9)	118.2
Derivative financial instruments	120.3	—	—	120.3
Current tax liability	135.0	36.8	—	171.8
Total current liabilities	**1,797.4**	**213.7**	**(306.0)**	**1,705.1**
Total liabilities	**8,498.9**	**2,875.6**	**(2,702.9)**	**8,671.6**
Total equity and liabilities	**8,799.1**	**3,927.4**	**(4,615.4)**	**8,111.1**

Statement of profit or loss	Year ended December 31, 2024			
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total Consolidated Telenet
	(€ in millions)			
Profit (loss) for the period				
Revenue	2,788.6	698.5	(635.7)	2,851.4
Cost of services provided	(1,935.6)	(298.2)	632.5	(1,601.3)
Gross profit	**853.0**	**400.3**	**(3.2)**	**1,250.1**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(768.3)	(39.9)	3.2	(805.0)
Operating profit	**84.7**	**360.4**	**—**	**445.1**
Finance income	419.6	13.3	(88.8)	344.1
Interest income, net foreign exchange gain and other finance income	111.2	13.3	(88.8)	35.7
Net gain on derivative financial instruments	308.4	—	—	308.4
Finance expense	(671.0)	(81.3)	88.8	(663.5)
Interest expense, net foreign exchange loss and other finance expense	(671.0)	(81.3)	88.8	(663.5)
Net finance expense	**(251.4)**	**(68.0)**	**—**	**(319.4)**
Share in the result of equity accounted investees	(1.9)	—	—	(1.9)
Impairment of investments in and/or loans to equity accounted investees	(1.6)	—	—	(1.6)
Remeasurement to fair value of pre-existing interest in an acquiree	1.7	—	—	1.7
Gain on disposal of assets/liabilities related to a subsidiary or joint venture	0.1	—	—	0.1
Profit (loss) before income tax	**(168.4)**	**292.4**	**—**	**124.0**
Income tax expense	(60.7)	(81.3)	—	(142.0)
Profit (loss) for the period	**(229.1)**	**211.1**	**—**	**(18.0)**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability/(asset)	3.2	—	—	3.2
Equity-accounted investees - share of Other comprehensive income (loss)	(0.9)	—	—	(0.9)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Foreign currency translation differences	0.6	—	—	0.6
Cost of hedging reserves-changes in fair value	0.5	—	—	0.5
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**3.4**	**—**	**—**	**3.4**
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**(225.7)**	**211.1**	**—**	**(14.6)**
Profit (loss) attributable to:	**(229.1)**	**211.1**	**—**	**(18.0)**
Owners of the Company	(226.9)	146.4	—	(80.5)
Non-controlling interests	(2.2)	64.7	—	62.5
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period, attributable to:	**(225.7)**	**211.1**	**—**	**(14.6)**
Owners of the Company	(223.7)	146.4	—	(77.3)
Non-controlling interests	(2.0)	64.7	—	62.7

Statement of profit or loss	Period from January 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023				Period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023				Year ended December 31, 2023	
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Total Consolidated Telenet	Total Telenet ServCo
					(€ in millions)					
Profit (loss) for the period										
Revenue	1,406.9	—	—	1,406.9	1,430.7	346.5	(329.5)	1,447.7	2,854.6	2,837.6
Cost of services provided	(768.8)	—	—	(768.8)	(1,006.9)	(139.0)	363.7	(782.2)	(1,551.0)	(1,775.7)
Gross profit	**638.1**	**—**	**—**	**638.1**	**423.8**	**207.5**	**34.2**	**665.5**	**1,303.6**	**1,061.9**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(376.4)	—	—	(376.4)	(417.5)	(43.9)	(34.2)	(495.6)	(872.0)	(793.9)
Operating profit	**261.7**	**—**	**—**	**261.7**	**6.3**	**163.6**	**—**	**169.9**	**431.6**	**268.0**
Finance income	69.4	—	—	69.4	118.8	2.2	(60.7)	60.3	129.7	188.2
Interest income, net foreign exchange gain and other finance income	69.4	—	—	69.4	118.8	2.2	(60.7)	60.3	129.7	188.2
Finance expense	(204.1)	—	—	(204.1)	(320.6)	(61.4)	60.7	(321.3)	(525.4)	(524.7)
Interest expense, net foreign exchange loss and other finance expense	(179.5)	—	—	(179.5)	(202.5)	(61.4)	60.7	(203.2)	(382.7)	(382.0)
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	(24.6)	—	—	(24.6)	(118.1)	—	—	(118.1)	(142.7)	(142.7)
Net finance income/(expense)	**(134.7)**	**—**	**—**	**(134.7)**	**(201.8)**	**(59.2)**	**—**	**(261.0)**	**(395.7)**	**(336.5)**
Share in the result of equity accounted investees	(2.3)	—	—	(2.3)	(2.3)	—	—	(2.3)	(4.6)	(4.6)
Remeasurement to fair value of pre-existing interest in an acquiree	1.9	—	—	1.9	0.1	—	—	0.1	2.0	2.0
Gain on disposal of assets/liabilities related to a subsidiary or joint venture	0.9	—	—	0.9	345.4	—	—	345.4	346.3	346.3
Profit before income tax	**127.5**	**—**	**—**	**127.5**	**147.7**	**104.4**	**—**	**252.1**	**379.6**	**275.2**
Income tax expense (benefit)	(139.5)	—	—	(139.5)	69.1	(28.9)	—	40.2	(99.3)	(70.4)
Profit (loss) for the period	**(12.0)**	**—**	**—**	**(12.0)**	**216.8**	**75.5**	**—**	**292.3**	**280.3**	**204.8**

Statement of profit or loss — (Continued)	Period from January 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023				Period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023				Year ended December 31, 2023	
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Total Consolidated Telenet	Total Telenet ServCo
					(€ in millions)					
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax										
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss										
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability/ (asset)	1.4	—	—	1.4	(0.5)	(0.6)	—	(1.1)	0.3	0.9
Equity-accounted investees - share of Other comprehensive income (loss)	1.2	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss										
Foreign operations — foreign currency translation differences	(0.2)	—	—	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	—	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of income tax	**2.4**	**—**	**—**	**2.4**	**(0.6)**	**(0.6)**	**—**	**(1.2)**	**1.2**	**1.8**
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**(9.6)**	**—**	**—**	**(9.6)**	**216.2**	**74.9**	**—**	**291.1**	**281.5**	**206.6**
Profit (loss) attributable to:	**(12.0)**	**—**	**—**	**(12.0)**	**216.8**	**75.5**	**—**	**292.3**	**280.3**	**204.8**
Owners of the Company	(11.3)	—	—	(11.3)	217.4	53.0	—	270.4	259.1	206.1
Non-controlling interests	(0.7)	—	—	(0.7)	(0.6)	22.5	—	21.9	21.2	(1.3)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period, attributable to:	**(9.6)**	**—**	**—**	**(9.6)**	**216.2**	**74.9**	**—**	**291.1**	**281.5**	**206.6**
Owners of the Company	(8.8)			(8.8)	216.8	52.6	—	269.4	260.6	208.0
Non-controlling interests	(0.8)			(0.8)	(0.6)	22.3	—	21.7	20.9	(1.4)

Statement of cash flows	Year ended December 31, 2024			
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total Consolidated Telenet
	(€ in millions)			
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Profit (loss) for the period	(229.1)	211.1	—	(18.0)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation, amortization, impairment, restructuring and gain on disposal of property and equipment and other intangible assets	643.1	215.2	—	858.3
Working capital changes and other non-cash items	19.2	(18.9)	—	0.3
Income tax expense	60.7	81.3	—	142.0
Net interest income, foreign exchange gain and other finance income	(111.2)	(13.3)	88.8	(35.7)
Net interest expense, foreign exchange loss and other finance expenses	671.0	81.3	(88.8)	663.5
Net gain on derivative financial instruments	(308.4)	—	—	(308.4)
Share in the result of equity accounted investees	1.9	—	—	1.9
Remeasurement to fair value of pre-existing interest in an acquiree	(1.7)	—	—	(1.7)
Impairment of investments in and/or loans to equity accounted investees	1.6	—	—	1.6
Gain on disposal of assets/liabilities related to a subsidiary or a joint venture	(0.1)			(0.1)
Net cash interest paid and cash derivatives	(163.8)	(77.9)	—	(241.7)
Income taxes paid	(85.9)	—	—	(85.9)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**497.3**	**478.8**	**—**	**976.1**
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(234.0)	(189.3)	—	(423.3)
Acquisitions of intangibles	(324.6)	(4.2)	—	(328.8)
Acquisitions and disposals of and loans to equity accounted investees	(12.3)	—	—	(12.3)
Repayments related to Wyre cash pooling arrangement	—	(252.3)	252.3	—
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(0.2)	—	—	(0.2)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment and other intangibles	0.5	—	—	0.5
Other investing activities	1.1	—	—	1.1
Net cash used in investing activities	**(569.5)**	**(445.8)**	**252.3**	**(763.0)**
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(441.5)	(0.2)	—	(441.7)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	535.0	0.4	—	535.4
Proceeds related to Wyre cash pooling arrangement	252.3	—	(252.3)	—
Payments of lease liabilities	(38.2)	(5.9)	—	(44.1)
Payments related to capital reductions and dividends	(13.5)	—	—	(13.5)
Proceeds from capital transactions with equity participants	27.9	(27.3)	—	0.6
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**322.0**	**(33.0)**	**(252.3)**	**36.7**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**249.8**	**—**	**—**	**249.8**
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Beginning of period	822.5	—	—	822.5
End of period	1,072.3	—	—	1,072.3

Statement of cash flows	Period from January 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023				Period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023				Year ended December 31, 2023	
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Total Consolidated Telenet	Total Telenet ServCo
	(€ in millions)									
Cash flows from operating activities:										
Profit (loss) for the period	(12.0)	—	—	(12.0)	216.8	75.5	—	292.3	280.3	204.8
Adjustments to reconcile net profit (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:										
Depreciation, amortization, impairment, restructuring and gain on disposal of property and equipment and other intangible assets	394.9	—	—	394.9	378.5	118.1	—	496.6	891.5	773.4
Working capital changes and other non-cash items	5.8	—	—	5.8	(53.7)	39.4	—	(14.3)	(8.5)	(47.9)
Income tax expense	139.5	—	—	139.5	(69.1)	28.9	—	(40.2)	99.3	70.4
Interest income, foreign exchange gain and other finance income	(69.4)	—	—	(69.4)	(118.8)	(2.2)	60.7	(60.3)	(129.7)	(188.2)
Interest expense, foreign exchange loss and other finance expenses	179.5	—	—	179.5	202.5	61.4	(60.7)	203.2	382.7	382.0
Net loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	24.6	—	—	24.6	118.1	—	—	118.1	142.7	142.7
Share in the result of equity accounted investees	2.3	—	—	2.3	2.3	—	—	2.3	4.6	4.6
Remeasurement to fair value of pre-existing interest in an acquiree	(1.9)	—	—	(1.9)	(0.1)	—	—	(0.1)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Gain on disposal of assets/liabilities related to a subsidiary or a joint venture	(0.9)	—	—	(0.9)	(345.4)	—	—	(345.4)	(346.3)	(346.3)
Net cash interest paid and cash derivatives	(102.7)	—	—	(102.7)	(72.0)	(25.1)	—	(97.1)	(199.8)	(174.7)
Income taxes paid	(85.2)	—	—	(85.2)	(0.5)	—	—	(0.5)	(85.7)	(85.7)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**474.5**	**—**	**—**	**474.5**	**258.6**	**296.0**	**—**	**554.6**	**1,029.1**	**733.1**
Cash flows from investing activities:										
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(157.3)	—	—	(157.3)	(140.1)	(60.1)	—	(200.2)	(357.5)	(297.4)
Acquisitions of intangibles	(121.6)	—	—	(121.6)	(158.6)	(4.3)	—	(162.9)	(284.5)	(280.2)
Acquisitions and disposals of and loans to equity accounted investees	(8.8)	—	—	(8.8)	(6.9)	—	0.9	(6.0)	(14.8)	(15.7)
Repayments related to Wyre cash pooling arrangement	—	—	—	—	—	(216.6)	216.6	—	—	—
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(18.4)	—	—	(18.4)	(0.4)	—	—	(0.4)	(18.8)	(18.8)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment and other intangibles	8.9	—	—	8.9	0.3	—	—	0.3	9.2	9.2
Net cash used in investing activities	**(297.2)**	**—**	**—**	**(297.2)**	**(305.7)**	**(281.0)**	**217.5**	**(369.2)**	**(666.4)**	**(602.9)**

Statement of cash flows - (Continued)	Period from January 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023				Period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023				Year ended December 31, 2023	
	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Telenet ServCo	Wyre	Eliminations	Total	Total Consolidated Telenet	Total Telenet ServCo
					(€ in millions)					
Cash flows from financing activities:										
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(227.5)	—	—	(227.5)	(228.7)	(0.1)	—	(228.8)	(456.3)	(456.2)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	136.7	—	—	136.7	1,072.6	0.2	—	1,072.8	1,209.5	1,209.3
Proceeds related to Wyre cash pooling arrangement	—			—	216.6	—	(216.6)	—	—	216.6
Payments of lease liabilities	(20.5)	—	—	(20.5)	(17.7)	(2.6)	—	(20.3)	(40.8)	(38.2)
Payment of debt extension fee	—	—	—	—	(21.2)	—	—	(21.2)	(21.2)	(21.2)
Acquisition/sale of non-controlling interests	(5.3)	—	—	(5.3)	0.4	—	—	0.4	(4.9)	(4.9)
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	—	—	—	—	7.6	—	—	7.6	7.6	7.6
Proceeds from capital transactions with equity participants	0.6	—	—	0.6	13.3	(13.3)	—	—	0.6	13.9
Payments related to capital reductions and dividends	(108.6)	—	—	(108.6)	(1,190.4)	0.8	(0.9)	(1,190.5)	(1,299.1)	(1,299.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(224.6)**	**—**	**—**	**(224.6)**	**(147.5)**	**(15.0)**	**(217.5)**	**(380.0)**	**(604.6)**	**(372.1)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(47.3)**	**—**	**—**	**(47.3)**	**(194.6)**	**—**	**—**	**(194.6)**	**(241.9)**	**(241.9)**
Cash and cash equivalents:										
Beginning of period	1,064.4	—	—	1,064.4	—	—	—	—	1,064.4	1,064.4
End of period	1,017.1	—	—	1,017.1	(194.6)	—	—	(194.6)	822.5	822.5

Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in this condensed consolidating financial information. As used below, “the Company” collectively refers to Telenet Group Holding NV, its subsidiaries and other consolidated companies. Except as described in the section "Specific accounting policies - Consolidating schedules" below, these accounting policies reflect the recognition and measurement criteria of IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as adopted by the European Union ("EU IFRS") effective for years ending on December 31, 2024. The consolidating financial information does not include any disclosures.

Specific accounting policies - Consolidating schedules

Telenet applied specific recognition, measurement and presentation principles in the preparation of these consolidating schedules with respect to the following:

- measurement and presentation of Telenet ServCo’s investment in Wyre;
- allocation of goodwill between Telenet ServCo and Wyre;
- allocation of non-controlling interests;
- accounting and presentation in respect of the master service agreement between Telenet ServCo and Wyre regarding services provided by, as well as the right to use, certain assets of Telenet ServCo;
- presentation of the cash pool balances held by Wyre and cash flows related to cash pool balances and loans held by Wyre; and
- condensed presentation of the statement of cash flows.

Telenet ServCo’s investment in Wyre has been measured at historical cost at the time of the incorporation of Wyre and is presented in the line item "Investment in and loans to Wyre" in the consolidating schedules, as Telenet ServCo has control over Wyre and consequently Wyre is consolidated by Telenet Group Holding NV in its consolidated financial statements.

The historical goodwill arising from business acquisitions involving cable activities in the Wyre footprint has been integrally allocated to Wyre.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of Telenet and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a negative balance. Telenet ServCo holds a stake of 66.8% in Wyre. For the purpose of these consolidating schedules, the non-controlling interest corresponding to the remaining 33.2% stake in Wyre has been allocated to the separate financial information of Wyre.

The services as well as the right to use specific assets provided by Telenet ServCo to Wyre are presented from a consolidated perspective whereby Wyre’s balances and profit and loss impacts mirror those of Telenet ServCo. The cash flows related to these amounts are presented by Telenet ServCo within cash flows from financing activities.

Taking into account the specific purpose of the consolidating schedules and in view of the consolidation, the receivables or payables vis-a-vis Telenet ServCo related to the Wyre cash pooling arrangement are presented as "other current assets" and "accrued expenses and other current liabilities," respectively, and are not treated as cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the separate financial information of Wyre.

In these consolidating schedules, the statement of cash flows is presented in a more condensed view whereby certain line items were merged. Further, the cash flows resulting from (i) the cash pooling arrangement between Telenet ServCo and Wyre and (ii) the cash flows from loans made by Telenet ServCo to Wyre are presented on lines titled "Proceeds/Repayments related to Wyre loan" and "Proceeds/Repayments related to Wyre cash pooling arrangement," respectively, in both the investing and financing activities sections of the consolidating statements of cash flows.

All of the aforementioned specific recognition, measurement and presentation principles are determined from a consolidated perspective in order to reconcile the separate Telenet ServCo and Wyre information to the consolidated financial statements of Telenet Group Holding NV (referred to as “Consolidated Telenet” in the consolidating schedules).

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial information of subsidiaries is included in the condensed consolidating financial information from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

Changes in the Company’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a negative balance.

Structured Entities

The Company has established Structured Entities ("**SEs**") for financing purposes. The Company does not have any direct or indirect shareholdings in these entities. An SE is consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Company and the SE’s risks and rewards, the Company concludes that it controls the SE.

Associates and joint ventures

The Company’s interest in equity-accounted investees comprises interests in associates and joint ventures.

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Company has joint control, whereby the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the condensed consolidating financial information includes the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the equity-accounted investees until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

Upon contribution of a subsidiary into a joint venture, the Company recognizes any resulting gain or loss in full in profit or loss at the moment control over the subsidiary is lost, i.e., no elimination is made for a continuing interest in the assets and liabilities contributed.

Business combination achieved in stages

In a step acquisition, or business combination achieved in stages, the fair value of any non-controlling equity interest in the acquiree held immediately before obtaining control is used in the determination of goodwill. It is remeasured to fair value at the date of acquisition with any resulting gain or loss recognized in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. When components of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate components of property and equipment. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of property and equipment.

The following useful lives are used for the depreciation of property and equipment:

- Buildings and improvements: 10-33 years
- Network: 4-30 years
- Furniture, equipment and vehicles: 2-10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company includes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset.

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of repairs and maintenance of property and equipment are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

The fair value of property and equipment recognized as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm’s-length transaction. The market price of items of equipment is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

It is the Company’s policy to remove an asset’s gross cost and accumulated depreciation at the end of an asset’s useful life if the asset is no longer used by the Company, except when the asset is classified as held for sale.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are measured at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Network user rights: Life of the contractual right
- Trade name: 10 to 20 years
- Customer relationships and supply contracts: 5 to 10 years
- Broadcasting rights: Life of the contractual right
- Software development costs: 3 to 4 years
- Out of market component on future lease obligations acquired as part of a business combination: Term of the lease agreement

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted if appropriate.

Broadcasting rights are capitalized as an intangible asset when the value of the contract is measurable upon signing. Broadcasting rights with respect to movies are amortized on a straight-line basis over the license period.

For broadcasting rights with respect to movies and programs for linear broadcasting on the Company's public TV channels, amortization is based on the actual number of runs to reflect the pattern of consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the content rights. Broadcasting rights with respect to sports contracts are amortized on a straight-line basis over the sports season.

The mobile spectrum rights acquired under the 2022 spectrum auction procedures for the new 5G spectrum (700 MHz and 3.600 MHz bands) and the existing 2G and 3G spectrum (900 MHz, 1.800 MHz and 2.100 MHz bands) meet the definition and recognition criteria of intangible assets under IAS 38 Intangible Assets. The Company determined the acquisition cost of the respective intangible assets as follows:

- for the "unique fee" component: an amount equal to the cash price equivalent of the yearly installments; and
- for the "annual fee" component: the net present value of the estimated annual fees payable, discounted using a credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate.

The annual fees are variable payments that depend on an index and are initially included in the liability using the index as at the commencement date without estimation of future inflation. Subsequently, the liability is remeasured when a change in the cash flow occurs, i.e., when the adjustment to the payments take effect and is recorded against the corresponding asset. The liability is remeasured applying the discount rate used at the initial recognition. Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated brands, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

The fair value of customer relationships acquired in a business combination is determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, whereby the subject asset is valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

The fair value of trade names acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of the trade name being owned.

The fair value of mobile spectrum licenses acquired in a business combination is based on the market approach, using the price quote of the most recent relevant spectrum license auctions.

The fair value of other intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets.

It is the Company’s policy to remove an asset’s gross cost and accumulated amortization at the end of an asset’s useful life if the asset is no longer used by the Company, except when the asset is classified as held for sale.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company’s non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “**cash-generating unit**”). An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit or group of units.

In respect of assets other than goodwill, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Acquisition accounting and goodwill

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Company. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the company assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Company has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The Company measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognized amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment. The cost of an investment in an equity-accounted investee comprises the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment.

Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that it may be impaired. Goodwill arising in a business combination is allocated to the acquirer's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination in which goodwill arose. This is irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill and then to the other assets pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill will not be reversed in a subsequent period.

Costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, are expensed as incurred.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and investments and loans to equity accounted investees.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist principally of cash at bank and money market funds with remaining maturities at acquisition of three months or less. Except for money market funds, which are recognized at fair value with changes through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their amortized cost less any allowance for doubtful amounts.

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

Loans and borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issuance costs, are accounted for on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and are recorded as a component of the related debt to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued on the date that they are originated. Such liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Deferred financing fees related to undrawn facilities are recognized as other non-current assets if it is probable that the facility will be drawn down.

In case of a modification or exchange of a debt instrument, a substantial modification is accounted for as an extinguishment. In order to determine if a modification is substantial, the Company compares the present value of the remaining cash flows of the old debt instrument to the present value of the cash flows on the modified instrument (including principal, interest, and other amounts paid to or received from the creditors). If the difference between these present values is greater than 10%, then the modification is deemed substantial. In such case, the associated unamortized deferred financing fees related to the old debt instrument are expensed as a loss on extinguishment of debt. If the outcome of the quantitative assessment shows a difference of less than 10%, a qualitative assessment is performed to determine whether the terms of the two instruments are not substantially different. If the exchange is not a substantial modification, then the remaining unamortized deferred financing fees of the old debt remain and are amortized over the term of the corresponding new debts, using the effective interest method. The modification or exchange of a debt instrument resulting in a new debt denominated in another currency is treated as a substantial modification.

Trade payables

Trade payables are not interest bearing and are stated at amortized cost. The carrying amounts of trade payables approximate fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

With certain suppliers a vendor financing program is entered into with a financial institution. Under such program, suppliers entering the system are paid by the bank earlier than their regular payment terms at a discount or at their regular payment terms without a discount while Telenet only has to pay the bank after 360 days. Consequently, the vendor financing liabilities are accounted for as current portion of loans and borrowings on the balance sheet. With respect to the classification of vendor financing in the Company’s consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company records:

- for operational expense related invoices ("**OPEX**"): the cash outflows from operations and a corresponding cash inflow in financing activities when the expenses are incurred. When the Company pays the bank, the Company records financing cash outflows;
- for capital expense related invoices ("**CAPEX**"): cash used in financing activities upon payment of the short term debt by the Company to the bank after 360 days.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company's activities are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

The Company seeks to reduce its exposure through the use of certain derivative financial instruments in order to manage its exposure to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations arising from its operations and funding.

The use of derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provides written principles on the use of derivatives consistent with the Company's risk management strategy.

Derivatives are measured at fair value. Except for its derivatives to manage cash flow risks related to energy contracts containing floating energy prices, the Company does not apply hedge accounting to its derivative instruments. Accordingly, changes in the fair values of derivative instruments are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts and the host contracts are not carried at fair value through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

For cross currency and interest rate derivative contracts that are terminated prior to maturity, the cash paid or received upon termination that relates to future periods is classified as a financing activity in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The Company entered into contracts with energy suppliers containing floating energy prices and uses derivatives to manage the related cash flow risks. In accordance with the Company's risk management guidelines, the Company applies hedge accounting to manage the volatility in profit or loss related to the energy costs. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognized in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The amount accumulated in the hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

Subscription fees for telephony, internet and premium cable television are prepaid by subscribers on a monthly basis and recognized in revenue as the related services are provided, i.e., in the subsequent month. Yearly subscription fees are recognized in revenue on a straight-line basis over the following twelve months. Revenue from usage based premium television, mobile and fixed telephone and internet activity is recognized on actual usage.
Upfront installation fees and other fees charged to customers are not considered to have stand-alone value, and revenue from these upfront fees is generally deferred and recognized as revenue over the contractual period, or longer if the upfront fee results in a material renewal right.

Together with subscription fees, basic cable television subscribers are charged a copyright fee for the content received from public broadcasters that is broadcasted over the Company's network. These fees contribute to the cost the Company bears in respect of copyright fees paid to copyright collecting agencies for certain content provided by the public broadcasters and other copyright holders. The Company reports copyright fees collected from cable subscribers on a gross basis as a component of revenue due to the fact that the Company is acting as a principal in the arrangement between the public broadcaster and other copyright holders which does not represent a pass-through arrangement. Indeed, the Company bears substantial risk in setting the level of copyright fees charged to subscribers as well as in collecting such fees as such is determined that the Company controls the relating service before it is transferred to the customer.

With respect to multiple element arrangements, the revenue is generally recognized based on delivery of goods and/or services and whereby the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.

Revenue recognition of basic and enhanced video services is dependent on the "principal" or "agent" categorization and recognized respectively as "gross" vs "net".

Revenue from prepaid mobile phone cards is recognized at face value as deferred income at the time of sale and recognized in revenue upon usage of the call value.

Revenue from termination fees (including the residual value of the hardware for returning a set-top box or modem) is recognized at the time of the contract cancellation, if and only if, collectibility of the fee is reasonably assured. If collectibility of the termination fee is not reasonably assured at the time of billing, revenue is deferred until cash is received.

Customers may be charged a downgrade fee when they switch to a lower tier service. Generally, the downgrade is not considered to be distinct and downgrade fees are therefore deemed to be part of the overall consideration for the ongoing service. Revenue from downgrade fees is recognized on a straight-line basis over the longer period of (i) the related subscription contract or (ii) the expected remaining length of the customer relationship.
Digital television customers may rent a set-top box from Telenet. When customers elect to change the type of set-top box that they rent from Telenet, they may be charged a swap fee. The swap to a different type of set-top box is not considered to be distinct to the customer and revenue from swap fees is recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of (i) the expected remaining length of the customer relationship or (ii) the useful life of the set-top box.

Amounts billed for certain premium voice and SMS content are not presented as revenues but are netted against the corresponding expenses, because Telenet carries no legal responsibilities for the collection of these services and acts solely on behalf of the third-party content providers.

Revenue from mobile handset sales transactions is recognized at the time of the delivery of the handset as the customer takes full legal title to the handset. Within the "online sales flow for handsets," upfront payment from the customer is received and revenue is deferred until the moment of delivery.

Wholesale revenue earned under MVNO agreements is billed on a monthly basis and recognized in accordance with the usage of the services provided in accordance with the specifications as contractually agreed upon.
Interconnection revenue paid by other telecommunication operators for use of Telenet's network, as well as roaming revenue resulting from receiving or making calls abroad is recognized upon usage.

Revenue from reminder fees are considered to represent a distinct revenue stream and are therefore recognized as revenue.

Through its content production entities, the Company generates revenue from:

- Branded content (e.g. advertising)
- Scripted content (i.e., fiction) (e.g., movies and series)
- Non-scripted content (e.g. quiz shows and reality TV series)

The Company recognizes revenue applying the percentage of completion method for film projects and TV series as well as for advertising productions. For films and television series where the Company acts as the main film producer and where it retains the significant intellectual property rights of the film, the revenue is recognized when the significant risks and benefits related to the ownership rights are transferred on the basis of a sale or license granted and the "Answer Print "was delivered to a third party.

Advertising revenue (on television and online) is recognized over time based on the percentage of consumption. The percentage of consumption is determined by the number appearances purchased against the number of

appearances consumed or linearly over the period in which the appearances will take place if the publication dates have not been determined in advance. Revenue is recognized net of commissions paid to media agencies.
Revenue from barter transactions (advertisement, in-kind or sponsorship) are recognized at their fair value of the advertisement delivered by the Company to the other party as the fair value of the goods and/or services received cannot be determined on a reasonable basis.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of interconnection and roaming costs, network operations, maintenance and repair costs and cable programming costs, including employee costs and related depreciation and amortization charges. The Company capitalizes most of its installation costs, including direct labor costs. Copyright and license fees paid to the holders of those rights and their agents are the primary component of the Company's cable programming costs. Other direct costs include costs that the Company incurs in connection with providing its residential and business services, such as interconnection charges and bad debt expense. Network costs consist of costs associated with operating, maintaining and repairing the Company's broadband network and customer care costs necessary to maintain its customer base.

Certain municipalities and provinces levy local taxes on an annual basis on masts, pylons and antennas. These taxes do not qualify as income taxes and are recorded as operational taxes. Given the uncertainties surrounding the lawfulness, the Company continues to account for these as a risk in accordance with IAS 37. As the levy is triggered based on the pylons at the beginning of each fiscal year, a liability and the related expense are recognized in accordance with IFRIC 21 at the beginning of each year. Interest charges related to the non-payment of these taxes are recognized and recorded on a monthly basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and the amount can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured at the Company's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle its liability and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

The obligation related to dismantling network sites is recognized as a tangible asset and a corresponding liability which is measured by using appropriate inflation and discount rates.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. The Company makes a distinction between (i) a service contract and (ii) a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, and accounts for these components separately.

Leases in which the Company is a lessee
The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, for:

- leases of passive mobile infrastructure and sites
- leases of real estate
- leases of cars
- leases of dark fiber
- leases of laptops

Site rentals comprise of a right to use a third party's property on which the Company builds its pylons and mobile related equipment. Site sharing consists of Telenet's mobile related equipment placed on pylons that are property of other operators. The Company receives in exchange for the periodic consideration a specific and dedicated place on the pylon in question. In both cases, we determined that it consists of specified assets of which the Company obtains substantially all of the economic benefits and has the right to direct the use and consequently, corresponding right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognized.

With respect to arrangements regarding network equipment, the Company determined that for dark fiber arrangements, an identified asset exists as the specific strand is physically distinct and identified in the contract, for which the Company obtains substantially all of the economic benefits and has the right to direct the use of the identified asset. As a result dark fiber leases satisfy the definition of a lease. Lit fiber arrangements consist of a set amount of capacity provided but do not identify any individual fiber strands and correspondingly do not meet the definition of an identified asset and thus are not considered to be a lease. For duct arrangements in which we do not have exclusive access, the arrangements do not consist of a lease.

The Company assesses the applicable lease term and whether any options to extend the lease term are to be considered 'reasonably certain' to be exercised or not. Specifically for the site rentals, the Company has determined that the extension options are not 'reasonably certain' to be exercised and consequently, these are not taken into account in the determination of the lease term. The Company reassesses the lease term in response to changes in market conditions and circumstances.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, excluding non-lease components and variable lease payments. This lease liability is discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

In determining its incremental borrowing rate, the Company determines and applies the:

- reference rate;
- financing spread adjustment; and
- lease specific adjustment.

The reference rate is based on local currency, the euro, and the lease term and is determined based on market standard rates for a collateralized borrowing from Bloomberg for the following ranges:

- less than 1 year
- 1 year to less than 3 years
- 3 years to less than 5 years
- 5 years to less than 10 years
- 10 years to less than 20 years
- 20 years or greater

This reference rate is refreshed on a monthly basis. The key factors determining the financing spread adjustment to the reference rate are the credit profile and the asset rating of the Company. The credit rating of the Company is provided by Moody's. The reference rate is adjusted to reflect the purchase of an asset and is not deemed uncollateralized. With respect to the adjustment for the specific asset-type of the underlying collateral, IFRS 16 does not specify what type of asset must be used, only that the asset must be of similar value to the right-of-use asset and as such, the Company determined that a lease specific adjustment is not necessary. Based on the asset rating discussion above, we have factored in that the rating is on a collateralized basis.

The Company applies a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (such as leases with a similar remaining lease term for a similar class of underlying asset in a similar economic environment). As the Company's incremental borrowing rate is determined by range of lease term, adjusted for the credit and asset ratings, on a monthly basis, this leads to homogeneous portfolios in which the discount rate would not materially differ from applying a lease-by-lease approach.

The Company elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases in which the Company is a lessor
At lease inception, the Company determines whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. With respect to this classification, the Company makes an assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. It this is the case, the lease is a finance lease; if not, it is an operating lease.

Site sharing agreements in which other operators use the pylons that are the property of Telenet, contain a lease and are determined to be operating leases. As a result, the Company does not derecognize the underlying asset. Future contractual rental payments from the lessee are recognized as income and receivables over the lease term as the payments become receivable.

With respect to customer premise equipment ("**CPE**"), a.o. the set-top boxes and modems offered to residential customers, the Company concluded that the contracts do not contain a lease as the customer (i) does not receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the asset, and (ii) does not clearly direct the use of the CPE. As a result the right to control the use is not conveyed.

Certain customized equipment offerings to business customers qualify as manufacturer or dealer leases. The Company also leases specific network assets to third parties which in certain cases qualify as finance leases. With respect to these finance leases, the Company recognizes (i) revenue, (ii) cost of sales, and (iii) selling profit upon lease commencement in correspondence with its policy for outright sales. At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under finance lease as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Income taxes

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities. Such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Employee benefits

Pension and other post-employment benefit obligations
The Company provides both defined benefit and defined contribution plans to its employees, directors and certain members of management.

For defined contribution plans, the Company pays pre-defined contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no obligation to pay further amounts in case the plan assets are insufficient to pay all employee benefits relating to current and prior service. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.
As a result of minimum guaranteed rates of return imposed by law, there is a risk that the Company has to pay additional contributions. Therefore, the Belgian defined contribution plans classify as defined benefit plans.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan that is not a defined contribution plan. For defined benefit pension plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. The discount rate is based on the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds (average yield on AA corporate bonds in euro, benchmarked against the iBoxx € AA Corporates index 10+) taking into account the duration of the Company's obligations.

For the defined contribution plans subject to minimum guaranteed rates of return, the defined benefit obligation is based on the higher of the contributions increased by the minimum guaranteed rates of return and the actual accumulated reserves (plans funded through a pension fund) or the paid-up insured benefits (insured plans). For plans whereby the contributions increase by age, the prospective benefits are attributed on a straight line basis over the employee’s career.

The net defined benefit liability/(asset) recognized in the balance sheet corresponds to the difference between the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets. In case of a surplus, the net defined benefit (asset) is limited to the present value of future economic benefits available in the form of a reduction in contributions or a cash refund.

The Company also provides post-retirement health care benefits to certain employees. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using an accounting methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans.

Share-based payments

The Company issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees which are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is calculated using a Black-Scholes pricing model and recognized as share-based payments expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The model has been adjusted, based on management’s best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations. Measurement inputs for the Black-Scholes model include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility, weighted average expected life of the instruments, expected dividends and the risk-free interest rate.

Until November 2023, Telenet’s share-based compensation plans consisted of stock option plans, restricted share plans and performance share plans. At the occasion of the Telenet Takeover Bid, Liberty Global committed to rollover any unvested Telenet equity awards into equivalent awards in Liberty Global shares, excluding the Employee Stock Option Plans 2018bis, 2019 and 2020 which were out-of-the-money at the time of the Telenet Takeover Bid. Consequently, the aforementioned stock option plans were cancelled. Cancellation of a share-based payment results in an accelerated recognition of any unrecognized cost. Liberty Global issued Replacement Awards as part of the Liberty Global 2023 Incentive Plan in exchange for corresponding unvested Telenet restricted share plans and performance share plans. In connection with the Sunrise Spin-Off Transaction in November 2024, Liberty Global adjusted any unvested Liberty Global equity awards to reflect and neutralize the impact of the transaction on the beneficiary’s equity awards. The replacement and adjustment of such equity-settled share-based compensation plans is accounted for as modifications, resulting in recognition of any incremental fair value but not in any reduction in fair value.

Finance income and expense

Finance income mainly comprises interest income on funds invested, changes in the fair value of financial instruments, net gains on financial instruments and foreign exchange gains. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, using the effective interest method.

Finance expense mainly comprises interest expense on loans and borrowings, changes in the fair value of financial instruments, net losses on financial instruments and foreign exchange losses.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Customer acquisition costs

Customer acquisition costs are the directly attributable costs incurred in signing up a new customer. These include, but are not limited to, incentives paid to retailers, commissions paid to external dealers or agents, and sales commissions to the Company's staff.

Customer acquisition costs paid to a party other than the customer are capitalized as intangible assets if and only if the definition and recognition criteria are met, the costs are incremental to the subscriber contracts, and can be measured reliably. As these criteria are generally not met, customer acquisition costs are generally expensed as incurred.

Cash incentives given to customers are not viewed as customer acquisition costs, but are recognized as a deduction from revenue.

Benefits in kind given to customers, to the extent they do not represent a separate component of the arrangement, are recognized as an expense in the appropriate periods.