

Registered number: 03422231

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J L Evans N M Marchant
Company secretary	J L Evans
Registered number	03422231
Registered office	Griffin House 161 Hammersmith Road London W6 8BS
Independent auditor	KPMG LLP 1 St Peter's Square Manchester M2 3AE

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

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LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of Liberty Global Europe Limited (the "company") during the year was, and will continue to be, the provision of corporate services to fellow subsidiaries and affiliates of Liberty Global plc.

At 31 December 2021 the company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global plc.

Liberty Global plc group ("Liberty Global" or the "group") is an international provider of broadband internet, video, fixed-line telephony and mobile communications services to residential customers and businesses in Europe. Liberty Global's continuing operations comprise businesses that provide residential and business-to-business (B2B) communications services in (i) Switzerland and Slovakia through certain wholly-owned subsidiaries that the group collectively refer to as "UPC Holding", (ii) Belgium through Telenet Group Holding N.V. (Telenet), a 60.8%-owned subsidiary, and (iii) Ireland through another wholly-owned subsidiary (VM Ireland). In addition, the group own 50% noncontrolling interests in (a) a 50:50 joint venture with Vodafone Group plc (Vodafone) (the VodafoneZiggo JV), which provides residential and B2B communication services in the Netherlands, and (b) a 50:50 joint venture with Telefónica SA (Telefónica) (the VMO2 JV), which provides residential and B2B communication services in the United Kingdom (UK). In addition, Liberty Global's global investment arm has investments in more than 75 companies and funds in the fields of content, technology, and infrastructure, including strategic stakes in companies such as Plume Design, Inc., ITV plc, Lions Gate Entertainment Corp, Univision Holdings Inc., the Formula E racing series and several regional sports networks.

At 31 December 2021 Liberty Global deliver market-leading products through next-generation networks that connect retail and wholesale customers subscribing to over 85 million broadband internet, video, fixed-line telephony and mobile services across Liberty Global's brands.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Financial and operational risk management is undertaken as part of the group operations as a whole. The company's operations expose it to a variety of operational and financial risks. These are considered in more detail in the 2021 Liberty Global Annual Report which is available at www.libertyglobal.com, or from the company secretary, Liberty Global plc, Griffin House, 161 Hammersmith Road, London, UK, W6 8BS.

COVID-19

The global COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the economies of the countries in which Liberty Global operate. However, during the year ended 31 December 2021, the impact on the group continued to be relatively minimal as demand for Liberty Global's products and services remained strong. It is not currently possible to estimate the duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic or the adverse economic impact resulting from the preventative measures taken to contain or mitigate its outbreak, therefore no assurance can be given that an extended period of global economic disruption would not have a material adverse impact on the group's business, financial condition and results of operations in future periods.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Revenue increased by 34.9% from £62,146,000 in the year ended 31 December 2020 to £83,836,000 in the year ended 31 December 2021, primarily as a result of increase in services provided on behalf of fellow subsidiaries and affiliates of Liberty Global plc.

Administrative expenses increased by 33.3% from £65,066,000 in the year ended 31 December 2020 to £86,706,000 in the year ended 31 December 2021, primarily as a result of an increase in general expenses, together with increased employee costs.

Operating loss decreased by 1.7% from £2,920,000 in the year end 31 December 2020 to £2,870,000 in the year end 31 December 2021, primarily due to the increase in administrative expenses was more than the increase in revenue.

Future outlook

The directors will continue to review management policies in light of changing trading and market conditions. Further detail of the future outlook of the group is provided in the 2021 Liberty Global Annual Report which is available at www.libertyglobal.com.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Section 172 Statement

This statement is intended to disclose how our directors have approached and met their responsibilities under s172 Companies Act 2006.

In line with the group's goal of enhancing the long-term value for the benefit of its shareholder, the directors of the company have been elected by our shareholder to oversee the management of the company, to help assure that the interests of our shareholder are served.

The following factors are considered as part of group operations as a whole, to maintain highest standards of corporate governance, essential to our business integrity and performance:

- long-term consequences of decisions;
- employees' interests;
- business relationships with suppliers and customers;
- the impact of our operations on the environment and communities in which we operate and;
- the need to act fairly between shareholders.

Consideration of these factors and other relevant matters is embedded into all Liberty Global group decision-making, strategy development and risk assessment throughout the year. Further information is considered in more detail in the 2021 Liberty Global Annual Report which is available at www.libertyglobal.com.

This report was approved by the board on 12 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.



N M Marchant
Director

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Dividends

The loss for the year, after tax, amounted to £6,724,000 (2020 - profit of £1,600,000).

The directors have not recommended an ordinary dividend (2020 - £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J L Evans
N M Marchant

The directors of the company have been indemnified against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision is in force for directors serving during the financial year and as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

Employment policies and disabled employees

Liberty Global remains committed to the continuing introduction and practice of progressive employment policies which reflect changing business, social and employee needs.

Liberty Global aims to ensure that everyone connected to it is treated fairly and equally, whether they are a current or former member of staff, job applicant, customer or supplier.

Nobody should be discriminated against, either directly or indirectly, on the grounds of their gender, gender reassignment, marital status, pregnancy, race, ethnic origin, colour, nationality, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, religion or belief, age, political affiliation or trade union membership. The policy applies to anyone who works for, who has worked for or who applies to work for Liberty Global or its partners. That means permanent, temporary, casual or part-time staff, anyone on a fixed-term contract, agency staff and consultants working with the group, ex-employees and people applying for jobs. This applies to all aspects of employment, including recruitment and training.

Liberty Global gives full consideration to applications from employees with disabilities where they can adequately fulfil the requirements of the job. Depending on their skills and abilities, employees with a disability have the same opportunities for promotion, career development and training as other employees. Where existing employees become disabled, it is Liberty Global's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practicable in the same or an alternative position and to provide appropriate training to achieve this aim.

In line with Liberty Global's 'Code of Business Conduct', the group's employees and directors are expected to display responsible and ethical behaviour, to follow consistently both the meaning and intent of this Code and to act with integrity in all of the group's business dealings. Managers and supervisors are expected to take such action as is necessary and appropriate to ensure that the group's business processes and practices are in full compliance with the Code.

Employee involvement

Liberty Global is resolved to building a safe, accepting and inclusive culture in the workplace and have been actively involved in similar efforts in our local communities. A diverse and inclusive culture is critical to Liberty Global's performance, reputation and innovation, and it brings us closer to the communities in which we live and operate. Liberty Global seeks to achieve employee involvements in various ways, including the follows:

- Senior leadership communications;
- Further developing of the Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) Council that is composed of Liberty Global's CEO, Chief DE&I Office and 19 executive representatives from across the group, including the launch of five Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) focusing on gender, race and ethnicity, multigenerational households, ability and neurodiversity and sexual orientations;
- Measuring quarterly employee engagement against external benchmarks, where survey results are owned by managers and executives, who are accountable for formulating action plans;
- Gathering qualitative and quantitative insights with methods such as short-term pulse surveys and narrower focus groups.

Liberty Global challenges employees to achieve their full potential, become purposeful leaders and to "Grow with Us". Liberty Global commit significant resources and make ongoing investments towards the development of the employees' leadership skills. Liberty Global invests significantly in its employees because it recognises that when each employee is supported and given the opportunity to succeed, the company as a whole flourishes.

Further information on Liberty Global's workforce and Liberty Global's commitment to its employees is made available in the 2021 Liberty Global Annual Report and 2021 Liberty Global Annual Corporate Responsibility Report which is available at www.libertyglobal.com.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Going concern

After making suitable enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements. Consideration of the on-going impact of COVID-19 has not altered this conclusion.


Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

KPMG LLP will be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 12 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.



N M Marchant
Director

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for the company for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern basis, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern, and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Liberty Global Europe Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account and statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management/directors.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as impairment. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because revenue relates to intercompany transactions which are simple in nature, reducing the risk of error. Management's performance is not linked to revenue and the company is not high risk which reduced the risk that management would fraudulently report revenue.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the company-wide fraud risk management controls.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by individuals who typically do not make journal entries or are not authorised to post journal entries and those posted to unusual/unrelated accounts.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards) and from inspection of the company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, recognising the financial and regulated nature of the company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the Strategic report and the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic report and the Directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

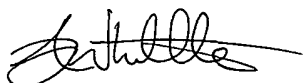
Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Antony Whittle (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and
on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**
Chartered Accountants
1 St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3AE

13 September 2022

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Revenue		83,836	62,146
Gross profit		83,836	62,146
Administrative expenses		(86,706)	(65,066)
Operating loss	4	(2,870)	(2,920)
Finance income	7	458	424
Finance costs	8	(177)	(39)
Loss before tax		(2,589)	(2,535)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	(4,135)	4,135
(Loss)/profit for the year		(6,724)	1,600
Other comprehensive (loss)/income:			
Movements of deferred tax relating to share-based remuneration expenses	13	(1,020)	1,020
		(1,020)	1,020
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(7,744)	2,620

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

All results were derived from continuing operations.

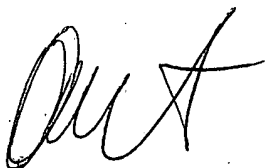
LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:03422231

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	1,009	16
Property, plant and equipment	11	12,595	289
		<u>13,604</u>	<u>305</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	2,623	7,563
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	59,076	60,775
Cash and cash equivalents		150	1,053
		<u>61,849</u>	<u>69,391</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(31,181)	(45,820)
Net current assets		<u>30,668</u>	<u>23,571</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>44,272</u>	<u>23,876</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(24,341)	-
		<u>19,931</u>	<u>23,876</u>
Net assets		<u>19,931</u>	<u>23,876</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	17	-	-
Share premium account	18	41,381	41,381
Accumulated losses	18	(21,450)	(17,505)
Total shareholder's funds		<u>19,931</u>	<u>23,876</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 September 2022.

N M Marchant
Director



The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Share capital	Share premium account	Accumulated losses	Total shareholder's funds
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance as at 1 January 2021	-	41,381	(17,505)	23,876
Comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(6,724)	(6,724)
Deferred tax on share-based remuneration expenses (note 13)	-	-	(1,020)	(1,020)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(7,744)	(7,744)
Share-based remuneration	-	-	16,325	16,325
Employee share option recharges from parent undertaking	-	-	(12,526)	(12,526)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	-	41,381	(21,450)	19,931

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Share capital	Share premium account	Accumulated losses	Total shareholder's funds
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance as at 1 January 2020	-	41,381	(32,586)	8,795
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,600	1,600
Deferred tax on share-based remuneration expenses (note 13)	-	-	1,020	1,020
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,620	2,620
Share-based remuneration	-	-	16,952	16,952
Employee share option recharges form parent undertaking	-	-	(4,491)	(4,491)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	-	41,381	(17,505)	23,876

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. Company information

Liberty Global Europe Limited (the "company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 03422231. The registered address is Griffin House, 161 Hammersmith Road, London, W6 8BS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and under the historical cost basis in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling ("£") and rounded to the nearest thousand.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Liberty Global plc, includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Liberty Global plc are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and are available to the public and may be obtained from Liberty Global's website at www.libertyglobal.com.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible assets and intangible assets;
- disclosures in respect of related party transactions with fellow group undertakings;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
- disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.

As the consolidated financial statements of Liberty Global plc include the equivalent disclosures, the company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosure:

- IFRS 2 share-based payments in respect of group settled share-based payments.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been approved on the assumption that the company will continue to be a going concern.

The going concern assessment of Liberty Global Europe Limited is performed as that a subsidiary of Liberty Global. It is Liberty Global's practice for operational and financial management to be undertaken at a group level rather than for individual entities that are wholly-owned by the group. As part of normal business practice, regular cash flow forecasts for both short and long term commitments are undertaken at group level.

Forecasts and projections prepared for Liberty Global as a whole group, indicate that cash on hand, together with cash from operations and undrawn revolving credit facilities, are expected to be sufficient for the group's and hence the company's cash requirements through to at least twelve months from the approval of these financial statements.

Whilst the detailed cash flow forecasts are prepared at the group level, the directors have also assessed the position of the company, including the recoverability of the intercompany loan. This assessment indicates that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its fellow subsidiary company, Liberty Global Europe 2 Limited, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. Liberty Global Europe 2 Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds for at least twelve months from the approval of these financial statements.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. Consideration of the on-going impact of COVID-19 has not altered this conclusion.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue represents the value of corporate services provided to fellow group undertakings and affiliates of Liberty Global plc, stated net of value added tax and discounts, and is attributable to continuing activities. Revenue is recognised over the contracted term, to the extent that is realised or realised and earned. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. All revenue is derived from operations in the United Kingdom for fellow group companies and affiliates in both the United Kingdom and outside. The directors consider this to be a single class of business.

2.4 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income and costs are recognised as interest receivable and payable accrued according to the effective interest rate method, which uses the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts and pays through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount. Foreign currency gain and loss is reported on a net basis in the profit and loss account as part of finance income if a net gain and as part of finance costs if a net loss (see note 2.11 on a foreign currencies policy).

2.5 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised over their useful economic lives as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| - IT software | 3 years |
| - Construction in progress | Not depreciated |

Labour and business process outsourcing cost relating to the design, construction and development of the capital projects and related services are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the relevant assets.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, on a straight line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over the expected useful economic life as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| - Computer equipment | 3 – 4 years |
| - Other fixed assets | 3 years |
| - Construction in progress | Not depreciate |

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

Labour and business process outsourcing cost relating to the design, construction and development of the capital projects and related services are capitalised and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the life of the relevant assets.

2.7 Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially measured at fair value and subsequently reported at amortised cost, net of an allowance for impairment of trade debtors.

The company uses a forward looking impairment model which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance which is estimated based upon our assessment of anticipated loss related to uncollectible accounts receivable. We use a number of factors in determining the allowance, including, among other things, collection trends, prevailing and anticipated economic conditions, and specific customer credit risk. The allowance is maintained until either payment is received or the likelihood of collection is considered to be remote.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Creditors are presented as amounts falling due within one year unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

2.10 Employee benefits

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are charged to the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet.

Short-term employee benefits

When an employee has rendered services to the company during an accounting period, short-term benefits expected to be paid in exchange for those services are recognised in the same accounting period. Cash-based long-term incentives are accrued at fair value, recognising the movement in the accrual in the financial statements where the conditions and the plan extend beyond a year.

Share-based payments

The company is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global plc.

Liberty Global provides share-based remuneration to certain key employees within the group, some of which are employed by the company, including performance plans, stock options, stock appreciation rights ("SARS"), restricted stock and restricted stock units together "share-based remuneration".

It is currently Liberty Global's intention to equity settle this share-based remuneration, however the value of amounts exercised by employees of the company pertaining to these awards is recharged by the group to the company.

Share-based remuneration for performance plans is accounted for as a liability-based plan given a variable number of shares will be issued to settle the fixed obligation determined as at the end of the performance period. Share-based remuneration is recognised using the accelerated attribution method based on an assessment of the awards that are probable to be earned and is recorded as share-based remuneration, notwithstanding the fact that Liberty Global could elect at a future date to cash settle all or any portion of vested awards under these plans.

Other share-based remuneration is measured at fair value and recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account. The fair value is measured at the date of grant using option-pricing models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which awards are granted.

The fair value is recognised over the period in which employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards, subject to Liberty Global's estimate of the number of awards which will lapse, either due to employees leaving the group prior to vesting or due to non-market based performance conditions not being met. Where an award has market-based performance conditions, the fair value of the amount reflects the probability of achieving these via the option pricing model. The total amount recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of awards that vest, except where forfeiture is due to the failure to meet market-based performance measures.

2.11 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Non derivative financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents, current trade and other debtors, related-party debtors and payables, certain other current assets, creditors, certain accrued liabilities and value-added taxes (VAT) payable represent financial instruments that are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Due to their relatively short maturities, the carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their respective fair values.

Loans and other debtors are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such loans and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and debtors are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

The company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated as fair value through the statement of profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The company initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

2.13 Leases

On the lease commencement date, (i) a ROU asset is recognised representing the right to use an underlying asset and (ii) lease liabilities representing the company's obligation to make lease payments over the lease term. Lease and non-lease components in a contract are generally accounted for separately.

The company initially measures lease liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments over the lease term. Options to extend or terminate the lease are included only when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. As most of the company's leases do not provide enough information to determine an implicit interest rate, a portfolio level incremental borrowing rate is used in the present value calculation. ROU assets are initially measured at the value of the lease liability, plus any initial direct costs and prepaid lease payments, less any lease incentives received.

ROU assets are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset. Interest expense on the lease liability is recorded using the effective interest method.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside of profit or loss.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same tax authority.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, management has made estimates and judgements that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates and assumptions

Recoverability of intercompany debtors

Intercompany debtors are stated at their recoverable amount less any necessary provision. Recoverability of intercompany debtors is assessed annually and a provision is recognised if any indications exist that the debtors are not considered recoverable.

Capitalisation, depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management sets out capitalisation policies to determine the costs capitalised on technology projects including external and internal labour, materials, costs recharged from fellow group undertakings and other costs directly attributable to these projects.

Management continuously monitors the appropriateness of the capitalisation policies and update the policies when necessary to respond to changes in facts and circumstances, such as the development of new projects and services.

Amortisation is charged on all intangible assets and depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its estimated useful life. The estimation of an assets useful economic life has a significant effect on the annual amortisation and depreciation charge.

Implicit interest rates on leases

As most of the company leases do not provide enough information to determine an implicit interest rate, a portfolio level incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Judgements

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	409	2,071
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,453	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	9	101
Defined contribution pension cost	1,256	1,009
Restructuring costs	365	(34)
Loss on foreign currency translation	-	264

Certain expenses are specifically attributable to the company. Where costs are incurred by other group companies on behalf of the company, expenses are allocated to the company on a basis that, in the opinion of the directors, is reasonable.

The directors received no remuneration for qualifying services as directors of the company.

The company incurred group restructuring costs of £365,000 during the year (2020 - release of group restructuring costs of £34,000).

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

5. Auditor's remuneration

The company paid the following amounts to its auditor in respect of the audit of the financial statements and other services provided to the company.

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fees for the audit of the company	13	13
	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Wages and salaries	32,743	28,192
Social security costs	3,029	2,703
Cost of defined contributions scheme	1,256	1,009
	<u>37,028</u>	<u>31,904</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Administrative staff	276	230
	<u>276</u>	<u>230</u>

7. Finance income

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Interest on amounts owed by group undertakings	265	422
Net gain on foreign currency translation	193	-
Other finance income	-	2
	<u>458</u>	<u>424</u>

8. Finance costs

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Interest on amounts owed to group undertakings	-	39
Other finance charges	177	-
	<u>177</u>	<u>39</u>

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. Income tax (expense)/benefit

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current tax		
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4,383	(4,620)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	434
Effect of tax change on opening balance	(248)	51
Total deferred tax	4,135	(4,135)
Tax expense/(benefit) on loss	4,135	(4,135)

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) as set out below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Loss before tax	2,589	(2,535)
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(492)	(482)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	266	2,290
Group relief claimed without payments	(805)	(2,480)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	5,166	(3,216)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	-	434
Deferred tax credited directly to equity	-	1,020
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	-	51
Other timing differences	-	(1,752)
Tax expense/(benefit)	4,135	(4,135)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In March 2021, legislation was introduced to increase the UK corporate tax rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. This rate change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and enacted on 10 June 2021 (Finance Bill 2021).

The effect of the increased tax rate on the recognised deferred tax balances is reflected in the balance sheet position at 31 December 2021.

Gross deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses of £15,630,000 (2020 - £20,630,000), fixed assets temporary differences of £11,672,000 (2020 - £nil), temporary differences on provision of £209,000 (2020 - £nil) and temporary differences on share-based remuneration of £21,184,000 (2020 - £nil) have not been recognised as there is currently no persuasive evidence that there will be suitable taxable profit against which these timing differences will reverse.

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

10. Intangible assets

	IT software £000	Construction in progress £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	117	-	117
Addition	-	1,002	1,002
Transfer between class	133	(133)	-
At 31 December 2021	250	869	1,119
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2021	101	-	101
Amortisation charge for the year	9	-	9
At 31 December 2021	110	-	110
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	140	869	1,009
At 31 December 2020	16	-	16

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Property, plant and equipment £000	Computer equipment £000	Construction in progress £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	-	2,019	27	2,046
Additions	12,578	-	1,593	14,171
Disposals	-	(1,906)	-	(1,906)
Transfers between classes	-	1,620	(1,620)	-
At 31 December 2021	12,578	1,733	-	14,311
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	-	1,757	-	1,757
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,453	409	-	1,862
Disposals	-	(1,903)	-	(1,903)
At 31 December 2021	1,453	263	-	1,716
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	11,125	1,470	-	12,595
At 31 December 2020	-	262	27	289

Property, plant and equipment include right-of-use assets of £11,125,000 (2020 – £nil) related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property.

12. Trade and other debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Due after one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,623	7,563
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	48,033	44,675
Amounts owed by affiliates (note 20)	10,214	3,874
Deferred taxation (note 13)	-	5,155
Prepayments and accrued income	706	741
Other debtors	123	6,330
	59,076	60,775

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

12. Trade and other debtors (continued)

Amounts owed by group undertakings falling due after one year represents loan notes which had a carrying value of £2,623,000 (2020 - £7,560,000) at the balance sheet date. The loan notes are denominated in US dollars and sterling, bear interest ranging from 5.25% to 9.05% and mature between 2029 and 2030.

Other amounts owed by group undertakings due within one year are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Amounts owed by affiliates falling due within one year including £5,568,000 (2020 - £nil) owed by consolidated subsidiaries of the VMO2 JV group, £3,593,000 (2020 - £3,600,000) owed by DLG Acquisitions Limited, £811,000 (2020 - £nil) owed by consolidated subsidiaries of AE Group Sarl, and £208,000 (2020 - £274,000) owed by Liberty Charge Limited. All amounts are due in normal course of business, which are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. Deferred tax

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At 1 January	5,155	-
(Charged)/credited to profit and loss	(4,135)	4,135
(Charged)/credited to other comprehensive income	(1,020)	1,020
At 31 December	-	5,155

Deferred tax is made up as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fixed asset timing differences	-	2,142
Short term timing differences	-	3,013
Deferred tax assets	-	5,155

Movements in deferred tax during the year:

	1 January 2021 £000	Recognised in the profit and loss £000	Recognised in other comprehensive income £000	31 December 2021 £000
Fixed asset timing differences	2,142	(2,142)	-	-
Short term timing differences	3,013	(1,993)	(1,020)	-
Deferred tax assets	5,155	(4,135)	(1,020)	-

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade payables	3,698	2,604
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,804	13,623
Amounts owed to affiliates (note 20)	1,814	-
Accruals and deferred income	13,829	27,774
Lease liabilities (note 16)	2,378	-
Taxation and social security	2,658	1,819
	<u>31,181</u>	<u>45,820</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Amounts owed to affiliates represents £1,814,000 (2020 - £nil) owed to consolidated subsidiaries of the VMO2 JV group. All amounts are due in normal course of business, which are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,489	-
Lease liabilities (note 16)	8,852	-
	<u>24,341</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings falling due after one year represents a loan note which had a carrying value of £15,489,000 (2020 - £nil) at the balance sheet date. The loan note is denominated in sterling, bears interest of 5.72% and matures in 2029.

16. Lease

General

The company enters into leases for real estate, with consolidated subsidiaries of the VMO2 JV.

ROU assets

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment properties are presented as property, plant and equipment.

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Land and building	<u>11,125</u>	<u>-</u>

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were £11,125,000 (2020 - nil).

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16. Leases (continued)

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account

The profit and loss account shows the following relating to leases:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets		
Landing and building	1,453	-
	<u>1,453</u>	<u>-</u>
Impact of finance expense	175	-
	<u>1,628</u>	<u>-</u>

The total payment made for leases in 2021 was £1,521,000 (2020 - £nil).

Maturities of the company's lease liabilities as of 31 December are presented below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Less than one year	2,637	-
One to five years	7,774	-
More than five years	1,816	-
	<u>12,227</u>	<u>-</u>
Impact of finance expense	(997)	-
	<u>11,230</u>	<u>-</u>

Lease liabilities

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current	2,378	-
Non current	8,852	-
	<u>11,230</u>	<u>-</u>

17. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
4 (2020 - 4) Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

18. Reserves

Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Accumulated losses

Includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses net of dividends paid.

19. Share-based payments

The company has share-based payments to employees, including grants of performance-based and non-performance based incentive awards. These awards and payments include options, share appreciation rights ("SARs"), performance-based share appreciation rights ("PSARs"), restricted share units ("RSUs"), restricted share awards ("RSAs") and performance-based restricted share units ("PSUs") (together "share-based remuneration").

Performance-based incentive awards including "2019 Challenge Performance Awards" and "Liberty Global PSUs".

Non-performance based incentive awards granted under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan generally (i) vest (a) prior to 2020, 12.5% on the six-month anniversary of the grant date and then at a rate of 6.25% each quarter thereafter and (b) commencing in 2020, annually over a three-year period, and (ii) expire (1) prior to 2019, seven years after the grant date and (2) commencing in 2019, 10 years after the grant date.

Non-performance based new incentive plan "2021 Ventures Incentive Plan" is based on the performance of the Liberty Global Ventures Portfolio. Payout will be denominated in cash and will be assessed at the end of the three-year period using eligible participants' initial contribution between 10% and 100% of their 2021 annual target equity value (which contributed amount is in lieu of their normal annual equity grant). The compensation committee has the discretion to settle the final payout amount in (i) cash or (ii) Liberty Global Class A and Class C ordinary shares based on the change in the Portfolio's value.

Further information is available in more detail in the 2021 Liberty Global Annual Report which is available at www.libertyglobal.com.

The charge to profit and loss account for share-based payments for the year was £18,707,000 (2020 - £17,057,000).

LIBERTY GLOBAL EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

20. Related parties

Liberty Global plc and its subsidiaries, including the company, entered into various JV Services Framework Services Agreements with different joint ventures of Liberty Global plc group, where Liberty Global plc group provides certain services to the joint ventures on a transitional or ongoing basis. The company's revenue and administrative (expenses)/income recognised in the profit or loss accounts and outstanding positions on the balance sheet are as follows:

	Revenue £000	Administrative (expenses)/ income £000	Amounts owed by affiliates falling due within one year £000	Amounts owed to affiliates £000
2021				
The VMO2 JV's consolidated subsidiaries	14,140	(225)	5,568	1,814
AE Group Sarl's consolidated subsidiaries	61	-	811	-
Liberty Charge Limited	4,736	147	208	-
DLG Acquisitions Limited	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,593</u>	<u>-</u>
	Revenue £000	Administrative (expenses)/ income £000	Amounts owed by affiliates falling due within one year £000	Amounts owed to affiliates £000
2020				
The VMO2 JV's consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
AE Group Sarl's consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Liberty Charge Limited	436	182	274	-
DLG Acquisitions Limited	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>-</u>

In addition to above, the company has entered into lease agreements with consolidated subsidiaries of the VMO2 JV, see note 16.

21. Controlling parties

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Liberty Global Europe Holding BV, a company incorporated in the Netherlands.

The smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and in to which the company's accounts were consolidated at 31 December 2021 is Liberty Global plc.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party as at 31 December 2021 was Liberty Global plc.

Copies of group accounts referred to above which include the results of the company are available on Liberty Global's website at www.libertyglobal.com or from the company secretary, Liberty Global plc, Griffin House, 161 Hammersmith Road, London, UK, W6 8BS.