

Registered number: 08387396

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**



---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

---

<b>Directors</b>	J L Evans N M Marchant A V Salvato
<b>Registered number</b>	08387396
<b>Registered office</b>	Griffin House 161 Hammersmith Road London W6 8BS
<b>Independent auditor</b>	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**CONTENTS**

---

	Page
<b>Directors' report</b>	1 - 2
<b>Directors' responsibilities statement</b>	3
<b>Independent auditor's report to the member of Liberty Global Ventures Limited</b>	4 - 6
<b>Profit and loss account</b>	7
<b>Balance sheet</b>	8
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>	9
<b>Notes to the financial statements</b>	10 - 21

---

## LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED

---

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

---

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

#### Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of Liberty Global Ventures Limited (the "company") during the year was, and will continue to be, that of a holding company for investments in subsidiaries and fixed asset investments. The investments of the company are shown in note 10 and the company's principal investments are in ITV plc ("ITV") and Lions Gate Entertainment Corp. ("Lionsgate").

ITV is a vertically integrated producer broadcaster and streamer, consisting of ITV Studios and Media & Entertainment ("M&E"). ITV Studios is a scaled and global creator, owner and distributor of high-quality TV content. Through M&E, ITV distributes content via ITVX, their free advertiser-funded streaming service, and via their free-to-air linear TV channels.

Lionsgate encompasses world-class motion picture and television studio operations aligned with the STARZ premium global subscription platform to bring a unique and varied portfolio of entertainment to consumers.

At 31 December 2023 the company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global Ltd ("Liberty Global"). The 2023 Liberty Global Annual Report is available to the public and may be obtained from the Liberty Global's website at [www.libertyglobal.com](http://www.libertyglobal.com).

Liberty Global is an international fixed-mobile convergence ("FMC") communications company, providing world-class connectivity and entertainment services to the Liberty Global group's (the "Liberty Global group" or the "group") residential and business customers. Liberty Global group is focused on building FMC national champions in the group's core European markets, and the group is constantly striving to enhance and simplify their customers' lives through quality products and services that give them the freedom to connect, converse, work and be entertained anytime, anywhere they choose. To that end, the group delivers market-leading connectivity and entertainment products through next-generation networks and provides over 85 million connections (at 31 December, 2023) across Europe.

Liberty Global group's primary business operations includes Sunrise Communications Group ("Sunrise") in Switzerland (wholly-owned), Telenet Group Holding ("Telenet") in Belgium (wholly-owned), "Virgin Media Ireland" in Republic of Ireland (wholly-owned), "UPC Slovakia" in Slovakia (wholly-owned), the Virgin Media O2 JV ("VMO2 JV") in the United Kingdom (UK) (50% owned joint venture) and the "VodafoneZiggo JV" in the Netherlands (50% owned joint venture). All of which are consolidated, with the exception of the "VMO2 JV" and the "VodafoneZiggo JV", which are accounted for via the Equity Method.

Additionally, the group's ventures arm has investments in more than 75 companies in the fields of content, technology and infrastructure, including strategic stakes in companies such as ITV, Televisa Univision, Inc., Plume Design, Inc., AE Group Sàrl and Formula E Holdings Ltd.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$18,140,000 (2022 - loss of \$293,908,000).

The directors have not recommended an ordinary dividend (2022 - \$nil).

#### Directors

The directors who served during the year and thereafter were as follows:

J L Evans  
B H Hall (resigned 15 November 2023)  
N M Marchant (appointed 02 February 2024)  
A V Salvato

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.

#### 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.

#### Post balance sheet event

On 16 May 2024, the Liberty Global group disposed of its 50% investment in All3Media resulting in the settlement of the loan note owed by DLG Acquisitions Limited (see note 11).

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

**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.

**Auditor**

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

**Small company provisions**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board on 18 September 2024 and signed on its behalf.



**J L Evans**  
Director

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 judgements 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, 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.

---

---

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

---

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Liberty Global Ventures Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, 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 2023 and of its profit 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; and
- 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 there are no revenue transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

---

---

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

---

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 to unusual/unrelated accounts.

*Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to 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.

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, data protection laws, 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.

**Directors' report**

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

Our responsibility is to read 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 directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

**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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and, take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

---

---

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

---

**Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, 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.

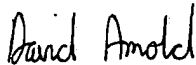
**Auditor's responsibilities**

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](http://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.



**David Arnold (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
15 Canada Square  
London  
E14 5GL

23 September 2024

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

	Note	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Income from fixed asset investment		24,835	24,682
Administrative expenses		(401)	(356)
Other operating expenses		(8,970)	(304,226)
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	4	<u>15,464</u>	<u>(279,900)</u>
Finance income	7	14,394	9,850
Finance costs	8	(11,718)	(23,858)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<u>18,140</u>	<u>(293,908)</u>
Income tax expense	9	-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<u><u>18,140</u></u>	<u><u>(293,908)</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

There was no other comprehensive income or expenditure for 2023 or 2022 other than that included in the profit and loss account.

All results were derived from continuing operations.

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:08387396**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	10	399,478	408,448
		<u>399,478</u>	<u>408,448</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	90,632	85,126
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	870	515
Cash and cash equivalents		-	5
		<u>91,502</u>	<u>85,646</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<b>(951)</b>	<b>(466)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>90,551</u>	<u>85,180</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>490,029</u>	<u>493,628</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	13	<b>(130,145)</b>	<b>(151,884)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>359,884</u>	<u>341,744</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	15	-	-
Share premium account	17	107,050	107,050
Retained earnings	17	252,834	234,694
<b>Total shareholder's funds</b>		<u>359,884</u>	<u>341,744</u>

The company's financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 18 September 2024.



**J.L. Evans**  
 Director

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's funds
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	107,050	234,694	341,744
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	18,140	18,140
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	18,140	18,140
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2023</b>	-	107,050	252,834	359,884

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

---

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's funds
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance as at 1 January 2022	-	107,050	528,602	635,652
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Loss for the year	-	-	(293,908)	(293,908)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	(293,908)	(293,908)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	-	107,050	234,694	341,744

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

---

## LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

---

#### 1. Company information

Liberty Global Ventures Limited (the "company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 08387396. The registered address is Griffin House, 161 Hammersmith Road, London, W6 8BS.

The company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

#### 2. Accounting policies

A summary of the principal accounting policies is set out below. All accounting policies have been applied consistently, unless noted below.

##### 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 UK-adopted international accounting standards ("UK-adopted IFRS"), 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 US Dollars ('\$') and rounded to the nearest thousand.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Liberty Global Ltd, includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. Liberty Global Ltd prepares consolidated financial statements that are available to the public and may be obtained from Liberty Global's website at [www.libertyglobal.com](http://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;
- disclosures in respect of related party transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Liberty Global Ltd group;
- 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; and
- disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.

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

- Certain disclosure required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures.

##### 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 Ventures Limited is performed as that of 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 the 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.

---

## LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

---

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.2 Going concern (continued)

Whilst the detailed cash flow forecasts are prepared at the group level, the directors have also assessed the position of the company, including the potential requirement for additional funding for its subsidiaries and investees. 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.

##### 2.3 Income from fixed asset investment

Dividend income is recognised when the company's right to receive payment is established.

##### 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 2.12 on foreign currencies policy).

##### 2.5 Investments

###### *Investment in subsidiary*

Investment in subsidiary is recorded at cost, less provision for impairment as appropriate. The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an investment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company makes an estimate of the investment's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there was an event not foreseen in the original impairment calculations, such as a change in use of the investment or a change in economic conditions. The reversal of impairment loss would be to the extent of the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the investment in prior years.

###### *Investments in fixed asset investments*

Fixed asset investments are held at fair value, revaluation assessed every year with the movement going through the profit and loss account.

##### 2.6 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 the company's assessment of anticipated loss related to uncollectible accounts receivable. The company uses 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.

##### 2.7 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 VENTURES LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

---

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.8 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 twelve months after the reporting period.

##### 2.9 Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or otherwise cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in finance income and finance costs using the effective interest method.

Finance costs which are incurred in connection with the issuance of debt are deferred and set off against the borrowings to which they relate. Deferred finance costs are amortised over the term of the related debt using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as creditors: amounts falling due within one year unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period in which case they are classified as creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

##### 2.10 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Derivatives are recognised as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The group has established policies and procedures to govern the management of its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency exchange risks, through the use of derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swaps, cross-currency, interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward rate contracts.

While these instruments are subject to the risk of loss from changes in exchange rates and interest rates, these losses would generally be offset by gains in the related exposures. Financial instruments are only used to hedge underlying commercial exposures. The group does not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes, nor does it enter into derivative financial instruments with a level of complexity or with a risk that is greater than the exposure to be managed.

##### 2.11 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.

---

## LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

---

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.11 Non derivative financial instruments (continued)

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.

##### 2.12 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.

##### 2.13 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.

---

## LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

---

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.13 Deferred tax (continued)

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.

#### 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

###### *Carrying value of investments in subsidiary undertaking*

Investments in subsidiary undertaking is held at cost, less any necessary provision for impairment. Where the impairment assessment did not provide any indication of impairment, no provision is required. If any such indications exist, the carrying value of an investment is written down to its recoverable amount.

###### *Carrying value of fixed assets investments*

Fixed asset investments are held at fair value, revaluation assessed every year with the movement going through the Profit and Loss account.

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of investments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the investments.

Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

###### *Recoverability of intercompany and affiliate debtors*

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

###### *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of investments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the investments.

Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (see note 14).

##### 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.

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

**4. Operating profit/(loss)**

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

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
Net loss on fair value movement of fixed asset investments	(7,627)	(304,341)
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	(1,343)	-
	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>

Net loss on fair value movement on fixed asset investments of \$7,627,000 (2022 – net loss of \$304,341,000) is disclosed in note 10.

During 2023, based on the assessment of the carrying value of investment in Catalyst NewCo 1 Limited, the directors concluded a provision for impairment of \$1,343,000 (2022 - \$nil). See note 10 for further information.

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.

Directors' services to this company and their emoluments are deemed to be trivial to the company.

Auditor's remuneration of \$25,400 (£20,400) (2022 - \$23,900 (£19,300)) for the audit of the financial statements has been borne by a fellow group undertaking and not recharged.

**5. Employees**

The company does not have any directly employed staff and is not charged an allocation of staff costs by the group.

**6. Income from fixed asset investment**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
Dividends received	24,835	24,682
	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>

During 2023, the company received cash dividends totalling \$24,835,000 from a fixed asset investment (2022 - \$24,682,000).

**7. Finance income**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
Interest on amounts owed by group undertakings	730	85
Interest on amounts owed by affiliates	11,858	8,656
Other finance income	942	1,109
Net gain on foreign currency translation	864	-
	<b>14,394</b>	<b>9,850</b>

Recoverability of affiliates debtors is assessed annually. Based on the impairment review of affiliates indebtedness as at 31 December 2023, the directors concluded on a release of provision against amount due from affiliate totalling \$925,000 (2022 - \$1,100,000).

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

**8. Finance costs**

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Interest on amounts owed to group undertakings	11,718	13,201
Net loss on foreign currency translation	-	10,657
	<b>11,718</b>	<b>23,858</b>
	<b>11,718</b>	<b>23,858</b>

**9. Income tax expense**

Tax expense included in profit or loss:

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
<b>Total current tax</b>	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	-	-
<b>Taxation on profit/(loss)</b>	-	-

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2022- higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.52% (2022 - 19%).

The differences are explained below:

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Profit/(loss) before tax	18,140	(293,908)
	<b>18,140</b>	<b>(293,908)</b>
Profit/(loss) multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.52% (2022 - 19%)	4,267	(55,842)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(5,520)	(4,690)
Group relief surrendered/(claimed) without payment	(541)	2,939
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	1,794	57,593
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**9. Income tax expense (continued)**

**Factors affecting current and future tax charges**

In March 2021, legislation was introduced to increase the UK corporation 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). For the year ended 31 December 2023 a blended UK corporation tax rate of 23.52% is applicable for current year tax due to the change of tax rate on 1 April 2023.

The effect of the increased tax rate on the recognised deferred tax balances is reflected in the balance sheet position at 31 December 2023.

Gross deferred tax assets in respect of temporary differences on revaluation of investments of \$957,431,000 (2022 – \$1,257,384,000) and capital losses of \$3,736,000 (2022 – \$3,736,000) have not been recognised as there is currently no persuasive evidence that there will be suitable taxable profits against which these timing differences will reverse.

In October 2021, the Organizational Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework of Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), which agreed a two-pillar solution to reform international taxation. Of which, Pillar Two establishes a global minimum tax regime through a series of interlocking rules that would apply when a country's income tax rate is below 15%, the UK enacted its legislation in July 2023. The company is incorporated and registered in the UK, and it is part of a multinational group with a Bermuda ultimate parent undertaking. Subject to reactions to BEPS initiatives and enactment of tax legislation of other jurisdictions the group operates in, there are no material impacts that can currently be forecasted, however it is possible that this could have an impact on the company's future tax charge and tax liabilities. The company applies the exception to the requirements in IAS12 Income Taxes that an entity does not recognise and does not disclose further information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the OECD Pillar Two income taxes.

**10. Fixed asset investments**

	Investment in subsidiary \$000	Fixed asset investments \$000	Total \$000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2023	9,343	399,105	408,448
Revaluations	-	(7,627)	(7,627)
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>9,343</b>	<b>391,478</b>	<b>400,821</b>
<b>Impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2023	-	-	-
Charge for the period	1,343	-	1,343
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,343</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>391,478</b>	<b>399,478</b>
At 31 December 2022	9,343	399,105	408,448

In the opinion of the directors the aggregate value of the investments is not less than the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

**10. Fixed asset investments (continued)**

The fixed asset investments in which the company holds less than 20% of the nominal value of any class of share capital are unlisted, unless they are detailed below.

**ITV**

The company owned 398,515,510 (2022 – 398,515,510) shares of ITV plc (ITV), a commercial broadcaster in the UK. The company's ITV shares represented less than 10.0% of the total outstanding shares of ITV as of 31 December 2023, the most current publicly available information.

The ITV investment is held at market value and was subsequently revalued to \$321,858,000 (2022 - \$362,379,000) at the balance sheet date. The directors consider market value to equal fair value.

**Lionsgate**

The company owned 4,049,972 (2022 - 4,049,972) voting shares, and 2,500,000 (2022 – 2,500,000) non-voting shares of Lions Gate Entertainment Corp (Lionsgate's) common stock, which represented less than 5% of the total outstanding shares of Lionsgate.

The Lionsgate investment is held at market value and was subsequently revalued to \$69,620,000 (2022 - \$36,700,000) at the balance sheet date. The directors consider market value to equal fair value.

The investments in which the company holds at least 20% of the nominal value of any class of share capital and which is unlisted, is shown below:

<b>Name of company</b>	<b>Holdings</b>	<b>Proportion held</b>	<b>Nature of business</b>
<b>Direct Shareholdings</b>			
Catalyst Newco 1 Limited	Ordinary	100%	Holding
<b>Indirect Shareholdings</b>			
Sandbox Edutainment Holdings Limited	Ordinary	50%	Holding
Catalyst Newco 3 Limited	Ordinary	50%	Holding

All companies above are incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered at Griffin House, 161 Hammersmith Road, London, W6 8BS.

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**11. Trade and other debtors**

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
<b>Due after more than one year</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	913	1,222
Amounts owed by affiliates	89,719	83,904
	90,632	85,126
	90,632	85,126
	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	106	85
Amounts owed by affiliates	548	430
Prepayments and accrued income	216	-
	870	515
	870	515

Amounts owed by group undertakings due after one year represents a loan note which had a carrying value of \$913,000 (2022 - \$1,222,000) at the balance sheet date. The loan note is denominated in US dollars, bears interest of 6.91% and matures in 2030.

Amounts owed by affiliates due after one year represents a loan note owed by DLG Acquisitions Limited which had a carrying value of \$89,719,000 (2022 - \$83,904,000) at the balance sheet date. The loan note is denominated in sterling, bears interest of 8.3% and matures in 2027.

Other amounts owed by group undertakings and affiliates are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Trade creditors	1	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	839	363
Accruals and deferred income	111	103
	951	466
	951	466

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

**13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	130,145	151,884
	130,145	151,884
	130,145	151,884

Amounts owed by group undertakings falling due after more than one year represents a loan note which had a carrying value of \$130,145,000 (2022 - \$151,884,000) at the balance sheet date. The loan note is denominated in US dollars, bears interest of 7.02% and matures in 2026. The company may make additional advancements or repay all or part of the outstanding principal at any time prior to the maturity date.

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**14. Financial instruments**

The derivative financial instruments held by the company are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial instruments". The fair values of these derivative financial instruments are valued using internal models based on observable inputs, counterparty valuations, or market transactions in either the listed or over-the counter markets, adjusted for non-performance risks.

For our investments in ITV and Lionsgate, the recurring fair value measurements are based on the quoted closing price of the respective shares at each reporting date. Accordingly, the valuations of these investments fall under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The recurring fair value measurement of our equity-related derivative instruments are based on binominal option pricing models, which require the input of observable variables such as exchange-traded equity price, risk-free interest rates, dividend yields and forecasted volatilities of the underlying equity securities. The valuations of our equity-related derivative instruments are based on combination of Level 1 inputs (exchange traded equity prices), Level 2 inputs (interest rate futures and swap rates) and Level 3 inputs (forecasted volatilities). As changes in volatilities could have a significant impact on the overall valuations, we have determined that these valuations fall under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	391,478	399,110
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	91,502	85,641
	482,980	484,751
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	131,096	152,350

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents and fixed asset investments.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings, amounts owed by affiliates and other receivables.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

**15. Share capital**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
14 (2022 - 14) Ordinary shares of £10 each	179	169

Ordinary share capital is issued in GBP. These are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

**16. Post balance sheet event**

On 16 May 2024, the Liberty Global group disposed of its 50% investment in All3Media resulting in the settlement of the loan note owed by DLG Acquisitions Limited (see note 11).

---

**LIBERTY GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

---

**17. 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.

**Retained earnings**

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

**18. Controlling parties**

The company's immediate parent undertaking at 31 December 2023 is Liberty Global Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

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 2023 is Liberty Global Ltd, incorporated in Bermuda.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party at 31 December 2023 was Liberty Global Ltd.

Copies of the consolidated group accounts are available on Liberty Global's website at [www.libertyglobal.com](http://www.libertyglobal.com).