



£521,278,000 Fixed-Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2025
issued by
Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC

Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC, a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (the “**Issuer**”) offered to exchange (the “**Exchange Offer**”) any and all of its outstanding pound sterling-denominated 5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2021 (the “**Original Sterling Notes**”) for new pound sterling-denominated fixed-rate Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (the “**New Notes**”) issued under the Indenture (as defined herein) in an aggregate principal amount of £521,178,000. The New Notes were issued in minimum denominations of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof. The Issuer issued the New Notes on March 21, 2017 (such date, the “**Exchange Date**”). Concurrently with the Exchange Offer, we solicited consents from eligible holders of Original Sterling Notes only to certain proposed amendments to the Original Indenture (as defined herein) pursuant to which the Original Sterling Notes and Original Dollar Notes (as defined herein) were issued (the “**Consent Solicitation**”). The proposed amendments amended substantially all of the restrictive covenants, certain events of default and certain additional covenants, rights and obligations contained in the Original Indenture to substantively align them with those described under “*Description of the New Notes*”. The proposed amendments to the Original Indenture became effective upon the execution of a supplemental indenture to the Original Indenture, promptly after the receipt of the requisite consents under the terms of the Original Indenture to effect such amendments, on February 24, 2017; *provided that*, the proposed amendments only became operative upon the issuance of the New Notes on the Exchange Date.

The New Notes initially bear interest at a rate of 6.00% per annum, provided that from (and including) January 15, 2021, the New Notes will bear interest at a rate of 11.00%. The New Notes mature on January 15, 2025. Interest on the New Notes is payable semi-annually on each January 15 and July 15, beginning on July 15, 2017. Interest on the New Notes accrues from the Exchange Date.

Some or all of the New Notes may be redeemed at any time prior to January 15, 2021 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the New Notes redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the redemption date and a “make-whole” premium, as described elsewhere in these listing particulars (the “**listing particulars**”). The New Notes may be redeemed at any time on or after January 15, 2021 at the redemption prices set forth elsewhere in these listing particulars. In addition, at any time prior to January 15, 2021, we may redeem up to 40% of the New Notes with the net proceeds of one or more specified equity offerings at the redemption prices set forth elsewhere in these listing particulars. In the event of a change of control, sale of certain assets or in the event of the redemption of the Original Sterling Notes not tendered in the Exchange Offer at a “make-whole” premium prior to January 15, 2020, we may be required to make an offer to purchase some or all of the New Notes, as described elsewhere in these listing particulars. In the event of certain developments affecting taxation, the Issuer may redeem all, but not less than all, of the relevant New Notes. See “*Description of the New Notes*” for more information.

The New Notes are senior obligations of the Issuer. The New Notes rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is not subordinated in right of payment to the New Notes and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is subordinated in right of payment to the New Notes.

The New Notes are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media Inc. (“**Virgin Media**”) and certain of its subsidiaries listed in Schedule I of these listing particulars, including, among others, Virgin Media Finance PLC (“**Virgin Media Finance**”), Virgin Media Investment Holdings Limited (“**VMIH**”), Virgin Media Investments Limited (“**VMIL**”) and Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited (collectively, the “**Guarantors**” and such guarantees the “**Guarantees**”) and secured by the same property and assets that secure the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the VM Credit Facility (each as defined herein) (the “**Collateral**”). The Collateral consists of (i) share pledges of all of the capital stock of the Issuer and, on and after the Asset Security Release Date referred to below, each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media and other than Excluded Assets (as defined herein)) (the “**Stock Collateral**”) and (ii) a pledge of rights of the relevant creditors in relation to certain Subordinated Shareholder Loans (as defined herein) (the “**Receivables Collateral**”). In addition, the Collateral also consists of, initially, liens on substantially all of the assets of VMIH, the Issuer and each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media and other than Excluded Assets) (collectively, the “**Asset Collateral**”), provided that the Asset Collateral is expected to be released at such time as all other liens on the Asset Collateral securing other indebtedness of VMIH and any Restricted Subsidiary (as defined herein) are simultaneously released in accordance with the terms of such indebtedness (such date of release, the “**Asset Security Release Date**”).

The New Notes are in registered form in the denomination of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof. The New Notes were represented on issue by one or more global notes, which were delivered through Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“**Clearstream**”) and, together with Euroclear, the “**Clearing Systems**” and each a “**Clearing System**”), as applicable, on the Exchange Date.

See “**Risk Factors**” beginning on page 22 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in any of the New Notes.

Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the New Notes to be admitted to listing on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and trading on the Euro MTF market. These listing particulars constitute a prospectus of the Luxembourg law dated July 10, 2005 on prospectuses for securities as amended. These listing particulars shall only be used for the purposes for which they have been published. These listing particulars include additional information on the terms of the New Notes, including redemption and repurchase prices, covenants and transfer restrictions.

You should not assume that the information contained in these listing particulars is accurate at any date other than the date on the front of these listing particulars.

Dealer Manager
Credit Suisse

The date of these listing particulars is March 24, 2017.

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For certain legal and other information regarding the Issuer provided in connection with the listing of the New Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and trading on the Euro MTF market, please refer to “Listing and General Information”.

We have not authorized any dealer, salesperson or other person to give any information or represent anything to you other than the information contained in these listing particulars. You must not rely on unauthorized information or representations.

These listing particulars do not offer to sell or solicit offers to buy any of the Securities. The Issuer, the Dealer Manager and the Exchange Agent offered to exchange the Original Sterling Notes, and solicit consents in connection with the Consent Solicitation, for New Notes only in places where such offers, exchanges and solicitations were permitted.

The information in these listing particulars is current only as of the date on the cover page, and may change after that date. For any time after the cover date of these listing particulars, we do not represent that our affairs are the same as described or that the information in these listing particulars is correct, nor do we imply those things by delivering these listing particulars or selling the Securities to you.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Issuer or the Exchange Offer or the Consent Solicitation other than those contained in these listing particulars and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Issuer, the Dealer Manager, the Exchange Agent, the Information Agent or any of their respective agents.

Neither the delivery of these listing particulars nor any acquisition of Original Sterling Notes shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained herein is current as of any time subsequent to the date of such information or that there has been no change in the information set out in it or in the affairs of the Issuer since the date of these listing particulars.

No action has been or will be taken in any jurisdiction by the Issuer, the Dealer Manager, the Information Agent or the Exchange Agent that would permit an offer of the New Notes to the public in any jurisdiction.

The Dealer Manager has not separately verified all the information contained herein. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility is accepted by the Dealer Manager as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in these listing particulars or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Exchange Offer and the Consent Solicitation. The Dealer Manager does not accept any liability in relation to the information contained in these listing particulars or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Exchange Offer and the Consent Solicitation.

The Issuer offered the New Notes in reliance on exemptions from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act. These exemptions apply to offers and sales of securities that do not involve a public offering. The Securities have not been, and will not be, registered with, recommended by or approved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or any other securities commission or regulatory authority, nor has the SEC or any such securities commission or authority passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of these listing particulars. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States.

These listing particulars are being provided for informational use solely in connection with consideration of an investment in the New Notes (1) to “qualified institutional buyers” as defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act, in a private transaction in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act provided by Section 4(a)(2) thereof and (2) outside the United States, to persons other than “U.S. persons” as defined in Rule 902 under the U.S. Securities Act in offshore transactions in compliance with Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act. The use of these listing particulars for any other purpose is not authorized.

These listing particulars are for distribution only to persons who (i) are investment professionals, as such term is defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the “Financial Promotion Order”), (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) (“high net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.”) of the Financial Promotion Order, (iii) are outside the United Kingdom, or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“FSMA”)) in connection with the issue or sale of any New Notes may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). These listing particulars are directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on

by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which these listing particulars relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

These listing particulars have been prepared on the basis that all offers of the New Notes were made pursuant to an exemption under Article 3 of Directive 2003/71/EC (the “**Prospectus Directive**”), as implemented in member states of the European Economic Area (the “**EEA**”), from the requirement to produce a prospectus for offers of the New Notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make any offer within the EEA of the New Notes should only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer to produce a prospectus for such offer.

The New Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the U.S. Securities Act and all other applicable securities laws. See “*Transfer Restrictions*”. You should be aware that you may be required to bear the financial risks of this investment for an indefinite period of time.

We have prepared these listing particulars solely for use in connection with an investment in the New Notes and for applying to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the New Notes to be listed on its Official List and for trading on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. You are not to construe the contents of these listing particulars as investment, legal or tax advice. You should consult your own counsel, accountant and other advisers as to legal, tax, business, financial and related aspects of an investment in the New Notes. You are responsible for making your own examination of the Issuer and your own assessment of the merits and risks of investing in the New Notes. The Issuer, the Dealer Manager and the Exchange Agent are not making any representations to you regarding the legality of an investment in the New Notes by you.

The information contained in these listing particulars has been furnished by us and other sources we believe to be reliable. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Dealer Manager as to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information set out in these listing particulars, and nothing contained in these listing particulars is or shall be relied upon as a promise or representation by the Dealer Manager, whether as to the past or the future. These listing particulars contain summaries, believed to be accurate, of some of the terms of specified documents, but reference is made to the actual documents, copies of which will be made available by us upon request, for the complete information contained in those documents. Copies of such documents and other information relating to the issuance of the New Notes will also be available for inspection at the specified offices of the Paying Agent. All summaries of the documents contained herein are qualified in their entirety by this reference. You agree to the foregoing by accepting these listing particulars.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in these listing particulars. To the best knowledge and belief of the Issuer, the information contained in these listing particulars is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

The New Notes are initially available in book-entry form only. The New Notes were represented on issue by one or more global notes which were delivered through the applicable Clearing Systems. Interests in the global notes are exchangeable for the relevant definitive notes only in certain limited circumstances. See “*Book-Entry, Settlement and Clearance*”.

OFFER RESTRICTIONS

NOTICE TO U.S. INVESTORS

Each purchaser of the New Notes will be deemed to have made the representations, warranties and acknowledgements that are described in these listing particulars under “*Transfer Restrictions*”. The New Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or the securities laws of any state of the United States. The New Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws, pursuant to registration or an exemption therefrom. See “*Transfer Restrictions*”. The New Notes may not be offered to the public within any jurisdiction. By accepting delivery of these listing particulars, you agree not to offer, sell, resell, transfer or deliver, directly or indirectly, any New Note to the public.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN CANADA

The New Notes may be sold only to eligible holders that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), or section 1.1 of National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions* and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the New Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide an eligible holder with remedies for rescission or damages if these listing particulars (including any amendment thereto) contain a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the eligible holder within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the eligible holder's province or territory. The eligible holder should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the eligible holder's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

NOTICE TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA INVESTORS

These listing particulars have been prepared on the basis that any offer of New Notes in any Member State of the EEA which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "**Relevant Member State**") will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that Relevant Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of New Notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant Member State of New Notes contemplated in these listing particulars may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or the Dealer Manager to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer. Neither the Issuer nor the Dealer Manager has authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of New Notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or the Dealer Manager to publish a prospectus for such offer.

NOTICE TO CERTAIN EUROPEAN INVESTORS

Austria. These listing particulars have not been or will not be approved and/or published pursuant to the Austrian Capital Markets Act (*Kapitalmarktgesetz*) as amended. Neither these listing particulars nor any other document connected therewith constitutes a prospectus according to the Austrian Capital Markets Act and neither these listing particulars nor any other document connected therewith may be distributed, passed on or disclosed to any other person in Austria. No steps may be taken that would constitute a public offering of the New Notes in Austria and the offering of the New Notes may not be advertised in Austria. Any offer of the New Notes in Austria will only be made in compliance with the provisions of the Austrian Capital Markets Act and all other laws and regulations in Austria applicable to the offer and sale of the New Notes in Austria.

Germany. The New Notes may be offered and sold in Germany only in compliance with the German Securities Prospectus Act (*Wertpapierprospektgesetz*) as amended, the Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004 of April 29, 2004 as amended, or any other laws applicable in Germany governing the issue, offering and sale of securities. These listing particulars have not been approved under the German Securities Prospectus Act (*Wertpapierprospektgesetz*) or the Directive 2003/71/EC and accordingly the New Notes may not be offered publicly in Germany.

France. These listing particulars have not been prepared in the context of a public offering in France within the meaning of Article L. 411-1 of the *Code Monétaire et Financier* and Title I of Book II of the *Règlement Général* of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the "**AMF**") and therefore has not been submitted for clearance to the AMF. Consequently, the New Notes may not be, directly or indirectly, offered or sold to the public in France, and offers and sales of the New Notes are only made in France to providers of investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties (*personnes fournissant le service d'investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour le compte de tiers*) and/or to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) and/or to a closed circle of investors (*cercle restreint d'investisseurs*) acting for their own accounts, as defined in and in accordance with Articles L. 411-2 and D. 411-1 of the *Code of Monétaire et Financier*. Neither these listing particulars nor any other offering material may be distributed to the public in France.

Italy. None of these listing particulars or any other documents or materials relating to the New Notes have been or will be submitted to the clearance procedure of the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* ("**CONSOB**"). Therefore, the New Notes may only be sold in the Republic of Italy ("**Italy**") pursuant to an exemption under article 101-bis, paragraph 3-bis of the Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the "Financial Services Act")

and article 35-bis, paragraph 3, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended. The New Notes may not be sold in Italy except through authorised persons (such as investment firms, banks or financial intermediaries permitted to conduct such activities in Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007, as amended from time to time, and Legislative Decree No. 385 of September 1, 1993, as amended) and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations or with requirements imposed by CONSOB or any other Italian authority.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The terms and conditions relating to these listing particulars have not been approved by and will not be submitted for approval to the Luxembourg Financial Services Authority (*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*) for purposes of a public offering or sale in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (“**Luxembourg**”). Accordingly, the New Notes may not be offered or sold to the public in Luxembourg, directly or indirectly, and neither these listing particulars nor any other circular, prospectus, form of application, advertisement or other material may be distributed, or otherwise made available in or from, or published in, Luxembourg except for the sole purpose of the admission to trading and listing of the New Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and except in circumstances which do not constitute a public offer of securities to the public, subject to prospectus requirements, in accordance with the Luxembourg Act of July 10, 2005 on prospectuses for securities (the “**Prospectus Act**”) and implementing the Prospectus Directive, consequently, these listing particulars, any other offering circular, prospectus, form of application, advertisement or other material may only be distributed to (i) Luxembourg qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Act and (ii) no more than 149 prospective investors, which are not qualified investors.

The Netherlands. The New Notes (including rights representing an interest in each global note that represents the New Notes) may not be offered or sold to individuals or legal entities in The Netherlands unless a prospectus relating to the offer is available to the public which is approved by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten*) or by a supervisory authority of another member state of the European Union (the “**EU**”). Article 5:3 Financial Supervision Act (the “**FSA**”) and article 53 paragraph 2 and 3 Exemption Regulation FSA provide for several exceptions to the obligation to make a prospectus available such as an offer to qualified investors within the meaning of article 5:3 FSA.

Spain. The New Notes have not been registered with the *Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores* and therefore the New Notes may not be offered, sold or distributed in Spain by any means, except in circumstances which do not qualify as a public offer of securities in Spain in accordance with article 30 bis of the Securities Market Act (“*Ley 24/1988, de 28 de julio del Mercado de Valores*”) as amended and restated, or pursuant to an exemption from registration in accordance with article 41 of the Royal Decree 1310/2005 (“*Real Decreto 1310/2005, de 4 de noviembre por el que se desarrolla parcialmente la Ley 24/1988, de 28 de julio, del Mercado de Valores, en materia de admisión a negociación de valores en mercados secundarios oficiales, de ofertas públicas de venta o suscripción y del folleto exigible a tales efectos*”).

Switzerland. The New Notes may be offered in Switzerland on the basis of a private placement only. These listing particulars do not constitute a prospectus within the meaning of Art. 652A of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations.

United Kingdom. These listing particulars are directed solely at persons who (i) are outside the United Kingdom, (ii) are investment professionals, as such term is defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Promotion Order (iii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Financial Promotion Order, or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of any notes may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). These listing particulars must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which these listing particulars relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on these listing particulars or any of its contents.

THESE LISTING PARTICULARS CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT YOU SHOULD READ BEFORE YOU MAKE ANY DECISION WITH RESPECT TO AN INVESTMENT IN THE NEW NOTES.

CURRENCY PRESENTATION AND DEFINITIONS

In these listing particulars: (i) “£”, “sterling”, or “pound sterling” refer to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom; (ii) “euro,” “Euro” or “€” refer to the single currency of the member states of the EU participating in the third stage of economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended or supplemented from time to time; and (iii) “U.S. dollar”, “Dollar”, “US\$” or “\$” refers to the lawful currency of the United States. Virgin Media’s consolidated financial results are reported in pounds sterling. Unless otherwise indicated, convenience translations into pounds sterling or any other currency have been calculated at the September 30, 2016 market rate.

Definitions

As used in these listing particulars:

“**2021 Notes Redemption**” refers to the redemption in full of all outstanding April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes, together with the payment of accrued and unpaid interest and related premium, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the indenture governing the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes, with the net proceeds of the January 2017 Notes Offering, on February 2, 2017.

“**2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s \$900.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due 2022.

“**2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s \$500.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.25% senior notes due 2022.

“**2022 VM Senior Notes**” refers collectively to the 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes, the 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes and the 2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes.

“**2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s £400.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.125% senior notes due 2022.

“**2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s \$530.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 6.375% senior notes due 2023.

“**2023 VM Senior Notes**” refers collectively to the 2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes and the 2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes.

“**2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s £250.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 7.00% senior notes due 2023.

“**2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.00% senior notes due 2024.

“**2024 VM Senior Notes**” refers collectively to the 2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes and the 2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes.

“**2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.375% senior notes due 2024.

“**2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.125% senior secured notes due 2025.

“**2025 VM 5.50% Sterling Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £430.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.50% senior secured notes due 2025.

“**2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.75% senior notes due 2025.

“**2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s \$425.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.50% senior secured notes due 2025.

“**2025 VM Euro Senior Notes**” refers to Virgin Media Finance’s €460.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.50% senior notes due 2025.

“**2025 VM Senior Notes**” refers collectively to the 2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes and the 2025 VM Euro Senior Notes.

“**2025 VM Senior Secured Notes**” collectively refers to the 2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes, the 2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes and the 2025 VM 5.50% Sterling Senior Secured Notes.

“**2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes**” refers collectively to the Original 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes and the Additional 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes.

“**2026 VM 5.50% Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.50% senior secured notes due 2026.

“**2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**” refers collectively to the 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes and the 2026 VM 5.50% Senior Secured Notes.

“**2027 VM Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £525.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.875% senior secured notes due 2027.

“**2029 VM Senior Secured Notes**” refers collectively to the Original 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes and the Additional 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes.

“**Additional 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s \$500.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.25 % senior secured notes due 2026, issued on April 23, 2015.

“**Additional 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £175.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.25% senior secured notes due 2029, issued on April 1, 2014.

“**April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s \$1.0 billion aggregate original principal amount of 5.375 % senior secured notes due 2021.

“**April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes**” refers collectively to the April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes and the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes.

“**April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £1.1 billion aggregate original principal amount of 6.00% senior secured notes due 2021.

“**Business Day**” refers to each day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banking institutions in New York, New York or London, England are authorized or required by law to close.

“**Code**” refers to the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“**Collateral**” has the meaning ascribed to it under “*Summary—Summary of the Notes—Security*”.

“**Dealer Manager**” refers to Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.

“**December 2016 Refinancing**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements**” refers to Virgin Media’s audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and the notes thereto included in these listing particulars.

“**EE**” refers to EE Limited (formerly known as Everything Everywhere Limited).

“**Exchange Act**” refers to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“**Exchange Agent**” refers to Lucid Issuer Services Limited, as exchange agent.

“**Exchange Date**” refers to March 21, 2017.

“**Exchange Offer**” refers to the Issuer’s offer to exchange any and all of its outstanding Original Sterling Notes for New Notes issued under the Indenture.

“**Existing Notes**” refers collectively to the Existing Senior Notes and the Existing Senior Secured Notes.

“**Existing Senior Notes**” refers collectively to the 2022 VM Senior Notes, the 2023 VM Senior Notes, the 2024 VM Senior Notes and the 2025 VM Senior Notes.

“**Existing Senior Secured Notes**” refers collectively to the Original Notes, the 2025 VM Senior Secured Notes, the 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes, the 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes, the 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes and the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes.

“**Group Intercreditor Deed**” refers to the group intercreditor deed originally entered into on March 3, 2006, among Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as Original Facility Agent and Original Security Trustee, the Original Senior Borrowers, the Original Senior Guarantors, the Senior Lenders, the Hedge Counterparties, the Intergroup Debtors and the Intergroup Creditors (each as defined therein), as the same may be amended, modified, supplemented, extended or replaced from time to time, including as amended and restated on June 13, 2006, July 10, 2006, May 15, 2008, October 30, 2009 and January 8, 2010.

“**Guarantees**” collectively refers to the guarantees of the New Notes by the Guarantors.

“**Guarantors**” refers to the Parent Guarantors and the Subsidiary Guarantors.

“**Handset Loan Securitisation Notes**” has the meaning assigned to such term under “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions**” has the meaning assigned to such term under “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**High Yield Intercreditor Deed**” refers to the high yield intercreditor deed originally entered into on April 13, 2004 as amended and restated on December 30, 2009, among Virgin Media Finance PLC as Issuer, VMIH as Borrower and High Yield Guarantor, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as Facility Agent, and, The Bank of New York Mellon as High Yield Trustee (each as defined therein), as the same may be amended, modified, supplemented, extended or replaced from time to time, in each case in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

“**Indenture**” refers to the indenture dated on the Exchange Date governing the New Notes, by and among, among others, the Issuer, the Guarantors and the Trustee.

“**Issuer**” refers to Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC.

“**January 2017 Notes Offering**” refers to the issuance by the Issuer of the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes on February 1, 2017, the net proceeds of which were used to fund the 2021 Notes Redemption.

“**January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £675.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.50% senior secured notes due 2027.

“**LGI**” refers to Liberty Global, Inc.

“**LG/VM Transaction**” refers to the series of transactions including, without limitation, the mergers and capital contributions involving Old Virgin Media and one or more direct or indirect subsidiaries of LGI pursuant to a merger agreement dated as of February 5, 2013 that resulted in the surviving corporations in the mergers (renamed LGI and Virgin Media Inc.) becoming wholly-owned subsidiaries of Liberty Global.

“**Liberty Global**” refers to Liberty Global plc, with or without its consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires.

“**Liberty Global Group**” refers to Liberty Global’s businesses, assets and liabilities not attributed to the LiLAC Group.

“**Liberty Global Shares**” has the meaning assigned to such term in the definition of “LiLAC Transaction”.

“**LiLAC Group**” refers to Liberty Global’s businesses, assets and liabilities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

“**LiLAC Shares**” has the meaning assigned to such term in the definition of “LiLAC Transaction”.

“**LiLAC Transaction**” means the transaction whereby Liberty Global (i) reclassified its then outstanding Class A, Class B and Class C Liberty Global ordinary shares into corresponding classes of new Liberty Global ordinary shares (collectively, the “**Liberty Global Shares**”) and (ii) capitalized a portion of its share premium account and distributed as a dividend (or a “bonus issue” under U.K. law) its LiLAC Class A, Class B and Class C ordinary shares (collectively, the “**LiLAC Shares**”).

“**New Notes**” refers to the £521,278,000 pound sterling-denominated Fixed-Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2025 issued on the Exchange Date.

“**New VM Facilities**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**New VM Facilities Agreement**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**New VM Facilities Guarantors**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**Old Virgin Media**” refers to the entity formerly known as Virgin Media Inc. and subsequently merged into Virgin Media as part of the LG/VM Transaction.

“**Original 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s \$500.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.25 % senior secured notes due 2026, issued on March 30, 2015.

“**Original 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £225.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.25% senior secured notes due 2029, issued on March 28, 2014.

“**Original Dollar Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s \$500.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due 2021 issued under the Original Indenture.

“**Original Indenture**” refers to the indenture for the Original Sterling Notes and the Original Dollar Notes dated as of March 3, 2011, between, among others, the Issuer, the Guarantors and the Original Notes Trustee, as amended, restated, waived or otherwise supplemented from time to time.

“**Original Notes**” refers collectively to the Original Dollar Notes and the Original Sterling Notes.

“**Original Notes Trustee**” refers to The Bank of New York Mellon as trustee under the Original Indenture.

“**Original Sterling Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £650.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.50% senior secured notes due 2021 issued under the Original Indenture.

“**Parent Guarantors**” has the meaning ascribed to it under *Summary—Summary of the New Notes—Guarantees*”.

“**Q1 2017 Financing Transactions**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**Q4 2016 Financing Transactions**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**Receivables Financing Notes**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**RFN Issue Date**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**RFN Issuer**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**RFN Transactions**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**Security Documents**” refers to the mortgages, deeds of trust, deeds to secure debt, security agreements, security trust agreements, pledge agreements, agency agreements and other instruments and documents executed and delivered pursuant to the Indenture or any of the foregoing, as the same may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time and pursuant to which Collateral is pledged, assigned or granted to or on behalf of the security trustee for the ratable benefit of the holders of the New Notes and the trustee or notice of such pledge, assignment or grant is given.

“**Senior Secured Notes Restricted Group**” means, collectively, VMIH, and any Subsidiary (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*” section of these listing particulars) of VMIH or of the Affiliate Issuer (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*” section of these listing particulars), together with any Affiliate Subsidiaries (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*” section of these listing particulars), other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*” section of these listing particulars).

“**Subsidiary Guarantors**” has the meaning ascribed to it under “*Summary—Summary of the New Notes—Guarantees*”.

“**Supplement**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**Trustee**” refers to The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, as trustee under the Indenture.

“**U.K.**” refers to the United Kingdom.

“**U.S.**” or “**United States**” refers to the United States of America.

“**U.S. Securities Act**” refers to the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“**Virgin Media**” refers to (i) prior to the consummation of the LG/VM Transaction, Old Virgin Media and (ii) following consummation of the LG/VM Transaction, Virgin Media Inc. (formerly known as Viper US MergerCo 1, Inc.), an indirect parent company of the Issuer, together with its successors (by merger, consolidation, transfer, conversion of legal form or otherwise).

“**Virgin Media Communications**” refers to Virgin Media Communications Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, together with its successors (by merger, consolidation, transfer, conversion of legal form or otherwise).

“**Virgin Media Finance**” refers to Virgin Media Finance PLC, a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, together with its successors.

“**Virgin Media Group**” refers to Virgin Media and its subsidiaries.

“**VM Accounts Receivable**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Summary—Recent Developments*”.

“**VM Convertible Notes**” refers to the 6.50% U.S. dollar convertible senior notes due 2016, with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$54.8 million (£42.2 million equivalent) as of September 30, 2016, which were exchanged subsequent to September 30, 2016 or redeemed at maturity on November 15, 2016.

“**VM Credit Facility**” refers to the senior facility agreement dated as of June 7, 2013, between, among others, VMIH and certain financial institutions as lenders thereunder, as amended or supplemented from time to time, as described under “*Description of Other Debt—The VM Credit Facility*”.

“**VM Credit Facility E**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Description of Other Debt—Accession Agreements to the VM Credit Facility*”.

“**VM Credit Facility G**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Description of Other Debt—Accession Agreements to the VM Credit Facility*”.

“**VM Credit Facility H**” has the meaning assigned to such term in “*Description of Other Debt—Accession Agreements to the VM Credit Facility*”.

“**VM Ireland**” refers to Virgin Media Ireland Ltd., with or without its consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires.

“**VM Ireland Acquisition**” has the meaning ascribed to it under “*Business—Virgin Media Ireland*”.

“**VM Ireland Notes**” has the meaning ascribed to it under “*Business—Virgin Media Ireland*”.

“**VMIH**” refers to Virgin Media Investment Holdings Limited, a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Virgin Media Finance, together with its successors.

“**VMIL**” refers to Virgin Media Investments Limited, a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of VMIH, together with its successors.

In these listing particulars, the terms “we,” “our,” “our company,” and “us” may refer, as the context requires, to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) or collectively to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) and its subsidiaries.

For explanations or definitions of certain technical and industry terms relating to our business as used herein, see “*Glossary*”.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

Financial Information

These listing particulars include financial data from the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. Unless otherwise indicated, the historical consolidated financial information presented herein of Virgin Media and its subsidiaries has been prepared in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“**U.S. GAAP**”). The historical consolidated results of Virgin Media are not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results that may be expected for any future period.

The comparability of Virgin Media’s consolidated operating results for the periods presented in these listing particulars is affected by the LG/VM Transaction, pursuant to which (i) Virgin Media became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global as a result of a series of mergers and (ii) Liberty Global became the publicly-held parent company of the successors by merger of Old Virgin Media and LGI. In these listing particulars, the terms “we,” “our,” “our company,” and “us” may refer, as the context requires, to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) or collectively to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) and its subsidiaries.

As a result of Liberty Global’s push-down of its investment basis in Virgin Media arising from the LG/VM Transaction, a new basis of accounting was created on June 7, 2013. In the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and elsewhere herein, the results of operations and cash flows of Old Virgin Media for the periods ended on or prior to June 7, 2013, are referred to as “**Predecessor**” consolidated financial information and the results of operations and cash flows of Virgin Media for periods beginning on or after June 8, 2013 and the financial position of Virgin Media as of June 7, 2013 and subsequent balance sheet dates are referred to herein as “**Successor**” consolidated financial information.

The Predecessor and Successor consolidated financial information presented herein is not comparable primarily due to the fact that the Successor consolidated financial information reflects:

- the application of acquisition accounting as of June 7, 2013, of which the most significant implications are (i) increased depreciation expense, (ii) increased amortization expense and (iii) increased share-based compensation expense;
- conforming accounting policy changes, primarily to align to Liberty Global’s accounting policy for the recognition of installation fees received on business-to-business, or B2B, contracts, as further described in note 1 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements included in these listing particulars; and
- additional interest expense associated with debt financing arrangements entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction and subsequently pushed down to Virgin Media’s consolidated balance sheet.

For additional information regarding the differences between the Predecessor and Successor consolidated financial information, see the notes to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior year period, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects (i) the pro forma statement of operations that gives effect to the VM Ireland Acquisition as of January 1, 2013 and (ii) the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The pro forma amounts related to VM Ireland are derived from historical financial statements of VM Ireland for the relevant period. The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the financial position and results of operations that would have occurred if these transactions had occurred on such dates. The combination of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

Virgin Media’s consolidated financial results are reported in pound sterling. Unless otherwise indicated, convenience translations into pound sterling have been calculated at the September 30, 2016 rates.

Other Financial Measures

In these listing particulars, we present Segment OCF, which is not required by, or presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Segment OCF is the primary measure used by our chief operating decision maker and management to

evaluate the operating performance of our businesses. Segment OCF is also a key factor that is used by our internal decision makers to (i) determine how to allocate resources and (ii) evaluate the effectiveness of our management for purposes of annual and other incentive compensation plans. As we use the term, Segment OCF is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, related-party fees and allocations, provisions and provision releases related to significant litigation and impairment, restructuring and other operating items. Other operating items include (a) gains and losses on the disposition of long-lived assets, (b) third-party costs directly associated with successful and unsuccessful acquisitions and dispositions, including legal, advisory and due diligence fees, as applicable, and (c) other acquisition-related items, such as gains and losses on the settlement of contingent consideration. Our internal decision makers believe operating cash flow is a meaningful measure because it represents a transparent view of our recurring operating performance that is unaffected by our capital structure and allows management to (1) readily view operating trends, (2) perform analytical comparisons and benchmarking between entities and (3) identify strategies to improve operating performance in the different countries in which we operate. We believe our operating cash flow measure is useful to investors because it is one of the bases for comparing our performance with the performance of other companies in the same or similar industries, although our measure may not be directly comparable to similar measures used by other public companies. Segment OCF should be viewed as a measure of operating performance that is a supplement to, and not a substitute for, operating income, net earnings or loss, cash flow from operating activities and other U.S. GAAP measures of income or cash flows. We provide a reconciliation of Segment OCF to operating income in these listing particulars. See “*Summary Financial and Operating Data*”.

Subscriber Data

Each subscriber is counted as a revenue generating unit (“**RGU**”) for each broadband communication service subscribed. Thus, a subscriber who receives digital cable television, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services from us (regardless of their number of telephony access lines) would be counted as three RGUs. Mobile subscribers are counted based on the number of subscriber identification module (“**SIM**”) cards in service. The subscriber data included in these listing particulars, including penetration rates and average monthly subscription revenue earned per average RGU (“**ARPU**”), are determined by management, are not part of Virgin Media’s financial statements and have not been audited or otherwise reviewed by an outside independent auditor, consultant or expert or by the Dealer Manager.

Third-Party Information

The information provided in these listing particulars on the market environment, market developments, growth rates, market trends and on the competitive situation in the markets and segments in which we operate are based (to the extent not otherwise indicated) on third-party data, statistical information and reports as well as our own internal estimates.

Market studies are frequently based on information and assumptions that may not be exact or appropriate, and their methodology is by nature forward-looking and speculative. These listing particulars also contain estimates made by us based on third-party market data, which in turn is based on published market data or figures from publicly available sources.

Neither we nor the Dealer Manager have verified the figures, market data or other information on which third parties have based their studies nor have such third parties verified the external sources on which such estimates are based. Therefore neither we nor the Dealer Manager guarantee nor do we or the Dealer Manager assume responsibility for the accuracy of the information from third-party studies presented in these listing particulars or for the accuracy of the information on which such estimates are based.

These listing particulars also contain estimates of market data and information derived therefrom which cannot be gathered from publications by market research institutions or any other independent sources. Such information is based on our internal estimates. In many cases there is no publicly available information on such market data, for example from industry associations, public authorities or other organizations and institutions. We believe that these internal estimates of market data and information derived therefrom are helpful in order to give investors a better understanding of the industry in which we operate as well as our position within this industry. Although we believe that our internal market observations are reliable, our estimates are not reviewed or verified by any external sources. We assume no responsibility for the accuracy of our estimates and the information derived therefrom. These may deviate from estimates made by our competitors or future statistics provided by market research institutes or other independent sources. We cannot assure you that our estimates or the assumptions are accurate or correctly reflect the state and development of, or our position in, the industry.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the period end, average, high and low exchange rates, as published by Bloomberg, of U.S. dollars expressed as pound sterling. The rates below may differ from the actual rates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements and other financial information appearing in these listing particulars. Our inclusion of the exchange rates is not meant to suggest that the pound sterling amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts or that such amounts could have been converted into U.S. dollars at any particular rate, if at all. Unless otherwise indicated, convenience translations into pounds sterling or any other currency have been calculated at the September 30, 2016 market rate.

	Exchange rate at end of period	Average exchange rate during period (1)	Highest exchange rate during period	Lowest exchange rate during period
	(U.S. dollars per pound sterling)			
Year ended December 31,				
2011	1.5509	1.6038	1.6694	1.5390
2012	1.6189	1.5852	1.6276	1.5295
2013	1.6567	1.5644	1.6566	1.4858
2014	1.5581	1.6474	1.7165	1.5515
2015	1.4734	1.5283	1.5872	1.4654
2016	1.2344	1.3501	1.4877	1.2124
Month and Year				
January 2017	1.2579	1.2353	1.2634	1.2047
February 2017 (through February 6, 2017)	1.2469	1.2535	1.2659	1.2469

(1) The average of the exchange rates on the last business day of each month during the applicable period.

On February 6, 2017, the exchange rate was \$1.2469 per £1.00.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar in the past are not necessarily indicative of fluctuations that may occur in the future.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

These listing particulars contain “forward-looking statements” as that term is defined by the U.S. federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements other than statements of historical facts contained in these listing particulars, including, but without limitation, those regarding our future projected contractual commitments, our future financial condition, results of operations and business, our product, acquisition, disposition and finance strategies, our capital expenditures, including those related to the Network Extension (as defined in these listing particulars), subscriber growth and retention rates, competitive, regulatory and economic factors, the maturity of our markets, anticipated cost increases, liquidity, credit risks, foreign currency risks and target leverage levels. In some cases, you can identify these statements by terminology such as “aim”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “potential”, “predict”, “project”, “should”, and “will” and similar words used in these listing particulars.

By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Many of these assumptions, risks and uncertainties are beyond our control. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding our present and future business strategies and the environment in which we operate. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on these statements, which speak only as of the date of these listing particulars, and we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein, to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto, or any other change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Where, in any forward-looking statement, we express an expectation or belief as to future results or events, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis, but there can be no assurance that the expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished.

Risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to vary materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements included in these listing particulars include those described under “*Risk Factors*”.

The following include some but not all of the factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from anticipated results or events:

- economic and business conditions and industry trends in the countries in which we operate;
- the competitive environment in the cable television, broadband and telecommunications industries in the U.K. and Ireland, including competitor responses to our products and services;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates;
- instability in global financial markets, including sovereign debt issues in the European Union (“EU”) and related fiscal reforms;
- the U.K. referendum advising for the exit of the U.K. from the E.U.;
- consumer disposable income and spending levels, including the availability and amount of individual consumer debt;
- changes in consumer television viewing preferences and habits;
- consumer acceptance of our existing service offerings, including our cable television, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony, mobile and business service offerings, and of new technology, programming alternatives and other products and services that we may offer in the future;
- our ability to manage rapid technological changes;
- our ability to maintain or increase the number of subscriptions to our cable television, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile service offerings and our average revenue per household;

- our ability to provide satisfactory customer service, including support for new and evolving products and services;
- our ability to maintain or increase rates to our subscribers or to pass through increased costs to our subscribers;
- the impact of our future financial performance, or market conditions generally, on the availability, terms and deployment of capital;
- changes in, or failure or inability to comply with, government regulations in the countries in which we operate and adverse outcomes from regulatory proceedings;
- government intervention that impairs our competitive position, including any intervention that would open our broadband distribution networks to competitors and any adverse change in our accreditations or licenses;
- our ability to obtain regulatory approval and satisfy other conditions necessary to close acquisitions and dispositions, and the impact of conditions imposed by competition and other regulatory authorities in connection with acquisitions;
- our ability to successfully integrate and realize anticipated efficiencies from the businesses we may acquire;
- changes in laws or treaties relating to taxation, or the interpretation thereof, in the countries in which we operate;
- changes in laws and government regulations that may impact the availability and cost of capital and the derivative instruments that hedge certain of our financial risks;
- the ability of suppliers and vendors (including our third-party wireless network providers under our mobile virtual network operator (“MVNO”) arrangements) to timely deliver quality products, equipment, software, services and access;
- the availability of attractive programming for our video services and the costs associated with such programming;
- uncertainties inherent in the development and integration of new business lines and business strategies;
- our ability to adequately forecast and plan future network requirements, including the costs and benefits associated with our Network Extension in the U.K.;
- the availability of capital for the acquisition and/or development of telecommunications networks and services;
- problems we may discover post-closing with the operations, including the internal controls and financial reporting process, of businesses we acquire;
- the leakage of sensitive customer data;
- the outcome of any pending or threatened litigation;
- the loss of key employees and the availability of qualified personnel;
- changes in the nature of key strategic relationships with partners and joint venturers;
- adverse changes in public perception of the “Virgin” brand, which we and others license from Virgin Group, and any resulting impacts on the goodwill of customers toward us; and

- events that are outside of our control, such as political unrest in international markets, terrorist attacks, malicious human acts, natural disasters, pandemics and other similar events.

The broadband distribution and mobile service industries are changing rapidly and, therefore, the forward-looking statements of expectations, plans and intent in these listing particulars are subject to a significant degree of risk. These forward-looking statements and the above-described risks, uncertainties and other factors speak only as of the date of these listing particulars, and we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein, to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto, or any other change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

We undertake no obligation to review or confirm analysts' expectations or estimates or to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of these listing particulars.

We disclose important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our expectations in these listing particulars. These cautionary statements qualify all forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf. When we indicate that an event, condition or circumstance could or would have an adverse effect on us, it means to include effects upon business, financial and other conditions, results of operations and ability to make payments on the New Notes.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

For so long as any of the New Notes are “restricted securities” within the meaning of Rule 144A(a)(3) under the U.S. Securities Act, the Issuer will, during any period in which it is neither subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt from the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act under Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, provide to the holder or beneficial owner of such restricted securities or to any prospective purchaser of such restricted securities designated by such holder or beneficial owner, in each case upon the written request of such holder, beneficial owner or prospective purchaser, the information required to be provided by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the U.S. Securities Act.

The Issuer is not currently subject to the periodic reporting and other information requirements of the Exchange Act. However, pursuant to the Indenture and so long as the New Notes are outstanding, the Issuer will furnish periodic information to holders of the New Notes. See “*Description of the New Notes*”

SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in these listing particulars. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our securities. You should read carefully these entire listing particulars to understand our business, the nature and terms of the New Notes and the tax and other considerations that are important to your decision to invest in the New Notes, including the financial statements and related notes to those financial statements and the risks and uncertainties discussed under the captions “Risk Factors,” “Selected Consolidated Financial and Operating Data,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and “Business.” In these listing particulars, references to the “company,” the “group,” “we,” “us” and “our,” and all similar references, are to Virgin Media and all of its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

Our Business

We are a subsidiary of Liberty Global that provides video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the U.K. and Ireland. We are one of the U.K.’s and Ireland’s largest providers of residential video, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services in terms of the number of customers. We believe our advanced, deep-fiber cable access network enables us to offer faster and higher quality broadband services than our digital subscriber line, or DSL, competitors. As a result, we provide our customers with a leading next-generation broadband service and one of the most advanced interactive television services available in the U.K. and Irish markets. As of September 30, 2016, we provided cable broadband services to approximately 5.7 million residential customers and approximately 14.0 million RGUs. We have the highest triple play penetration and we believe an industry leading monthly subscription revenue earned per average customer in the U.K. We provide mobile services to our customers using third-party networks through mobile virtual network operator, or MVNO, arrangements. As of September 30, 2016, we provided mobile telephony services to approximately 3.0 million mobile telephony customers.

We generated revenue of £3,579.6 million and segment operating cash flow, or Segment OCF, of £1,583.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. For our definition of Segment OCF and a reconciliation to operating income, see “*Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Other Financial Measures*” and “*Summary Financial and Operating Data—Virgin Media Summary Operating Data*” in these listing particulars.

For further information regarding our business and the services we provide to our customers see “*Business*” in these listing particulars.

The Issuer is a public limited company organized under the laws of England and Wales. Our group’s principal offices are located at Media House, Bartley Wood Business Park, Bartley Way, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 9UP, United Kingdom.

Our Strategy

Our long-term strategy is to increase our revenue and Segment OCF by growing our subscriber base and average total revenue per customer by offering innovative multimedia entertainment bundles and information and communication services. We believe that our quadruple play offering of video, high speed broadband access and fixed-line and mobile telephony will continue to prove attractive to existing and potential customers. We also intend to attract new customers away from our competitors based on our service quality, strong brand loyalty and continued product differentiation, which we are able to offer through the higher speeds of our internet service and advanced video platform. We believe that these factors, combined with increased brand awareness, will benefit our financial performance in future periods. In addition, we continue to examine and pursue opportunities to improve the efficiency of our business and make strategic investments, including our Network Extension program, that will drive future revenue and Segment OCF growth. For more information regarding the Network Extension, see “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview*”.

Recent Developments

Q1 2017 Financing Transactions

VM Credit Facilities

On February 2, 2017, VMIH entered into an additional facility accession deed (the “**Facility J Accession Deed**”) to establish a new J facility term loan under the VM Credit Facility. Pursuant to the Facility J Accession Deed, certain lenders agreed to provide a new term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of £865,000,000 (the “**VM Facility J**”), issued at par. The final maturity date of VM Facility J is January 31, 2026 and it bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 3.50% per annum subject to a LIBOR floor of 0.00%.

The net proceeds from VM Facility J will be used to prepay in full VM Facility E under the VM Credit Facility (the “**February 2017 Refinancing**”), and Facility E will be cancelled as part of the February 2017 Refinancing. See “*Capitalization*” and “*Description of Other Debt—The VM Credit Facility*”.

January 2017 Notes Offering

On February 1, 2017, the Issuer issued the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes (the “**January 2017 Notes Offering**”). The net proceeds of the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes were used to fund the 2021 Notes Redemption.

The drawing of Facility J, the February 2017 Refinancing, the January 2017 Notes Offering and the 2021 Notes Redemption are referred to herein collectively as the “**Q1 2017 Financing Transactions**”.

Q4 2016 Financing Transactions

VM Credit Facilities

On December 16, 2016, VMIH entered into an additional facility accession deed (the “**Facility I Accession Deed**”) to establish a new I facility term loan under the VM Credit Facility. Pursuant to the Facility I Accession Deed, certain lenders agreed to provide a new term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$3,400,000,000 (the “**VM Facility I**”), issued at 99.75% of par. The final maturity date of VM Facility I is January 31, 2025 and it bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum subject to a LIBOR floor of 0.00%.

The net proceeds from VM Facility I were used to (a) prepay in full VM Facility D under the VM Credit Facility; (b) prepay in full VM Facility F under the VM Credit Facility; (c) redeem in full the April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes; and (d) redeem in part the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes (collectively, the “**December 2016 Refinancing**”). See “*Capitalization*”, “*Description of Other Debt—The VM Credit Facility*” and “*Description of Other Debt—Existing Senior Secured Notes*”.

On December 16, 2016, the €75,000,000 (£64.9 million equivalent) principal amount outstanding under VM Facility G and the €25,000,000 (£21.6 million equivalent) principal amount outstanding under VM Facility H were repaid in full, and VM Facility G and VM Facility H were each cancelled.

VM Convertible Notes Redemption

The remaining aggregate principal amount outstanding under the VM Convertible Notes was exchanged or redeemed, as applicable, on or prior to the maturity date of November 15, 2016 (the “**VM Convertible Notes Redemption**”).

The Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions

On October 27, 2016, VM Receivables Financing PLC, an orphan UK securitisation company not owned by the Virgin Media Group (the “**Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer**”), established a notes issuance program pursuant to which the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer may, from time to time, issue one or more series of notes to fund the purchase (by way of equitable assignment) of certain handset loan receivables (the “**Handset Loan Receivables**”) from Virgin Media Mobile Finance Limited, a subsidiary of Virgin Media Inc. that is

outside the Senior Secured Notes Restricted Group (in its capacity as originator, the “**Securitisation Originator**”), to the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer (the “**Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions**”). The Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions create a variable interest in respect of the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer for which the Virgin Media Group is the primary beneficiary. As such, the Virgin Media Group is required to consolidate the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer in its consolidated financial statements.

The Handset Loan Receivables comprise the Securitisation Originator’s rights under loans it advanced to customers of Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited to fund the purchase of mobile handsets. Pursuant to the Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions, the maximum aggregate commitment amount available to be issued is £125.0 million and, as of December 31, 2016, the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer had issued senior variable funding notes with an aggregate principal amount of £94.0 million (the “**Handset Loan Securitisation Notes**”).

The RFN Transactions

On October 6, 2016 (the “**RFN Issue Date**”), Virgin Media Receivables Financing Notes I Designated Activity Company, an Irish special purpose vehicle not owned by the Virgin Media Group (the “**RFN Issuer**”), issued its £350.0 million 5.50% receivables financing notes due 2024 (the “**Receivables Financing Notes**”). The proceeds from the issuance of the Receivables Financing Notes were used (i) to purchase, through an online platform administered by ING Bank. N.V., eligible accounts receivable owing by VMIH, Virgin Media Limited, Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited or Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited (collectively, the “**VM Receivables Obligor**s”) to certain vendors and the payment obligations from the VM Receivables Obligor in respect of those accounts receivable (collectively, the “**VM Accounts Receivable**”) and (ii) to fund new revolving credit facilities and a term loan facility (collectively, the “**New VM Facilities**”) to VMIH under an unsecured facilities agreement (the “**New VM Facilities Agreement**”) entered into on the RFN Issue Date between, among others, VMIH as borrower, Virgin Media Limited, Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited and Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited as guarantors (the “**New VM Facilities Guarantors**”), and the RFN Issuer as lender. The proceeds advanced to VMIH from the RFN Issuer under the New VM Facilities may be used for general corporate and working capital purposes of the Virgin Media Group. The issuance of the Receivables Financing Notes, the funding of the New VM Facilities under the New VM Facilities Agreement, and in each case, the use of proceeds thereunder, are collectively, the “**RFN Transactions**”. See “*Description of Other Debt—New VM Facilities Agreement*”.

The drawing of VM Facility I, the December 2016 Refinancing, the repayment in full of VM Facility G and VM Facility H, the VM Convertible Notes Redemption, the Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions and the RFN Transactions are referred to herein collectively as the “**Q4 2016 Financing Transactions**”.

Acquisition of UTV Ireland

On November 30, 2016, we acquired UTV Ireland, a commercial broadcaster based in Dublin for an initial purchase price of €12.2 million. UTV will be integrated with our existing broadcasting business, TV3, and the combined business will operate from TV3’s existing base in Ballymount, Dublin. The purchase price was funded through existing liquidity.

Acquisition of Arqiva WiFi

On November 1, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Arqiva WiFi from Arqiva Group for a purchase price of £25.0 million. Arqiva WiFi operates 31,000 WiFi hotspots across major U.K. airports, hotel rooms, restaurants and motorway service stations. The purchase price was funded through existing liquidity.

Other Transactions

We continually evaluate different financing alternatives and may decide to enter into new credit facilities, access the debt capital markets, incur other indebtedness or enter into liability management transactions from time to time, including following the launch of this Exchange Offer and prior to, or within a short time period following, the Exchange Date (the “**Potential Financing Transactions**”). The cash proceeds, if any, of any Potential Financing Transactions may be used to refinance indebtedness or for general corporate purposes. The incurrence of indebtedness under any such Potential Financing Transactions would be incurred in compliance with the applicable covenants under the VM Credit Facility, the indentures governing the Existing Notes and the New VM Facilities Agreement. After giving effect to any such incurrence in compliance with the applicable covenants, including in connection with permitted refinancing debt, permitted acquisition debt or other

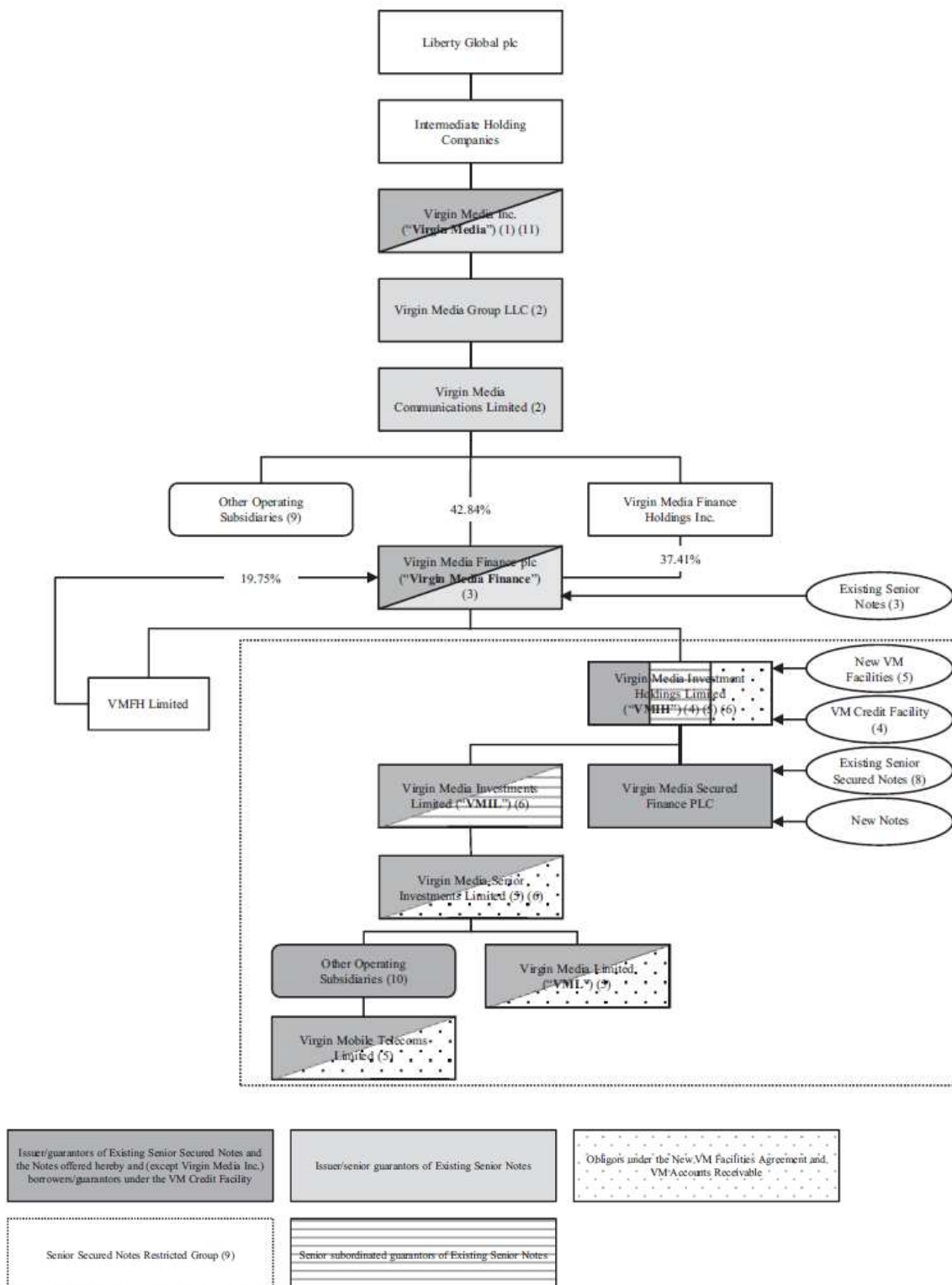
exceptions to the restriction on our ability to incur indebtedness, the ratio of as adjusted total covenant senior net debt to annualized EBITDA and the ratio of as adjusted total covenant net debt to annualized EBITDA could increase above the ratio of as adjusted total covenant senior net debt to annualized EBITDA and the ratio of as adjusted total covenant net debt to annualized EBITDA, respectively, as of September 30, 2016 (each as shown under the heading “*Summary Financial and Operating Data—Certain As Adjusted Covenant Information*”), and such increase could be material. Any Potential Financing Transaction will be made at Virgin Media’s election or the election of its relevant subsidiaries, and if any indebtedness incurred thereunder is in the form of securities, such securities may be offered and sold pursuant to, and on the terms described in, a separate offering memorandum or liability management documentation. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness, Taxes and Other Financial Matters—We may incur additional indebtedness prior to, or within a short time period following, the Exchange Date which indebtedness could increase our leverage and may have terms that are more or less favorable than the terms of the New Notes and our other existing indebtedness*”.

Virgin Media Preliminary Fiscal 2016 Results

On February 16, 2017, Virgin Media announced selected preliminary unaudited fiscal results for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the “**Supplement**”) a copy of which is attached as Annex A to these listing particulars and which forms a part of these listing particulars. The information contained in the Supplement is preliminary and has not been reviewed by Virgin Media’s independent auditors, and is subject to change prior to Virgin Media issuing its audited fiscal results for the year ended December 31, 2016.

CORPORATE AND FINANCING STRUCTURE CHART

The following chart sets forth certain aspects of our corporate and financing structure after giving effect to the Exchange Offer, the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions. Please refer to “Description of Other Debt” and “Description of the New Notes” for more information. This is a condensed chart and does not show all of our operating and holding companies.



(1) Virgin Media has provided a full and unconditional unsecured guarantee of the New Notes on a senior basis, as it provides for the Existing Notes, which is effectively subordinated to any future secured indebtedness of Virgin Media to the extent of the value of

the assets securing such secured indebtedness. Virgin Media has no significant assets of its own other than investments in its subsidiaries. Virgin Media is not subject to the restrictive covenants under the Indenture.

- (2) Virgin Media Communications and Virgin Media Group LLC provide a senior guarantee of the Existing Senior Notes.
- (3) The Existing Senior Notes issued by Virgin Media Finance plc comprise (i) \$500.0 million (£385.5 million equivalent) aggregate original principal amount of 5.25% senior notes due 2022 (with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$95.0 million (£73.2 million equivalent) as of September 30, 2016), (ii) \$900.0 million (£693.9 million equivalent) aggregate original principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due 2022 (with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$118.7 million (£91.5 million equivalent) as of September 30, 2016), (iii) £400.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.125% senior notes due 2022 (with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of £44.1 million as of September 30, 2016), (iv) \$530.0 million (£408.6 million equivalent) aggregate principal amount of 6.375% senior notes due 2023, (v) £250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.00% senior notes due 2023, (vi) \$500.0 million (£385.5 million equivalent) aggregate principal amount of 6% senior notes due 2024, (vii) £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% senior notes due 2024, (viii) \$400.0 million (£308.4 million equivalent) aggregate principal amount of 5.75% senior notes due 2025 and (ix) €460.0 million (£398.2 million equivalent) aggregate principal amount of 4.5% senior notes due 2025. See “*Description of Other Debt—Existing Senior Notes*”.
- (4) VMIH is a borrower under the VM Credit Facility. The VM Credit Facility has the benefit of a full and unconditional senior secured guarantee from Virgin Media Finance as well as guarantees from and first priority pledges of the shares and assets of certain of the operating subsidiaries of Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited. See “*Description of Other Debt—The VM Credit Facility*”.
- (5) On October 6, 2016 (the “**RFN Issue Date**”), Virgin Media Receivables Financing Notes I Designated Activity Company, an Irish special purpose vehicle not owned by the Virgin Media Group (the “**RFN Issuer**”), issued its £350.0 million 5.50% receivables financing notes due 2024 (the “**Receivables Financing Notes**”). The proceeds from the issuance of the Receivables Financing Notes were used (i) to purchase, through an online platform administered by ING Bank N.V., eligible accounts receivable owing by VMIH, Virgin Media Limited, Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited or Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited (collectively, the “**VM Receivables Obligors**”) to certain vendors and the payment obligations from the VM Receivables Obligors in respect of those accounts receivable (collectively, the “**VM Accounts Receivable**”) and (ii) to fund new revolving credit facilities and a term loan facility (collectively, the “**New VM Facilities**”) to VMIH under an unsecured facilities agreement (the “**New VM Facilities Agreement**”) entered into on the RFN Issue Date between, among others, VMIH as borrower, Virgin Media Limited, Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited and Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited as guarantors (the “**New VM Facilities Guarantors**”), and the RFN Issuer as lender. The proceeds advanced to VMIH from the RFN Issuer under the New VM Facilities may be used for general corporate and working capital purposes of the Virgin Media Group. The issuance of the Receivables Financing Notes, the funding of the New VM Facilities under the New VM Facilities Agreement, and in each case, the use of proceeds thereunder, are collectively, the “**RFN Transactions**”. See “*Description of Other Debt—New VM Facilities Agreement*”.
- (6) During the third quarter of 2016, Virgin Media completed certain internal reorganizations, including the transfer of all assets of VMIL to Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited, which acceded to the VM Credit Facility and the Existing Senior Secured Notes as a Guarantor. VMIH and VMIL have guaranteed the Notes on a senior basis as described under “—*Summary of the Notes—Guarantees*” and “—*Summary of the Notes—Ranking of the Guarantees*”. VMIH and VMIL provide a senior subordinated guarantee of the Existing Senior Notes.
- (7) The aggregate principal amount of the New Notes issued on the Exchange Date equalled £521,278,000. The New Notes are general senior obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is not subordinated to the New Notes (including the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the VM Credit Facility) and senior in right of payment to any existing and future subordinated obligations of the Issuer. The New Notes are guaranteed by the Guarantors as described under “—*Summary of the New Notes—Guarantees*” and “—*Summary of the New Notes—Ranking of the Guarantees*” and have the benefit of security as described under “—*Summary of the New Notes—Security*”.
- (8) Assuming that the entire outstanding aggregate principal amount of Original Sterling Notes (£628.4 million) was exchanged pursuant to the Exchange Offer and was retired and cancelled on the Exchange Date, the Existing Senior Secured Notes issued by Virgin Media Secured Finance plc comprise (i) \$500.0 million (£385.5 million equivalent) aggregate original principal amount of Original Dollar Notes (with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$447.9 million (£345.3 million equivalent) as of September 30, 2016), (ii) \$425.0 million (£327.7 million equivalent) aggregate principal amount of 5.50% senior secured notes due 2025, (iii) £430.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.50% senior secured notes due 2025 (with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of £387.0 million as of September 30, 2016), (iv) £400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% senior secured notes due 2029, (v) £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.125% senior secured notes due 2025, (vi) £525.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior secured notes due 2027, (vii) \$1,000.0 million (£771.0 million equivalent) aggregate principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due 2026, (viii) \$750.0 million (£578.2 million equivalent) aggregate principal amount of 5.50% senior secured notes due 2026 and (ix) £675 million aggregate principal amount of 5.0% senior secured notes due 2027. See “*Description of Other Debt—Existing Senior Secured Notes*”. The entities which are borrowers/guarantors under the VM Credit Facility, together with Virgin Media, are the Issuer/Guarantors of the Existing Senior Secured Notes. The Issuer and the Guarantors under the Existing Senior Secured Notes represent more than 80% of the consolidated total assets as of September 30, 2016 and more than 70% of the consolidated revenue of the Virgin Media Group for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.
- (9) Other operating subsidiaries of Virgin Media Communications Limited include Ntl Glasgow and ntl Kirklees, which are included within the Senior Secured Notes Restricted Group for purposes of the Indenture.
- (10) Certain of the other operating subsidiaries of Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited are or will be guarantors of the VM Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the New Notes, to the extent required under the terms thereof. See

“Description of Other Debt—The VM Credit Facility”, “Description of Other Debt—Existing Senior Secured Notes” and “Description of the New Notes”.

- (11) A subsidiary of Virgin Media, Virgin Media Mobile Finance Limited (which is outside of the Senior Secured Notes Restricted Group), is party to the Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions as the Securitisation Originator and the servicer in connection with the assigned Handset Loan Receivables. As part of the Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions, the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer (an English securitisation company not owned by the Virgin Media Group) has issued senior variable funding notes with an aggregate principal amount as of December 31, 2016 of £94.0 million. The transactions entered into by the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer create a variable interest for which the Virgin Media Group is the primary beneficiary. As such, the Virgin Media Group is required to consolidate the Handset Loan Securitisation Issuer in its consolidated financial statements. See *“Summary—Recent Developments—Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions”*.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

The tables below set out summary financial and operating data of Virgin Media for the indicated periods. The historical consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations data have been derived from the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars. The comparability of Virgin Media's consolidated operating results is affected by the June 7, 2013 LG/VM Transaction, pursuant to which (i) Virgin Media became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global as a result of a series of mergers and (ii) Liberty Global became the publicly-held parent company of the successors by merger of Old Virgin Media and LGI.

The September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The following information should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results that may be expected for any future period.

As a result of Liberty Global's push-down of its investment basis in Virgin Media arising from the LG/VM Transaction, a new basis of accounting was created on June 7, 2013. In the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and elsewhere herein, the results of operations and cash flows of Old Virgin Media for the periods ended on or prior to June 7, 2013 are referred to as "Predecessor" consolidated financial information and the results of operations and cash flows of Virgin Media for periods beginning on or after June 8, 2013 and the financial position of Virgin Media as of June 7, 2013 and subsequent balance sheet dates are referred to herein as "Successor" consolidated financial information.

In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior year period, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects (i) the pro forma statement of operations that gives effect to the VM Ireland Acquisition as of January 1, 2013 and (ii) the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The pro forma amounts related to VM Ireland are derived from historical financial statements of VM Ireland for the relevant period. The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the financial position and results of operations that would have occurred if these transactions had occurred on such dates. The combination of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

	Nine months ended September 30,		For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013 pro forma
	in millions				
Virgin Media Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue	£ 3,579.6	£ 3,428.8	£ 4,618.4	£ 4,496.9	£ 4,416.2
Operating costs and expenses:					
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	1,544.4	1,470.4	1,975.3	1,956.1	2,039.7
Selling, general and administrative (including share-based compensation).....	471.8	456.7	609.3	609.3	650.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	82.4	63.0	87.6	36.6	27.9
Depreciation and amortization	1,207.8	1,164.0	1,557.8	1,608.1	1,400.6
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	19.7	8.0	10.9	12.7	88.4
	<u>3,326.1</u>	<u>3,162.1</u>	<u>4,240.9</u>	<u>4,222.8</u>	<u>4,206.9</u>
Operating income	<u>253.5</u>	<u>266.7</u>	<u>377.5</u>	<u>274.1</u>	<u>209.3</u>
Non-operating income (expense):					
Interest expense:					
Third-party	(425.0)	(379.3)	(510.5)	(457.1)	(420.3)
Related-party	(3.5)	(5.6)	(5.7)	(52.0)	(61.4)
Interest income—related-party	208.0	181.6	246.5	229.7	107.0
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net.....	425.0	130.0	253.1	48.6	(151.6)
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(665.9)	(151.4)	(271.8)	(152.0)	140.7
Realized and unrealized gains due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net.....	10.5	—	—	—	—
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net.....	—	(29.4)	(29.4)	20.1	0.5
Other income (expense), net.....	1.8	(0.5)	(0.4)	1.4	0.8

	(449.1)	(254.6)	(318.2)	(361.3)	(384.3)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(195.6)	12.1	59.3	(87.2)	(175.0)
Income tax expense	(53.2)	(0.3)	(201.2)	(21.4)	(215.6)
Net earnings (loss).....	(248.8)	11.8	(141.9)	(108.6)	(390.6)
Net loss (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interest	3.1	4.9	5.5	(0.6)	(0.1)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (245.7)	£ 16.7	£ (136.4)	£ (109.2)	£ (390.7)

	September 30,		December 31,		
	2016		2015 (a)	2014 (a)	
	in millions				
Virgin Media Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	£	20.9	£	20.2	£ 36.6
Total assets	£	20,785.3	£	19,398.2	£ 19,334.2
Total current liabilities (excluding current portion of debt and capital lease obligations).....	£	1,663.9	£	1,582.7	£ 1,517.8
Total debt and capital lease obligations	£	11,508.7	£	10,175.3	£ 9,030.9
Total liabilities	£	13,586.3	£	11,938.8	£ 10,900.2
Total owners' equity.....	£	7,199.0	£	7,459.4	£ 8,434.0

- (a) Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation, including the reclassification of deferred financing costs from other long-term assets to long-term debt and capital lease obligations.

The below consolidated cash flow data presents the historical cash flows of Virgin Media's operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. As such, the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 excludes the cash flows of VM Ireland.

	Nine months ended		For the year ended		
	September 30,		December 31,		
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013 (a)
	in millions				
Virgin Media Consolidated Cash Flow Data:					
Cash provided by operating activities.....	£	1,270.5	£	1,273.3	£ 1,231.5
Cash used by investing activities.....	£	(1,339.8)	£	(1,842.3)	£ (3,111.8)
Cash provided (used) by financing activities.....	£	66.7	£	661.4	£ 1,913.0

- (a) In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior-year period, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The combination of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

	As of and for the	As of and for the
	nine-months ended	year ended
	September 30,	December 31,
	2016	2015
Virgin Media Summary Statistical and Operating Data (b):		
Footprint		
Homes passed.....	13,996,600	13,742,800
Two-way homes passed.....	13,931,700	13,663,300
Subscribers (RGUs)		
Basic Video.....	28,700	32,100
Enhanced Video	4,007,000	4,038,200
Total Video.....	4,035,700	4,070,300
Internet	5,231,700	5,066,100
Telephony	4,761,000	4,668,600
Total RGUs	14,028,400	13,805,000
Customer Bundling		
Single-Play	16.6%	16.7%
Double-Play	21.1%	19.7%
Triple-Play	62.3%	63.6%
Fixed-mobile Convergence	19.2%	19.4%
Customer Relationships		
Customer relationships.....	5,707,600	5,590,400
RGUs per customer relationship.....	2.46	2.47
ARPU—Cable Subscription Revenue		
Monthly ARPU per customer relationship	£ 49.50	£ 48.81
Mobile Subscribers		

Postpaid.....		2,381,900		2,268,200
Prepaid		660,100		755,800
		<u>3,042,000</u>		<u>3,024,000</u>
Total mobile subscribers.....				
ARPU—Mobile Subscription Revenue				
Monthly ARPU per customer relationship:				
Excluding interconnect revenue	£	11.70	£	12.8
Including interconnect revenue.....	£	13.35	£	14.6

(b) For information concerning how Virgin Media defines and calculates its operating statistics, see “Business—Introduction”.

	Nine months ended September 30,		For the year ended December 31,							
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013					
	in millions, except percentages									
	pro forma									
Virgin Media Summary Operating Data:										
Revenue	£	3,579.6	£	3,428.8	£	4,618.4	£	4,496.9	£	4,416.2
Segment OCF (c)	£	1,583.7	£	1,530.9	£	2,069.3	£	1,965.3	£	1,833.8
Segment OCF margin		44.2%		44.6%		44.8%		43.7%		41.5%
Property and equipment additions	£	849.1	£	727.0	£	999.0	£	915.3	£	893.3
Property and equipment additions as a % of revenue		23.7%		21.2%		21.6%		20.4%		20.2%

(c) Segment OCF is the primary measure used by our chief operating decision maker and management to evaluate the operating performance of our businesses. Segment OCF is also a key factor that is used by our internal decision makers to (i) determine how to allocate resources and (ii) evaluate the effectiveness of our management for purposes of annual and other incentive compensation plans. As we use the term, Segment OCF is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, related-party fees and allocations, provisions and provision releases related to significant litigation and impairment, restructuring and other operating items. Other operating items include (a) gains and losses on the disposition of long-lived assets, (b) third-party costs directly associated with successful and unsuccessful acquisitions and dispositions, including legal, advisory and due diligence fees, as applicable, and (c) other acquisition-related items, such as gains and losses on the settlement of contingent consideration. Our internal decision makers believe operating cash flow is a meaningful measure because it represents a transparent view of our recurring operating performance that is unaffected by our capital structure and allows management to (1) readily view operating trends, (2) perform analytical comparisons and benchmarking between entities and (3) identify strategies to improve operating performance in the different countries in which we operate. We believe our operating cash flow measure is useful to investors because it is one of the bases for comparing our performance with the performance of other companies in the same or similar industries, although our measure may not be directly comparable to similar measures used by other public companies. Segment OCF should be viewed as a measure of operating performance that is a supplement to, and not a substitute for, operating income, net earnings or loss, cash flow from operating activities and other U.S. GAAP measures of income or cash flows. A reconciliation of Segment OCF to operating income is as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,		For the year ended December 31,							
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013					
	in millions									
	pro forma									
Segment OCF.....	£	1,583.7	£	1,530.9	£	2,069.3	£	1,965.3	£	1,833.8
Share-based compensation		(20.3)		(29.2)		(35.5)		(33.8)		(107.6)
Related-party fees and allocations, net		(82.4)		(63.0)		(87.6)		(36.6)		(27.9)
Depreciation and amortization		(1,207.8)		(1,164.0)		(1,557.8)		(1,608.1)		(1,400.6)
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net		(19.7)		(8.0)		(10.9)		(12.7)		(88.4)
Operating income	£	253.5	£	266.7	£	377.5	£	274.1	£	209.3

	As of and for the six-month period ended September 30, 2016	
	in millions, except ratios	
Certain As Adjusted Covenant Information:		
Annualized EBITDA (1)	£	2,095.4
As adjusted total covenant senior net debt (2)	£	7,863.4
As adjusted total covenant net debt (2)	£	9,919.7
Ratio of as adjusted total covenant senior net debt to annualized EBITDA (1)(2)		3.75x
Ratio of as adjusted total covenant net debt to annualized EBITDA (1)(2)		4.73x

- (1) Annualized EBITDA is calculated by multiplying “Consolidated EBITDA” (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*” section included in these listing particulars) for the six months ended September 30, 2016 (£1,047.7 million) by two. The definition of “Consolidated EBITDA” differs from the definition of “Consolidated EBITDA” and “EBITDA” under certain of the indentures governing the Existing Notes, the VM Credit Facility and the New VM Facilities Agreement.

- (2) As adjusted covenant senior net debt and as adjusted covenant total net debt are calculated in accordance with the “Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio”(as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*” section included in these listing particulars) and are adjusted to reflect (i) the issuance of VM Facility I under the VM Credit Facility and completion of the December 2016 Refinancing, (ii) the repayment in full of VM Facility G and VM Facility H, (iii) the drawings under the New VM Facilities in connection with the RFN Transactions, (iv) the issuance of the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes and the application of the proceeds thereof (including the 2021 Notes Redemption), (v) the drawing under VM Facility J under the VM Credit Facility and completion of the February 2017 Refinancing and (vi) the completion of the Exchange Offer, assuming that an aggregate principal amount of £628.4 million Original Sterling Notes, representing the entire outstanding aggregate principal amount of Original Sterling Notes, were exchanged pursuant to the Exchange Offer, and were retired and cancelled on the Exchange Date. As adjusted covenant senior net debt and as adjusted covenant total net debt presented here differ from the calculation of “Indebtedness” under the “Consolidated Leverage Ratio” and “Leverage Ratio”, as applicable, under certain of the indentures governing the Existing Notes and certain equivalent definitions and ratios in the VM Credit Facility and the New VM Facilities Agreement. The amounts shown, which, if applicable, take into account currency swaps but do not include premiums or discounts, differ from the debt figures that are reported under “*Capitalization*” and “*Selected Consolidated Financial and Operating Data*” in these listing particulars. After giving effect to any incurrence of indebtedness in connection with any Potential Financing Transaction in compliance with the applicable covenants, including in connection with permitted refinancing debt, permitted acquisition debt or other exceptions to the restriction on our ability to incur indebtedness, the ratio of as adjusted total covenant senior net debt to annualized EBITDA and the ratio of as adjusted total covenant net debt to annualized EBITDA could increase above the ratio of as adjusted total covenant senior net debt to annualized EBITDA and the ratio of as adjusted total covenant net debt to annualized EBITDA, respectively, as of September 30, 2016 (each as shown above). See “*Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness, Taxes and Other Financial Matters—We may incur additional indebtedness prior to, or within a short time period following, the Exchange Date, which indebtedness could increase our leverage and may have terms that are more or less favorable than the terms of the New Notes and our other existing indebtedness*”.

SUMMARY OF THE NEW NOTES

The summary below describes the principal terms of the New Notes. It may not contain all the information that is important to you. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The “*Description of the New Notes*” section of these listing particulars contains a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the New Notes, including the definitions of certain terms used in this summary.

Issuer	Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC (the “ Issuer ” or “ Virgin Media Secured Finance ”).
New Notes Offered	£521,278,000 aggregate principal amount of Fixed-Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (the “ New Notes ”).
Exchange Date	The Issuer issued the New Notes on March 21, 2017.
Issue Price	100% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, from the Exchange Date.
Interest Rate	
Prior to January 15, 2021	6.00%
On and after January 15, 2021	11.00%
Interest Payment Dates	Semi-annually in arrears on each January 15 and July 15, commencing July 15, 2017. Interest will accrue from the Exchange Date.
Maturity Date	January 15, 2025.
Denominations	The New Notes have been issued in minimum denominations of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof.
Ranking of the New Notes	The New Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• are general senior obligations of the Issuer;• rank pari passu in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is not subordinated to the New Notes (including the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the VM Credit Facility);• rank senior in right of payment to any existing and future subordinated obligations of the Issuer;• are guaranteed by the Guarantors as described below under “—<i>Guarantees</i>”;• have the benefit of security as described below under “—<i>Security</i>”; and• are effectively subordinated to any existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is secured by liens senior to the liens securing the New Notes, or secured by property and assets that do not secure the New Notes, to the extent of the value of the property and assets securing such indebtedness.
Guarantees	The New Notes are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media, Virgin Media Finance, VMIH (together, the “ Parent Guarantors ”), VMIL, Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited and the other subsidiaries of VMIH listed

in Schedule I of these listing particulars (together, the “**Subsidiary Guarantors**”, and together with the Parent Guarantors, the “**Guarantors**”, and such guarantees, the “**Guarantees**”). See “*Schedule I—List of Guarantors*”. The Guarantees granted by the Guarantors are subject to contractual and legal limitations, and may be released in certain circumstances as described under “*Description of the New Notes—Ranking of the New Notes, Note Guarantees and Security*”.

Ranking of the Guarantees

Each Guarantee is the general senior obligation of the relevant Guarantor and:

- ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness of such Guarantor that is not subordinated to such Guarantor’s Guarantee (including, if such Guarantee is given by the Issuer, *pari passu* to the obligations of Virgin Media Finance under the Existing Senior Notes);
- ranks senior in right of payment to any existing and future subordinated obligations of such Guarantor (and if such Guarantee is given by a subsidiary of Virgin Media Finance (such subsidiaries being VMIH and VMIL as the date hereof), senior to the senior subordinated guarantee given by such Guarantor in favor of the Existing Senior Notes);
- has the benefit of security as described below under “—*Security*”;
- is effectively subordinated to any existing and future Indebtedness of such Guarantor that is secured by liens senior to the liens securing such Guarantor’s Guarantee or secured by property and assets that do not secure such Guarantor’s Guarantee, to the extent of the value of the property and assets securing such indebtedness; and
- is effectively subordinated to any indebtedness of any subsidiary of VMIH that does not guarantee the New Notes.

Security

The New Notes and the Guarantees are secured by liens (the “**Collateral**”) on substantially all of the assets of VMIH, the Issuer and each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media), being the same assets as those on which liens have been granted in respect of the indebtedness under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the VM Credit Facility, subject to certain exceptions. The Collateral consists of (i) share pledges of all of the capital stock of the Issuer and, on and after the Asset Security Release Date (as defined below), of each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media and other than Excluded Assets) (the “**Stock Collateral**”) and (ii) a pledge of rights of the relevant creditors in relation to certain Subordinated Shareholder Loans (as defined herein) (the “**Receivables Collateral**”). In addition, the Collateral also consists of, initially, liens on substantially all of the assets of VMIH, the Issuer and each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media and other than Excluded Assets) (collectively, the “**Asset Collateral**”). Although the New Notes are initially secured by the Asset Collateral, the Asset Collateral will be automatically released at such time as all other liens on the Asset Collateral securing Indebtedness of VMIH and any Restricted Subsidiary are simultaneously released (the date of such release, the “**Asset Security Release Date**”). The Collateral may also be released in certain other circumstances. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the New Notes—There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the New Notes under which the security will be released, without your consent*”. The New Notes will share in any enforcement proceeds on a *pari passu* basis with the VM Credit Facility and

the Existing Senior Secured Notes.

Additional Amounts; Tax Redemption All payments in respect of the New Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for any taxes or other governmental charges, except to the extent required by law. If withholding or deduction is required by law, subject to certain exceptions, the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor will pay Additional Amounts (as defined in “*Description of the New Notes*”) so that the net amount you receive is no less than that which you would have received in the absence of such withholding or deduction. See “*Description of the New Notes—Withholding Taxes*”. The Issuer may redeem the New Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time, upon giving prior notice, if certain changes in tax law impose certain withholding taxes on amounts payable on the New Notes, and, as a result, the Issuer is required to pay Additional Amounts with respect to such withholding taxes. If the Issuer decides to exercise such redemption right, it must pay you a price equal to the principal amount of the New Notes plus interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to the date of redemption. See “*Description of the New Notes—Redemption for Taxation Reasons*”.

Optional Redemption The Issuer may redeem all or part of the New Notes on or after January 15, 2021 at the redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amounts) set forth below, and as further described under “*Description of the New Notes—Optional Redemption—Optional Redemption on or after January 15, 2021*”:

Year	Redemption Price
2021.....	105.000%
2022.....	102.500%
2023 and thereafter	100.000%

Prior to January 15, 2021, the Issuer may redeem all or part of the New Notes by paying a “make-whole” premium as described under “*Description of the New Notes—Optional Redemption—Optional Redemption prior to January 15, 2021*”.

Prior to January 15, 2021, the Issuer may on one or more occasions use the net proceeds of specified equity offerings to redeem up to 40% of the principal amount of the New Notes at the redemption price as set forth under “*Description of the New Notes—Optional Redemption—Optional Redemption upon Equity Offerings*”.

Change of Control If we experience a Change of Control (as defined in the Indenture), the Issuer will be required to offer to repurchase the New Notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the date of such repurchase. See “*Description of the New Notes—Certain Covenants—Change of Control*”.

Make-Whole Offer In the event that the Issuer elects to redeem all or a portion of the Original Sterling Notes at the “make-whole” premium in accordance with the Original Indenture at any time prior to January 15, 2020, the Issuer will be required to offer to repurchase an aggregate principal amount of the New Notes in the same proportion as the Called Original Sterling Notes Amount (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*”) bears to the aggregate principal amount of the Original Sterling Notes outstanding on the Exchange Date (after giving effect to any cancellation of the Original Sterling Notes on the Exchange Date), at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the New Notes plus the “make-whole” premium calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Original Indenture, plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the date of repurchase. See “*Description of the New Notes—Make-Whole Offer*”.

Certain Covenants

The Indenture partially limits, among other things, the ability of VMIH and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain preferred stock;
- pay dividends, redeem capital stock and make certain investments;
- make certain other restricted payments;
- create or permit to exist certain liens;
- impose restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments to us;
- transfer, lease or sell certain assets including subsidiary stock;
- merge or consolidate with other entities;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- impair the security interests for the benefit of the holders of the New Notes.

Each of these covenants is subject to a number of significant exceptions and qualifications. See “*Description of the New Notes—Certain Covenants*” and the related definitions.

Governing Law

The Securities are governed by the laws of the State of New York. The Security Documents are governed by the laws of the State of New York, England and Wales and Scotland, as applicable.

Trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch.

Paying Agent and Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch.

New Notes Registrar

The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A.

Security Trustee

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

Luxembourg Listing Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A.

Transfer Restrictions

We have not registered the Securities under the U.S. Securities Act or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The New Notes are subject to certain transfer restrictions and may only be offered or sold by you pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, or in transactions not covered by, the U.S. Securities Act. See “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

No Prior Market

The New Notes are new securities for which there is currently no market. Although the Dealer Manager has informed us that it intends to make a market in the New Notes, it is not obligated to do so, and may discontinue market-making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the New Notes will develop or be maintained.

Listing

The Issuer has made an application to list the New Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for admission of the New Notes to trading on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer may at its sole option at any time, without the consent of the holders of the New Notes or the Trustee, de-list the New Notes from any stock exchange for the purposes of moving the listing of such New Notes to the Official List of The Channel Islands Securities Exchange Authority Limited. See “*Description of the New Notes—Certain Covenants—Maintenance of Listing*”.

Use of Proceeds

The Issuer will not receive any cash proceeds in the Exchange Offer. See “*Use of Proceeds*”.

Certain Tax Considerations

For a discussion of certain material United Kingdom and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the New Notes, see “*—Certain United Kingdom Tax Considerations*” and “*—Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*” under “*Certain Tax Considerations*”.

Certain ERISA Considerations

The New Notes and/or any interest therein may, subject to certain restrictions described under “*Certain Employee Benefit Plan Considerations*”, be sold and transferred to ERISA Plans (as defined in these listing particulars). See “*Certain Employee Benefit Plan Considerations*”.

Risk Factors

Investing in the New Notes involves substantial risks. See “*Risk Factors*” for a description of certain risks that you should carefully consider before investing in the New Notes.

RISK FACTORS

Your decision to invest in the New Notes involves risks. Before investing in the New Notes, you should consider carefully the specific risk factors set forth below, as well as the other information contained in these listing particulars. Any of the risks described below could have a material adverse impact on our business, prospects, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition and could therefore have a negative effect on the trading price of the New Notes and our ability to pay all or part of the interest or principal on the New Notes. Although described below and elsewhere in this document are the risks considered to be the most material, there may be other unknown or unpredictable economic, business, competitive, regulatory or other factors that could have material adverse effects on our results of operations, financial condition, business or operations in the future. In addition, our past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of our future performance and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we now deem immaterial may also harm us and affect your investment.

These listing particulars also contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risks described below and elsewhere in these listing particulars.

Risks Relating to Our Industry and Our Business

We operate in highly competitive markets, and there is a risk that we will not be able to effectively compete with other service providers

The markets for cable television, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in which we operate are highly competitive and, in certain markets, we compete with established companies that hold positions of market power in these and/or closely related markets. We face competition from these companies, other established companies and potential new entrants. Technological advances may increase competition or alter the competitive dynamics of markets in which we operate. For example, we face increasing competition from video services provided by, or over the networks of, the incumbent telecommunications operator and other service providers. As the availability and speed of broadband internet increases, we also face competition from over-the-top (“OTT”) video content providers utilizing our or our competitors’ high-speed internet connections. In addition, continued consolidation within the media industry may permit more competitors to offer “triple-play” bundles of digital television, fixed-line telephony and broadband services, or “quad-play” bundles including mobile telephony services.

In order to compete effectively, we may be required to reduce the prices we charge for our services or increase the value of our services without being able to recoup associated costs. We may also need to pursue legal and regulatory actions. In addition, some of our competitors offer services that we are unable to offer. We expect the level and intensity of competition to continue to increase from both existing competitors and new market entrants as a result of changes in the regulatory framework of the industries in which we operate, advances in technology, the influx of new market entrants and strategic alliances and cooperative relationships among industry participants. Increased competition may lead to a decrease in our revenue, increased costs, increased customer churn or a reduction in the rate of customer acquisition, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The markets in which we compete are subject to rapid and significant changes in technology, and the effect of technological changes on our businesses cannot be predicted

Technology in the video, telecommunications and data services industries is changing rapidly, including advances in current technologies and the emergence of new technologies. For example, advances in current technologies, such as VoIP (over fixed and mobile technologies), 3D TV, Ultra HD/4K TV, mobile instant messaging, WiFi, Wi-Max, LTE, IPTV, or the emergence of new technologies, such as white space technologies (which use portions of the old analog television spectrum), or the availability to our competitors of 4G spectrum and technology, may result in our core offerings becoming less competitive or render our existing products and services obsolete. We may not be able to develop new products and services, or keep up with trends in the technology market, at the same rate as our competitors (or at all). The pace of change may be such that we fail to seize opportunities to become market disrupters or to adequately respond to market disrupters. A lack of market acceptance of new products and services which we may offer, or the development of significant

competitive products or services by others, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our property and equipment additions may not generate a positive return

The video, broadband internet and telephony businesses in which we operate are capital intensive. Significant additions to our property and equipment are required to add customers to our networks and to upgrade our broadband communications networks and customer premises equipment (“CPE”) to enhance our service offerings and improve the customer experience, including expenditures for equipment and labor costs. Significant competition, the introduction of new technologies, the expansion of existing technologies, such as fiber-to-the-home/-cabinet/-building/-node and advanced DSL technologies, or adverse regulatory developments could cause us to decide to undertake previously unplanned upgrades of our networks and CPE. In addition, no assurance can be given that any future upgrades or extensions of our network (including the Network Extension) will generate a positive return or that we will have adequate capital available to finance such future upgrades or extensions. If we are unable to, or elect not to, pay for costs associated with adding new customers, expanding or upgrading our networks or making our other planned or unplanned additions to our property and equipment, our growth could be limited and our competitive position could be harmed.

Adverse economic developments could reduce customer spending for our cable television, broadband, fixed-line telephony and mobile services and increase churn

Most of our revenue is derived from customers who could be impacted by adverse economic developments globally, in Europe, the U.K. and Ireland. Ongoing struggles in Europe related to sovereign debt issues, among other things, has contributed to a challenging economic environment. Accordingly, unfavorable economic conditions may impact a significant number of our customers and, as a result, it may be (i) more difficult for us to attract new customers, (ii) more likely that customers will downgrade or disconnect their services and (iii) more difficult for us to maintain ARPU at existing levels. The countries in which we operate may also seek new or increased revenue sources due to fiscal deficits. Such actions may further adversely affect our company. Accordingly, our ability to increase, or, in certain cases, maintain, our revenue, ARPUs, RGUs, operating cash flow, operating cash flow margins and liquidity could be materially adversely affected if the economic environment in Europe, the U.K. or Ireland remains uncertain or declines (including as a result of the United Kingdom’s recent vote to leave the European Union). We are currently unable to predict the extent of any of these potential adverse effects. For a description of the risks associated with the United Kingdom’s vote to leave the European Union, see “—*The U.K. referendum advising for the exit of the U.K. from the E.U. could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations*” below.

Our fixed-line telephony revenue is declining and unlikely to improve

Fixed-line telephony usage is in decline across the industry, with the rate of decline in lines used by businesses being nearly twice as high as that in the residential fixed-line telephony market. There is a risk that business and residential customers will migrate from using fixed-line telephony to using other forms of telephony, such as VoIP, or mobile. There is no assurance that our fixed-line customers will migrate to our mobile phones and they may eventually shift to other providers of mobile telephony services. Such a migration could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, revenue and financial condition.

A failure in our network and information systems, whether caused by a natural failure or a security breach, could significantly disrupt our operations

Certain network and information systems are critical to our business activities. Network and information systems may be affected by cyber security incidents that can result from deliberate attacks or system failures. These may include, but are not limited to computer hackings, computer viruses, worms or other destructive or disruptive software, or other malicious activities. Our network and information systems may also be the subject of power outages, fire, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war or other similar events. Theft of metals is particularly acute in the U.K. due to high prices for scrap metal, and our network is not immune to such thefts. Such events could result in a degradation of, or disruption to, our cable and non-cable services, and could prevent us from billing and collecting revenue due to us or could damage our equipment and data or could result in damage to our reputation. Disruption to services could result in excessive call volumes to call centers that may not be able to cope with such volume, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our reputation and brand. Our plans for recovery from, and resilience to, such challenges may not be sufficient. The

amount and scope of insurance we maintain against losses resulting from these events may not be sufficient to cover our losses or otherwise adequately compensate us for any disruptions to our business that may result.

Sustained or repeated failures of our own or third-party systems that interrupt our ability to provide services to our customers, prevent us from billing and collecting revenue, or that otherwise prevent us from meeting our obligations in a timely manner, could materially adversely affect our reputation and result in a loss of customers and revenue. These network and information systems-related events could also require significant expenditures to repair or replace damaged networks or information systems or to protect them from similar events in the future. Further, any security breaches, such as misappropriation, misuse, penetration by viruses, worms or other destructive or disruptive software, leakage, falsification or accidental release or loss of information maintained in our information technology systems and networks or those of our business partners (including customer, personnel and vendor data) could damage our reputation, result in legal and/or regulatory action against us, and require us to expend significant capital and other resources to remedy any such security breach. As a result of the increasing awareness concerning the importance of safeguarding personal information, the potential misuse of such information and legislation that has been adopted or is being considered regarding the protection, privacy and security of personal information, the liability associated with information-related risks is increasing, particularly for businesses like ours that handle a large amount of personal customer data. The occurrence of any such network or information system-related events or security breaches could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Unauthorized access to our network resulting in piracy could result in a loss of revenue

We rely on the integrity of our technology to ensure that our services are provided only to identifiable paying customers. Increasingly sophisticated means of illicit piracy of television, broadband and telephony services are continually being developed in response to evolving technologies. Furthermore, billing and revenue generation for our pay television services rely on the proper functioning of our encryption systems. While we continue to invest in measures to manage unauthorized access to our networks, any such unauthorized access to our cable television service could result in a loss of revenue, and any failure to respond to security breaches could raise concerns under our agreements with content providers, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We depend on third-party suppliers and licensors to supply necessary equipment, software and certain services required for our businesses

We rely on third-party vendors for the equipment, software and services that we require in order to provide services to our customers. Our suppliers often conduct business worldwide and their ability to meet our needs is subject to various risks, including political and economic instability, natural calamities, interruptions in transportation systems, terrorism and labour issues. As a result, we may not be able to obtain the equipment, software and services required for our businesses on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms. Any shortfall in customer premises equipment could lead to delays in connecting customers to our services and, accordingly, could adversely impact our ability to maintain or increase our RGUs, revenue and cash flows. Also, if demand exceeds the suppliers' and licensors' capacity or if they experience financial difficulties, the ability of our businesses to provide some services may be materially adversely affected, which in turn could affect our businesses' ability to attract and retain customers. Although we actively monitor the creditworthiness of our key third-party suppliers and licensors, the financial failure of a key third-party supplier or licensor could disrupt our operations and have an adverse impact on our revenue and cash flows. We rely upon intellectual property that is owned or licensed by us to use various technologies, conduct our operations and sell our products and services. Legal challenges could be made against our use of our or our licensed intellectual property rights (such as trademarks, patents and trade secrets) and we may be required to enter into licensing arrangements on unfavorable terms, incur monetary damages or be enjoined from use of the intellectual property rights in question.

Our consumer mobile services rely on the radio access networks of third-party wireless network providers to carry our mobile communications traffic

Our services to mobile customers rely on the use of MVNO arrangements in which we utilize the radio access networks of third-party wireless network providers to carry our mobile communications traffic. If any of our MVNO arrangements are terminated, or if the respective third-party wireless network provider fails to provide the services required under an MVNO arrangement, or if a third-party wireless network provider fails to deploy and maintain its network, and we are unable to find a replacement network operator on a timely and

commercial basis or at all, we could be prevented from continuing the mobile services relying on such MVNO arrangement. Additionally, as our MVNO arrangements come to term, we may not be able to renegotiate renewal or replacement MVNO arrangements on the same or more favorable terms.

The “Virgin” brand is not under our control and the activities of Virgin Group and other licensees could have a material adverse effect on the goodwill of customers towards us as a licensee

The “Virgin” brand is integral to our corporate identity. We are reliant on the general goodwill of consumers towards the Virgin brand. Consequently, adverse publicity in relation to Virgin Group or its principals, particularly Sir Richard Branson who is closely associated with the brand, or in relation to another licensee of the

“Virgin” name and logo (particularly in the U.K.) could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and results of operations. In addition, the licenses from Virgin Enterprises Limited can be terminated in certain circumstances. For example, Virgin Enterprises Limited can terminate the licenses, after providing Virgin Media with an opportunity to cure, (i) if Virgin Media or any of its affiliates commits persistent and material breaches or a flagrant and material breach of the licenses, (ii) if Virgin Enterprises Limited has reasonable grounds to believe that the use (or lack of use) of the licensed trademarks by Virgin Media has been or is likely to result in a long-term and material diminution in the value of the “Virgin” brand, or (iii) if a third party who is not (or one of whose directors is not) a “fit and proper person,” such as a legally disqualified director or a bankrupt entity, acquires “control” of Liberty Global. Such a termination could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We depend almost exclusively on our relationships with third-party programming providers and broadcasters for programming content, and a failure to acquire a wide selection of popular programming on acceptable terms could adversely affect our business

We enter into agreements for the provision of television programs and channels distributed via our entertainment service with program providers, such as public and commercial broadcasters, or providers of pay or on-demand television. We have historically obtained a significant amount of our premium programming and some of our basic programming and pay per view sporting events from Sky plc (“**Sky**”). Sky is also one of our main competitors in the television services business. Sky is a leading supplier of programming to pay television platforms in the U.K. and is the exclusive supplier of some programming, including its Sky Sports channels and Sky Movies channels, which are the most popular premium subscription sports and film channels available in the U.K.

In 2010, the U.K. Office of Communications (“**Ofcom**”) imposed new license conditions on Sky that provided for a “wholesale must offer” (“**WMO**”) obligation that regulated (or set a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory requirement for) the price and terms of supply of certain of Sky’s Sports Channels. On December 19, 2014, Ofcom launched a consultation to review the WMO remedy and consider whether it remained an appropriate remedy. On November 19, 2015, Ofcom issued its final statement concluding that the WMO was no longer appropriate and removed the WMO obligation from Sky. On January 19, 2016, BT Group plc (“**BT**”) lodged an appeal to the Competition Appeals Tribunal (“**CAT**”) against Ofcom’s decision of November 19, 2015. On February 18, 2016, Sky was given permission to intervene in BT’s appeal with a hearing held between October 3 and October 14, 2016. On December 21, 2016, the CAT dismissed BT’s appeal on all grounds. BT may choose to appeal the CAT’s decision to the Court of Appeal. The removal of the WMO requirement may have a material adverse effect on our business if Sky considers itself unconstrained in the supply and pricing of its programming following the expiry of our current carriage agreements.

In August 2013, BT launched its own premium BT Sport channels, providing a range of sports content including football (soccer) from the English Premier League and, from the 2015/2016 football (soccer) season, exclusive rights to the UEFA Champions League and the UEFA Europa League. The BT Sport channels are available on our digital cable network, however, the cost to obtain such channels was a significant driver of our increased programming costs for 2014, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue carriage of such channels at a reasonable cost after the current contract ends in 2018.

Other significant programming suppliers include the British Broadcasting Corporation, ITV plc, Channel 4, UKTV, Viacom Inc. (including Five), Discovery Communications Inc., Disney, NBC Universal and Turner, a division of Time Warner Inc. Our dependence on these and other suppliers for television programming could have a material adverse effect on our ability to provide attractive programming at a reasonable cost. Any

loss of programs could negatively affect the quality and variety of the programming delivered to our customers. In addition, there is the risk that suppliers will become exclusive providers to other platforms, including Sky, which reduces our ability to offer the same or similar content to our customers. All of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business and increase customer churn.

We do not insure the underground portion of our cable network and various pavement-based electronics associated with our cable network

Our cable network is one of our key assets. However, we do not insure the underground portion of our cable network or various pavement-based electronics associated with our cable network. Almost all our cable network is constructed underground. As a result, any catastrophe that affects our underground cable network or our pavement-based electronics could prevent us from providing services to our customers and result in substantial uninsured losses that would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We are subject to significant regulation, and changes in U.K. and EU laws, regulations, governmental policy affecting the conduct of our business, or other risks relating to claims, may have a material adverse effect on our ability to set prices, enter new markets or control our costs

Our principal business activities are regulated and supervised by Ofcom and the Competition and Markets Authority (“CMA”), among other regulators. Regulatory change is an ongoing process in the communications sector at both the U.K. and EU level. Changes in laws, regulations or governmental policy affecting our activities and those of our competitors could significantly influence how we operate our business and introduce new products and services. For example, regulatory changes relating to our activities and those of our competitors, such as changes relating to third party access to infrastructure, the costs of interconnection with other networks, our relationships with third-party programming providers and broadcasters, the prices of competing products and services, or any change in policy allowing more favorable conditions for other operators, could adversely affect our ability to set prices, enter new markets or control our costs. In particular, following the transposition of recent amendments to European directives into U.K. law, Ofcom may attempt to use the non-significant market power access provisions to require us to make available access to our ducts. In addition, Ofcom may look to impose regulation on the cable network, which is currently unregulated. Ofcom is in the process of considering if and how new rules on switching of service might be extended to providers other than those operating over the BT network. Such regulation would allow customers to switch with greater ease to another provider without informing the existing provider.

In July 2013, the U.K. government published a white paper reviewing U.K. Communications legislation. This included a plan to review the balance of payments between public service broadcasters and pay-TV providers, including us, which could lead to changes in the law governing payments for the rights to retransmit public service programming. A resulting consultation seeking evidence on the balance of payments between television platforms and public service broadcasters was published in March 2015. That consultation closed in May 2015, with the government publishing its conclusions on July 5, 2016 that there should continue to be no net payments between all platform operators and the public service broadcasters (with the government stating that it may seek to legislate to achieve that outcome, if necessary). Legislative changes are expected in the first half of 2017. Any amendments requiring us to pay fees for such content would increase our operating costs and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to introduce new products and services may also be affected if we cannot predict how existing or future laws, regulations or policies would apply to such products or services. In addition, our business and the industry in which we operate are subject to investigation by regulators and claims brought by private parties, which could lead to enforcement actions, fines and penalties or the assertion of private litigation claims and damages. Any such action could harm our reputation and result in increased costs to the business. With respect to private litigation, we are subject to an ongoing lawsuit in state court in New Jersey entitled *Musashi, L.L.C. and W.R. Huff Asset Management Co., L.L.C. v. Virgin Media Inc.* The plaintiffs in that case assert various claims that we believe to be baseless and without merit, including, among others, a purported indemnification claim for losses (including lost profits and lost business opportunity) and expenses that such plaintiffs claim to have incurred in connection with disputes, regulatory proceedings and client terminations relating to the plaintiffs’ decision not to share with its clients fees received by plaintiffs in 2004 for services allegedly performed for the Company or its predecessors. While the Company believes the case is wholly without merit, a trial in such matter is scheduled for April 3, 2017. We cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings including what, if any, impact a final determination in such proceedings would have on our financial condition or liquidity.

We are also subject to accreditation requirements with respect to certain of our B2B products and services provided to public sector organizations in the U.K. We have security accreditations across a range of B2B products and services for public sector organizations in the U.K., which are granted subject to periodic reviews of our policies and procedures by U.K. governmental entities. If we were to fail to maintain an accreditation or to obtain a new one when required, it could impact our ability to provide certain offerings to the public sector.

The U.K. referendum advising for the exit of the U.K. from the E.U. could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations

On June 23, 2016, the U.K. held a referendum in which voters approved, on an advisory basis, an exit from the E.U. commonly referred to as “Brexit.” The terms of any withdrawal are subject to a negotiation period that could last at least two years after the British government formally initiates a withdrawal process pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on Europe. The British government has indicated that it plans to trigger Article 50 and commence negotiations to determine the terms of the U.K.’s withdrawal from the E.U. by the end of March 2017. On February 1, 2017 the U.K. House of Commons voted to advance the bill that would give the British government the authority to invoke Article 50, although the bill faces further scrutiny in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. A withdrawal could, among other outcomes, disrupt the free movement of goods, services, people and capital between the U.K. and the E.U., undermine bilateral cooperation in key geographic areas and significantly disrupt trade between the U.K. and the E.U. or other nations (including the U.S.) as the U.K. pursues independent trade relations. The initial impact of the announcement of Brexit caused significant volatility in global stock markets, including in the prices of Liberty Global’s shares, as well as significant currency fluctuations that resulted in the strengthening of the U.S. dollar (our reporting currency) against foreign currencies in which we conduct business, namely the British pound sterling and the euro.

The potential impacts, if any, of the uncertainty relating to Brexit or the resulting terms of the withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. on customer behavior, economic conditions, interest rates, currency exchange rates, availability of capital or other matters are unclear. Examples of the impact Brexit could have on our business, financial condition or results of operations include:

- changes in foreign currency exchange rates and disruptions in the capital markets;
- legal uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the U.K. determines which E.U. laws and directives to replace or replicate, or where previously implemented by enactment of U.K. laws or regulations, to retain, amend or repeal;
- uncertainty as to the terms of the U.K.’s withdrawal from, and future relationship with, the E.U. in terms of the impact on the free movement of our services, capital and employees;
- global economic uncertainty, which may cause our customers to reevaluate what they are willing to spend on our products and services; and
- various geopolitical forces may impact the global economy and our business, including, for example, other E.U. member states proposing referendums to, or electing to, exit the E.U.

Any of these effects of Brexit, and others that we cannot anticipate, could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Euro and Euro zone risk

The deterioration of the sovereign debt of several countries, together with the risk of contagion to other, more stable, countries, has raised a number of uncertainties regarding the stability and overall standing of the European Economic and Monetary Union and may result in changes to the composition of the Euro zone.

As a result of the credit crisis in Europe, the European Commission created the European Financial Stability Facility (the “EFSF”) and the European Financial Stability Mechanism (the “EFSM”) to provide funding to Euro zone countries in financial difficulties that seek such support. In March 2011, the European Council agreed on the need for Euro zone countries to establish a permanent stability mechanism, the European Stability Mechanism (the “ESM”), to assume the role of the EFSF and the EFSM in providing external financial assistance to Euro zone countries from July 1, 2013 onward.

Despite these measures, concerns persist regarding the growing risk that other Euro zone countries could be subject to an increase in borrowing costs and could face an economic crisis similar to that of Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, together with the risk that some countries, such as the United Kingdom (following its referendum on June 23, 2016) could leave the European Union and/or the Euro zone (either voluntarily or involuntarily), and that the impact of these events on Europe and the global financial system could be severe which could have a negative impact on Virgin Media and the Collateral. For a description of the risks associated with the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union, see "*The U.K. referendum advising for the exit of the U.K. from the E.U. could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations*" above.

Furthermore, concerns that the Euro zone sovereign debt crisis could worsen may lead to the reintroduction of national currencies in one or more Euro zone countries or, in more extreme circumstances, the possible dissolution of the Euro entirely. The departure or risk of departure from the Euro by one or more Euro zone countries and/or the abandonment of the Euro as a currency could have major negative effects on the Issuer, the Collateral (including the risks of currency losses arising out of redenomination and related haircuts on any affected areas), Virgin Media and the New Notes. Should the Euro dissolve entirely, the legal and contractual consequences for holders of Euro-denominated obligations would be determined by laws in effect at such time. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could adversely affect the value of the New Notes. It is difficult to predict the final outcome of the Euro zone crisis. Investors should carefully consider how changes to the Euro zone may affect their investment in the New Notes.

Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness, Taxes and Other Financial Matters

We have substantial indebtedness that may have a material adverse effect on our available cash flow, our ability to obtain additional financing if necessary in the future, our flexibility in reacting to competitive and technological changes and our operations

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness. As of September 30, 2016, on an as adjusted basis after giving effect to the Exchange Offer (assuming that an aggregate principal amount of £628.4 million Original Sterling Notes were exchanged pursuant to the Exchange Offer, and were retired and cancelled on the Exchange Date), the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions, the carrying amount of our total consolidated third-party debt and capital lease obligations was £11.5 billion.

Our ability to pay principal and interest on or to refinance the outstanding indebtedness depends upon our operating performance, which will be affected by, among other things, general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. Moreover, we may not be able to refinance or redeem such debt on commercially reasonable terms, on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

The level of our indebtedness could have important consequences, including the following:

- a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations will have to be dedicated to the payment of interest and principal on existing indebtedness, thereby reducing the funds available for other purposes;
- our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, product development, acquisitions or general corporate purposes may be impaired;
- our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business, the competitive environment and the industry in which we operate, and to technological and other changes may be limited;
- we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage as compared to our competitors that are not as highly leveraged;
- our substantial degree of leverage could make us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in general economic conditions or adverse developments in our business; and
- we are exposed to risks inherent in interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Any of these or other consequences or events could have a material adverse effect on our ability to satisfy our debt obligations, which could adversely affect our business and operations.

We may incur additional indebtedness prior to, or within a short time period following, the Exchange Date, which indebtedness could increase our leverage and may have terms that are more or less favorable than the terms of the New Notes and our other existing indebtedness

We or our subsidiaries may incur substantial additional debt, including in connection with a refinancing of our existing debt, to fund any future acquisition or for general corporate purposes. In connection with our financial strategy, we continually evaluate different financing alternatives, and we may decide to enter into new credit facilities, access the debt capital markets, incur other indebtedness or enter into liability management transactions from time to time, including following the consummation of this Exchange Offer and prior to, or within a short time period following, the Exchange Date. Any such offering or incurrence of debt will be made at our election or the election of our relevant subsidiaries, and if such debt is in the form of securities, would be offered and sold pursuant to, and on the terms described in, a separate offering memorandum or liability management documentation. The interest rate with respect to any such additional debt will be set at the time of the pricing or incurrence of such debt and may be less than or greater than the interest rate applicable to the New Notes and our other existing debt, including, in the case of a refinancing, the debt that is being refinanced, which would have a corresponding effect on our cash interest expense on a pro forma basis. In addition, the maturity date of any such additional debt will be set at the time of pricing or incurrence of such debt and may be earlier or later than the maturity date of the New Notes and our other existing debt. The other terms of such additional debt would be as agreed with the relevant lenders or holders thereof and could be more or less favorable than the terms of the New Notes or our other existing indebtedness. There can be no assurance that we or our subsidiaries will elect to raise any such additional debt or that any effort to raise such debt will be successful, and there can be no assurance as to the timing of such offering or incurrence, the amount or terms of any such additional debt. If we incur new debt in addition to our current debt, the related risks that we now face, even in a refinancing transaction, as described above and elsewhere in these “*Risk Factors*”, could intensify.

We may not be able to fund our debt service obligations in the future

We have significant principal payments that could require a partial or comprehensive refinancing of our VM Credit Facility and other debt instruments. Certain tranches of our VM Credit Facility have a term of five to seven years. In addition, certain series of our Existing Senior Secured Notes and Existing Senior Notes mature between 2021 and 2029. See “*Description of Other Debt*” and note 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our ability to implement such a refinancing successfully would be significantly dependent on stable debt capital markets. In addition, we may not achieve or sustain sufficient cash flow in the future for the payment of principal or interest on our indebtedness when due. Consequently, we may be forced to raise cash or reduce expenses by doing one or more of the following:

- raising additional debt;
- restructuring or refinancing our indebtedness prior to maturity, and/or on unfavorable terms;
- selling or disposing of some of our assets, possibly on unfavorable terms;
- issuing equity or equity-related instruments that will dilute the equity ownership interest of existing stockholders; or
- foregoing business opportunities, including the introduction of new products and services, acquisitions and joint ventures.

We cannot be sure that any of, or a combination of, the above actions would be sufficient to fund our debt service obligations, particularly in times of turbulent capital markets.

The covenants under our debt agreements place certain limitations on our ability to finance future operations and how we manage our business

The agreements that govern our indebtedness contain financial maintenance tests and restrictive covenants that restrict our ability to incur additional debt and limit the discretion of our management over various business matters. For example, the financial maintenance tests include leverage ratios, and the restrictive covenants impact our ability to:

- pay dividends or make other distributions, or redeem or repurchase equity interests or subordinated obligations;
- make investments;
- sell assets, including the capital stock of subsidiaries;
- enter into certain sale and leaseback transactions and certain vendor financing arrangements;
- create liens;
- enter into agreements that restrict some of our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends, transfer assets or make related-party loans;
- merge or consolidate or transfer all or substantially all of our assets; and
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates.

These limitations are subject to significant exceptions and qualifications, including the ability to pay dividends, make investments or to make significant prepayments of shareholder debt. However, these covenants could limit our ability to finance our future operations and capital needs and our ability to pursue business opportunities and activities that may be in our interest. In addition, our ability to comply with the provisions of our debt instruments may be affected by events beyond our control.

If we breach any of these covenants, or are unable to comply with the required financial ratios, we may be in default under our debt instruments. A significant portion of our indebtedness may then become immediately due and payable, and we may not have sufficient assets to repay amounts due thereunder. In addition, any default under these facilities could lead to an event of default and acceleration under other debt instruments that contain cross default or cross acceleration provisions, including the indentures governing the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Existing Senior Notes.

These restrictions could also materially adversely affect our ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to engage in other business activities that may be in our best interests. We may also incur other indebtedness in the future that may contain financial or other covenants more restrictive than those applicable under our current indebtedness.

The Issuer is a finance company and some of the Guarantors are holding companies or finance companies and are dependent upon cash flow from group subsidiaries to meet their obligations

The Issuer is a finance company and some of the Guarantors are holding companies, or finance companies, with no independent operations or significant assets other than investments in their subsidiaries. Each of these companies depends upon the receipt of sufficient funds from its subsidiaries or other members of the Virgin Media Group to meet its obligations.

The terms of our VM Credit Facility and other indebtedness limit the payment of dividends, loan repayments and other distributions to or from these companies under certain circumstances. Various agreements governing our debt may restrict and, in some cases, may also prohibit the ability of these subsidiaries to move cash within their restricted group. Applicable tax laws may also subject such payments to further taxation.

Applicable law may also limit the amounts that some of our subsidiaries will be permitted to pay as dividends or distributions on their equity interests or as loans, or even prevent such payments.

We are subject to currency and interest rate risks

We are subject to currency exchange rate risks because substantially all of our revenues and operating expenses are paid in pounds sterling, but we pay interest and principal obligations with respect to portions of our indebtedness in U.S. dollars and euros. To the extent that the pound sterling declines in value against the U.S. dollar and the euro (including as a result of the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union, as discussed below), the effective cost of servicing our U.S. dollar and euro-denominated debt will be higher. Changes in the exchange rate result in foreign currency gains or losses.

We are also subject to interest rate risks as we have certain interest determined on a variable basis, either through unhedged variable rate debt or derivative hedging contracts. We also incur costs in U.S. dollars and euros in the ordinary course of our business, including for customer premises equipment and network maintenance services. Any deterioration in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar or the euro could cause an increase in the effective cost of purchases made in these currencies as only part of these exposures are hedged.

As a result of the June 23, 2016 referendum by British voters to exit the European Union, global markets and foreign currencies have been adversely impacted. In particular, the value of the pound sterling has sharply declined as compared to the U.S. dollar, the euro, and other currencies. This volatility in foreign currencies is expected to continue as the United Kingdom negotiates and executes its exit from the European Union but it is uncertain over what time period this will occur. A significantly weaker pound sterling compared to the U.S. dollar could, in addition to the consequences discussed above, have a significant negative effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. For a description of the risks associated with the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union, see "*Risks Relating to Our Industry and Our Business—The U.K. referendum advising for the exit of the U.K. from the E.U. could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations*" above.

We are subject to tax in more than one tax jurisdiction and our structure poses various tax risks

We are subject to taxation in multiple jurisdictions, in particular the U.S., the U.K. and Ireland. Our effective tax rate and tax liability will be affected by a number of factors in addition to our operating results, including the amount of taxable income in particular jurisdictions, the tax rates in those jurisdictions, tax treaties between jurisdictions, the manner in which and extent to which we transfer funds to and repatriate funds from our subsidiaries, accounting standards and changes in accounting standards, and future changes in the law. We may incur losses in one jurisdiction that cannot be offset against income earned in a different jurisdiction and so we may pay income taxes in one jurisdiction for a particular period even though on an overall basis we incur a net loss for that period.

Although substantially all of our revenue and operating income is generated outside the U.S., the majority of our subsidiaries remain subject to potential current U.S. income tax on their income as they are owned through U.S. corporations. Our worldwide effective tax rate is reduced under a provision in U.S. tax law that defers the imposition of U.S. tax on certain foreign active income until that income is repatriated to the U.S. for a majority of our subsidiaries. Any repatriation of assets through our U.S. ownership currently held by these jurisdictions or recognition of income that fails to meet the U.S. tax requirements related to deferral of U.S. income tax may result in a higher effective tax rate for our company. This includes what is typically referred to as "Subpart F Income," which generally includes, but is not limited to, such items as interest, dividends, royalties, gains from the disposition of certain property, certain currency exchange gains in excess of currency exchange losses, and certain related party sales and services income. While the company may mitigate this increase in its effective tax rate through claiming a foreign tax credit against its U.S. federal income taxes or potentially have foreign or U.S. taxes reduced under applicable income tax treaties, we are subject to various limitations on claiming foreign tax credits or we may lack treaty protections that will potentially limit any reduction of the increased effective tax rate.

We may have exposure to additional tax liabilities

We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes in multiple jurisdictions, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, mainly in the U.K., U.S. and Ireland. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We are subject to audit by tax authorities in all jurisdictions in which we

operate. Although we believe that our tax estimates are reasonable, (i) there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our historical income tax provisions, expense amounts for non-income based taxes and accruals and (ii) any material differences could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations in the period or periods for which determination is made.

On March 19, 2014, the U.K. government announced a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts, such as those that we offer to our fixed-line telephony customers. This change, which took effect on May 1, 2014, impacted our company and some of our competitors. As a result of this legislation, our revenue was £14.4 million lower during 2015 as compared to 2014. The U.K. tax authority issued a decision in the fourth quarter of 2015 challenging our application of the prompt payment discount rules prior to the May 1, 2014 change in legislation. We have appealed this decision. As part of the appeal process, we were required to make aggregate payments of £67.0 million, which included the challenged amount of £63.7 million and related interest of £3.3 million. The aggregate amount paid does not include penalties, which could be significant in the unlikely event that penalties were to be assessed. This matter will likely be subject to court proceedings that could delay the ultimate resolution for an extended period of time.

We have been notified by the Valuation Office Agency of a fourfold increase in the rateable value of our network and other assets in the U.K. that is scheduled to become effective on April 1, 2017. This increase will affect the amount we pay for network infrastructure charges as the annual amount payable to the U.K. government is calculated by applying a percentage multiplier to the rateable value of assets. This proposed change, together with a similar proposed change in Ireland, would result in significant increases in our network infrastructure charges. We estimate that the aggregate amount of these increases will be approximately £30.0 million during 2017 and will build to a maximum aggregate increase of up to £120.0 million in 2021. We believe that the proposed increases are excessive, and we will challenge the underlying methodology and assumptions.

Adverse changes in our financial outlook may result in negative or unexpected tax consequences which could adversely affect our net income

Future adverse changes in the underlying profitability and financial outlook of our operations could cause us to establish a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets, which could materially and adversely affect our consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations. A change in this valuation allowance will not result in any change to the amount of cash payments we make to the tax authorities.

Strategic transactions present many risks, and we may not realize the financial and strategic goals that were contemplated at the time of any transaction

From time to time we have made acquisitions, dispositions and have entered into other strategic transactions, such as the LG/VM Transaction and the VM Ireland Acquisition. In connection with such transactions, we may incur unanticipated expenses, fail to realize anticipated benefits and synergies, have difficulty integrating the combined businesses, disrupt relationships with current and new employees, customers and suppliers, incur significant indebtedness, or experience delays or fail to proceed with announced transactions. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our business and/or our reputation.

Risks Relating to Our Management, Principal Shareholder and Related Parties

The loss of certain key personnel could harm our business

We have experienced employees at both the corporate and operational levels who possess substantial knowledge of our business and operations. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in retaining the services of these employees or that we would be successful in hiring and training suitable replacements without undue costs or delays. As a result, the loss of any of these key employees could cause significant disruptions in our business operations, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

The interests of Liberty Global, our indirect parent company, may conflict with our interests

Liberty Global is our parent, indirectly owning all of the voting interests in us. When business opportunities, or risks and risk allocation arise, the interests of Liberty Global (or other Liberty Global controlled entities) may be different from, or in conflict with, our interests on a stand-alone basis. Because we

are indirectly controlled by the parent entity, Liberty Global may allocate certain or all of its risks to us and there can be no assurance that Liberty Global will permit us to pursue certain business opportunities.

Risks Relating to the New Notes

The value of the Collateral securing our senior secured indebtedness, including the New Notes, may not be sufficient to satisfy our obligations under the New Notes

No appraisal of the value of the security securing the New Notes has been made in connection with the issuance of the New Notes, and the fair market value of the Collateral is subject to fluctuations based on factors that include, among others, general economic conditions and similar factors. The amount to be received upon a sale of the Collateral would be dependent on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the actual fair market value of the Collateral at such time, the timing and the manner of the sale and the availability of buyers. By its nature, portions of the Collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. In the event of a foreclosure, liquidation, bankruptcy or similar proceeding, the security may not be sold in a timely or orderly manner. The proceeds from any sale or liquidation of the security will generally be used to repay all senior secured indebtedness, including the outstanding amounts under our VM Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured New Notes and the New Notes on a pro rata basis, and may not be sufficient to pay our obligations under the New Notes.

The Collateral securing the New Notes is subject to casualty risks

Some of the Collateral securing the New Notes is either uninsurable or not economically insurable, in whole or in part. Consequently, we may not be fully compensated by insurance proceeds for any losses we may suffer. If there is a complete or partial loss of any of the pledged security, our insurance proceeds may not be sufficient to satisfy the secured obligations, including our VM Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the New Notes.

The New Notes are secured over substantially the same assets that secure our VM Credit Facility and the Existing Senior Secured Notes and will share in any enforcement proceeds on a pari passu basis

The rights of holders of the New Notes with respect to the security are subject to our Group Intercreditor Deed. Under the Group Intercreditor Deed, any enforcement actions that may be taken with respect to the security will be controlled by the Security Trustee. The Security Trustee is required to take enforcement action upon receiving instructions from an instructing group of holders of a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all our liabilities that qualify as senior liabilities under our Group Intercreditor Deed which includes any Existing Senior Secured Notes that remain outstanding, the New Notes and borrowings under the VM Credit Facility. As a result, in the event of a default, we anticipate that actions relating to enforcement of the security may not be controlled by holders of the New Notes.

Our VM Credit Facility, the indentures for our Existing Senior Secured Notes, and the Indenture that governs the New Notes permit us to issue additional series of notes or other indebtedness that will also share in the Collateral. Accordingly, if we issue additional senior secured indebtedness in the future which, taken together with any Existing Senior Secured Notes and the outstanding borrowings under the VM Credit Facility, represents a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all our liabilities that qualify as senior liabilities under our Group Intercreditor Deed, the holders of such other senior secured indebtedness may acquire the right to direct the security trustee to take enforcement action ahead of the holders of the New Notes.

Holders of the New Notes and Guarantees will share all security equally and ratably with the lenders under our VM Credit Facility, our Existing Senior Secured Notes and certain additional secured indebtedness we will be permitted by the Indenture to incur in the future. If there is a default, the value of that security may not be sufficient to repay the holders of the New Notes and the lenders under such indebtedness

The New Notes and the Guarantees (other than the Guarantee provided by Virgin Media) are secured equally and ratably with the lenders under our VM Credit Facility, our Existing Senior Secured Notes and additional secured indebtedness permitted by the Indenture to be incurred in the future, subject to compliance with covenants in our outstanding debt agreements. The Indenture permits the incurrence of additional secured indebtedness, including any additional notes, which would share the security equally and ratably with the New

Notes. As a result, if there is a default, the remaining security may not be sufficient to repay the holders of the New Notes and the lenders under any such additional secured indebtedness.

There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the New Notes under which the security will be released, without your consent

The security for the benefit of the New Notes may be released under various circumstances, including upon a sale or other disposal permitted by the terms of the Indenture, upon a release of such security under our VM Credit Facility, upon any release in connection with an Enforcement Sale (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*”) by the Security Trustee pursuant to the terms of our Group Intercreditor Deed acting at the direction of the relevant instructing party thereunder or, in the case of Collateral owned by a Guarantor, when such Guarantor is released from its Guarantee in accordance with the Indenture. The Collateral includes Liens on substantially all of the assets of the VMIH, the Issuer and each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media and other than Excluded Assets) (collectively, the “**Asset Collateral**”). The Asset Collateral will, however, be automatically released without the need for any consent from holders of the New Notes at such time as any other Lien on the Asset Collateral that secures any other indebtedness of VMIH or any other Restricted Subsidiary (as defined in “*Description of the New Notes*”) is simultaneously released. The Indenture also permits amendments to any Security Documents or the provisions of the Indenture dealing with Security Documents, which are, taken as a whole, materially adverse to the holders of the New Notes or otherwise release of all or substantially all of the Collateral with the consent of at least 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the New Notes. In addition, in connection with any additional secured indebtedness that can be incurred, the security may be released and retaken which may lead to renewed hardening periods in various jurisdictions and may limit your recovery in an enforcement proceeding.

Your rights in the security may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect certain security interests in the future

Applicable law requires that certain property and rights acquired after the grant of a general security interest can only be perfected at the time such property and rights are acquired and identified. The Trustee or the Security Trustee will not monitor, or we may not inform the Trustee or the Security Trustee of, the future acquisition of property and rights that constitute security, and necessary action may not be taken to properly perfect such after-acquired security interest. The Trustee for the New Notes has no obligation to monitor the acquisition of additional property or rights that constitute security or the perfection of any security interest in favor of the Guarantees of the New Notes against third parties. Such failure may result in the loss of the security interest therein or the priority of the security interest in favor of the New Notes against third parties.

Certain assets are excluded from the security

Certain assets are excluded from the security for the benefit of the New Notes, including:

- any security for purchase money indebtedness or capitalized lease obligations;
- any assets secured pursuant to certain liens permitted under the Indenture;
- interests in certain excluded subsidiaries, non-recourse special purpose vehicles and joint ventures; and
- any assets that are expressly excluded from the collateral securing our VM Credit Facility or any other indebtedness ranking pari passu with the New Notes and our VM Credit Facility which is outstanding from time to time.

If an event of default occurs and the New Notes are accelerated, the New Notes will rank equally with all of our other unsubordinated and unsecured indebtedness and other liabilities with respect to such excluded assets. As a result, if the value of the security granted in respect of the New Notes and the Guarantees is less than the value of the claims of the holders of the New Notes, no assurance can be provided that the holders of the New Notes would receive any substantial recovery from the excluded assets.

There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the New Notes under which the Guarantees will be released automatically, without your consent

Each Guarantee by a Subsidiary Guarantor will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged, and each Subsidiary Guarantor and its obligations under such Guarantee, the Indenture and the Group

Intercreditor Deed and the High Yield Intercreditor Deed (collectively, the “**Intercreditor Deeds**”) will be released and discharged in certain circumstances including, without limitation, certain sales, exchanges, transfers or dispositions of such Guarantor (resulting in such Guarantor no longer being a Restricted Subsidiary) or all or substantially all of the assets of such Guarantor, or the release or discharge of the Guarantee given by that Subsidiary Guarantor under the VM Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured New Notes, the New Notes and other secured indebtedness that ranks pari passu with the New Notes and the Guarantees. In addition, a Guarantee may be released in connection with a Post-Closing Reorganization (as defined in the “*Description of the New Notes*”) or, in the case of a Guarantee by a Parent Guarantor, if such Parent Guarantor ceases to be a parent of Virgin Media Communications. See “*Description of the New Notes—Guarantees—Releases*”. Furthermore, any Guarantee may be released with the consent of at least 75% in aggregate principal amount of the respective New Notes. As a result of these and other provisions in the Guarantees, you may not be able to recover any amounts from the Guarantors under the Guarantees in the event of a default on the New Notes and certain of the Guarantees may be released without any recovery being available.

The New Notes are structurally subordinated to the liabilities of non-Guarantor subsidiaries

Some, but not all, of our subsidiaries will guarantee the New Notes. In addition, the Indenture, subject to certain limitations, permits these non-Guarantors to incur additional indebtedness, which may also be secured, and does not contain any limitation on the amount of other liabilities, such as trade payables, that may be incurred by these subsidiaries. Consequently, creditors of such additional indebtedness are entitled to payments of their claims from the assets of such non-Guarantors before these assets are made available for distribution to any Guarantor. Moreover, in the event that any of the non-Guarantors becomes insolvent, liquidates or otherwise reorganizes, the creditors of the Guarantors (including the holders of the New Notes) will have no right to proceed against such subsidiary’s assets and creditors of such non-Guarantors will generally be entitled to payment in full from the sale or other disposal of the assets of such subsidiary before any Guarantor will be entitled to receive any distributions from such subsidiary. As such, the New Notes and each Guarantee are each structurally subordinated to the creditors (including trade creditors) and preference shareholders (if any) of our non-Guarantor subsidiaries.

Insolvency laws and other limitations on the Guarantees may adversely affect their validity and enforceability

The Issuer, certain of the Guarantors, and certain of the Restricted Subsidiaries are incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. Accordingly, insolvency proceedings with respect to any of those entities would be likely to proceed under, and be governed by, English insolvency law. Further, several Guarantors are incorporated under Scottish law. Insolvency proceedings with respect to such Scottish Guarantors could be required to proceed under the laws of the jurisdiction in which its “centre of main interests,” as defined in the relevant European Union regulation, is situated at the time insolvency proceedings are commenced. Although there is a rebuttable presumption that the “centre of main interests” will be in the jurisdiction of incorporation, this presumption is not conclusive. In addition, English or Scottish insolvency law may not be as favorable to investors as the laws of the United States or other jurisdictions with which investors are familiar. In addition, several Guarantors are incorporated under Colorado or Delaware law.

Although laws differ among jurisdictions, in general, applicable insolvency laws in such jurisdictions and limitations on the enforceability of judgments obtained in New York courts would limit the enforceability of judgments against the Issuer and the Guarantors. The following discussion of insolvency law, although an overview, describes generally applicable terms and principles, which are defined under the relevant jurisdictions’ insolvency statutes.

In an insolvency proceeding, it is possible that creditors of the Guarantors or appointed insolvency administrator may challenge the Guarantees, and intercompany obligations generally, as fraudulent transfers or conveyances or on other grounds. If so, such laws may permit a court, if it makes certain findings, to:

- avoid or invalidate all or a portion of a Guarantor’s obligations under its Guarantee provided by such Guarantor;
- direct that holders of the New Notes return any amounts paid under a Guarantee to the relevant Guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of the Guarantor’s creditors; and
- take other action that is detrimental to holders of the New Notes.

We cannot assure you which standard a court would apply in determining whether a Guarantor was “insolvent” as of the date the Guarantees were issued or that, regardless of the method of valuation, a court would not determine that a Guarantor was insolvent on that date, or that a court would not determine, regardless of whether or not a Guarantor was insolvent on the date its Guarantee was issued, that payments to holders of the New Notes constituted fraudulent transfers on other grounds.

Furthermore, under English insolvency law, some of our subsidiaries’ debts may be entitled to priority, including amounts owed in respect of various U.K. social security contributions, amounts owed in respect of occupational pension schemes, certain amounts owed to employees and liquidation expenses.

Laws relating to preferences, transactions at an undervalue and corporate benefit may adversely affect the validity and enforceability of payments under the Guarantees of the New Notes by the Guarantors

The Issuer and a significant number of the Guarantors are incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. Under English insolvency law, the liquidator or administrator of a company may apply to the court to set aside a transaction entered into by that company within up to two years prior to it entering into relevant insolvency proceedings, if the company was unable to pay its debts, as defined in Section 123 of the U.K. Insolvency Act 1986, at the time of, or becomes unable to pay its debts as a consequence of, that transaction. For example, a transaction might be subject to a challenge if a company received no consideration or consideration of significantly less value than the benefit given by that company. A court generally will not intervene in these circumstances, however, if a company entered into the transaction in good faith for the purpose of carrying on its business and if at the time it did so there were reasonable grounds for believing the transaction would benefit the company. The Issuer cannot assure holders of the New Notes that in the event of insolvency the Guarantees by the Guarantors incorporated in England and Wales would not be challenged by a liquidator or administrator or that a court would support our analysis that the Guarantees have been entered into in good faith for the purposes described above.

If a court voided any Guarantee, or any payment thereunder, as a result of a transaction at an undervalue or a preference, or held it unenforceable for any other reason, you would cease to have any claim against the applicable Guarantor under its Guarantee. In the event that any Guarantee is invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, or to the extent the agreed limitation of the Guarantee obligations apply, the New Notes would be effectively subordinated to all liabilities of the applicable Guarantor, and if we cannot satisfy our obligations under the New Notes or any Guarantee is found to be a preference, fraudulent transfer or conveyance or is otherwise set aside, we cannot assure you that we can ever repay in full any amounts outstanding under the New Notes.

An active trading market may not develop for the New Notes and the price of the New Notes may fluctuate

An application to list the New Notes to the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for the admission of the New Notes to trading on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange has been made, but we cannot assure you that the New Notes will remain listed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer may at its sole option at any time, without the consent of the holders of the New Notes or the Trustee, delist the New Notes from any stock exchange for the purposes of moving the listing of such New Notes to the Official List of The Channel Islands Securities Exchange Authority Limited.

The New Notes constitute a new issue of securities with no established trading market. If a trading market does not develop or is not maintained, holders of the New Notes may experience difficulty in reselling the New Notes or may be unable to sell them at all. Accordingly, we cannot assure holders that an active trading market for the New Notes will develop or, if a market develops, as to the liquidity of the market.

The liquidity of any market for the New Notes will depend on the number of holders of the New Notes, the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the New Notes and other factors. Accordingly, we cannot

assure you as to the development or liquidity of any market for the New Notes. If an active trading market does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the New Notes may be adversely affected. If the New Notes are traded, they may trade at a discount from their initial issue price depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions, our performance and business prospects and certain other factors.

Factors including the following may have a significant effect on the market price of the New Notes:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results, including our ability to generate cash flow from operations;
- our perceived business prospects;
- our ability or perceived ability to access capital markets and other sources of financing in the future;
- general economic conditions, including prevailing interest rates; and
- the market for similar securities.

Virgin Media and certain other holding companies will not be subject to the covenants in the Indenture

Virgin Media guarantees the New Notes, but is not directly subject to the covenants in the Indenture. As a result, the Indenture does not restrict the ability of Virgin Media to incur additional debt (secured or unsecured), sell, encumber or dispose of assets, pay dividends, make other distributions or enter into transactions with its affiliates. In addition, certain intermediate holding companies are not parties to the Indenture and so are not subject to these restrictions. Any such transactions by any of these entities could have a material adverse effect on the ability of Virgin Media to make payments in respect of its Guarantee of the New Notes.

We may not be able to obtain the funds required to repurchase the New Notes upon a change of control

The Indenture contains provisions relating to certain events constituting a “Change of Control” of the Issuer. Upon the occurrence of a change of control, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding New Notes at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to the date of repurchase. If a change of control were to occur, we cannot assure you that we would have sufficient funds available at such time, or that we would have sufficient funds to provide to the Issuer to pay the purchase price of the outstanding New Notes or that the restrictions in the VM Credit Facility, the indentures in relation to the Existing Notes, the Indenture, or our other existing contractual obligations would allow us to make such required repurchases. A change of control may result in an event of default under, or acceleration of, the VM Credit Facility, the Existing Notes and other indebtedness. The repurchase of the New Notes pursuant to such an offer could cause a default under such indebtedness, even if the change of control itself does not. The ability of the Issuer to receive cash from their respective subsidiaries or other members of the Virgin Media Group to allow them to pay cash to the holders of the New Notes, following the occurrence of a change of control, may be limited by our then existing financial resources. Sufficient funds may not be available when necessary to make any required repurchases. If an event constituting a change of control occurs at a time when we are prohibited from providing funds to the Issuer for the purpose of repurchasing the New Notes, we may seek the consent of the lenders under such indebtedness to such repurchase or may attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If such consent to repay such borrowings is not obtained, the Issuer will remain prohibited from repurchasing any New Notes. In addition, we expect that we would require third-party financing to make an offer to repurchase the New Notes upon a change of control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such financing. Any failure by the Issuer to offer to purchase the New Notes would constitute a default under the Indenture, which would, in turn, constitute a default under the VM Credit Facility. See “*Description of the New Notes—Change of Control*”.

The change of control provision contained in the Indenture may not necessarily afford you protection in the event of certain important corporate events, including a reorganization, restructuring, merger, a spin-off of the reference entity for purposes of the definition of “Change of Control” to the shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings in such reference entity or other similar transaction involving us that may adversely affect you, because such corporate events may not involve a shift in voting power or beneficial ownership or, even if

they do, may not constitute a “Change of Control” as defined in the Indenture. Except as described under “*Description of the New Notes—Change of Control*” the Indenture does not contain provisions that would require the Issuer to offer to repurchase or redeem the New Notes in the event of a reorganization, restructuring, merger, recapitalization, spin-off or similar transaction.

The definition of “Change of Control” in the Indenture includes a disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of Virgin Media Communications and the Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to any person (other than a Permitted Holder, as defined under “*Description of the New Notes*”). Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase “all or substantially all,” there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances, there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of “all or substantially all” of the assets of Virgin Media Communications and the Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole. As a result, it may be unclear as to whether a change of control has occurred and whether the Issuer is required to make an offer to repurchase the New Notes.

The Indenture permits us to dispose of our assets and business relating to our business division

The Indenture permits us to sell the assets relating to our business division or to contribute them to a joint venture. In each such case, business division assets would no longer be held by an entity that is subject to the covenants contained in the Indenture. As a result, we may undertake transactions related to these assets (such as selling them or securing debt on them) which will not be subject to the limitations of the covenants, and we would potentially lose access to all or a portion of the cash flows generated by these assets as well as the value of these assets.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks, are not recommendations to buy or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the New Notes. The credit ratings address our ability to perform our obligations under the terms of the New Notes and credit risks in determining the likelihood that payments will be made when due under the New Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional risk factors discussed above and other factors that may affect the value of the New Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal by the rating agency at any time. No assurance can be given that a credit rating will remain constant for any given period of time or that a credit rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the credit rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances in the future so warrant. A suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time of the credit rating assigned to the New Notes by one or more of the credit rating agencies may adversely affect the cost and terms and conditions of our financings and could adversely affect the value and trading of the New Notes.

The New Notes are subject to restrictions on transfer within the United States or to U.S. persons and may be subject to transfer restrictions under the laws of other jurisdictions

The New Notes have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act and are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale. The New Notes are being offered in reliance upon an exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Therefore, the New Notes may be transferred or resold only in a transaction registered under or exempt from the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Please see “*Transfer Restrictions*”. It is the obligation of holders of the New Notes to ensure that their offers and sales of the New Notes within the United States and other countries comply with applicable securities laws.

You may face foreign exchange risks by investing in the New Notes

The New Notes are denominated and payable in pounds sterling. If you measure your investment returns by reference to a currency other than that of the New Notes you purchase, an investment in the New Notes entails foreign exchange-related risks, including possible significant changes in the value of pounds sterling relative to the currency by reference to which you measure your investment returns because of economic, political and other factors over which we have no control. Depreciation of the pound sterling against the currency by reference to which you measure your investment returns could cause a decrease in the effective yield of the New Notes below their stated coupon rates and could result in a loss to you when the return on the New Notes is translated into the currency by reference to which you measure your investment returns. There

may be tax consequences for you as a result of any foreign exchange gains resulting from any investment in the New Notes and you should consult with your own tax advisors regarding any such tax consequences.

The New Notes are initially held in book-entry form and therefore you must rely on the procedures of the relevant Clearing Systems to exercise any rights and remedies

Unless and until definitive notes are issued in exchange for book-entry interests in the New Notes, owners of the book-entry interests will not be considered owners or holders of New Notes. Instead, the common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream will be the sole holder of the New Notes.

Payments of amounts owing in respect of the Global Notes (as defined herein) (including principal, premium, interest, additional interest and additional amounts) will be made by us to the paying agent. The paying agent will, in turn, make such payments to the common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, which will distribute such payments to participants in accordance with their respective procedures.

Unlike holders of the New Notes themselves, owners of book-entry interests will not have the direct right to act upon solicitations for consents or requests for waivers or other actions from holders of the New Notes. Instead, if you own a book-entry interest, you will be permitted to act only to the extent you have received appropriate proxies to do so from Euroclear and/or Clearstream or, if applicable, from a participant. The Issuer cannot assure you that procedures implemented for the granting of such proxies will be sufficient to enable you to vote on any requested actions on a timely basis.

The lack of physical certificates could also:

- result in payment delays on your certificates because the Trustee will be sending distributions on the certificates to Euroclear and/or Clearstream instead of directly to you;
- make it difficult for you to pledge your certificates if physical certificates are required by the party demanding the pledge; and
- hinder your ability to resell your certificates because some investors may be unwilling to buy certificates that are not in physical form.

You may be unable to recover in civil proceedings for U.S. securities laws violations.

The Issuer is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with its registered office and principal place of business in England. Although the Issuer's parent, Virgin Media, is a U.S. entity with its principal executive offices in the United States, substantially all of its assets are located outside the United States. All or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and its subsidiaries are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for you to enforce in the United States judgments of U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States.

It is questionable whether an English court would accept jurisdiction and impose civil liability if proceedings were commenced in England predicated solely upon U.S. federal securities laws. See "*Enforceability of Civil Liabilities.*"

The New Notes may be treated as issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes

A New Note may be treated as having been issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes. While the Issuer intends to take the position that the step-up in the interest rate with respect to the New Notes should not give rise to original issue discount, if the stated redemption price at maturity (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) of the New Notes exceeds the issue price of the New Notes (which should generally be equal to the fair market value of the New Notes as of their issue date) by at least a de minimis amount, the New Notes will be treated as issued with original issue discount. If a New Note is treated as issued with original issue discount, U.S. investors will be subject to tax on that original issue discount as it accrues, in advance of the receipt of cash payments attributable to that income (and in addition to stated interest), subject to a reduction or offset with any acquisition premium or bond premium. See "*Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*".

Employee benefit plan considerations

Each acquirer and each transferee of a New Note or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed at the time of its acquisition and throughout the period that it holds such New Note or any interest therein that (i) either (a) it is not, and is not acting on behalf of (and for so long as such acquirer or transferee holds such New Note or any interest therein will not be, and will not be acting on behalf of), a Benefit Plan Investor (as defined under “*Certain Employee Benefit Plan Considerations*”) or a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan which is subject to any Similar Laws (as defined under “*Certain Employee Benefit Plan Considerations*”), and no part of the assets used by it to acquire or hold any New Note or any interest therein constitutes the assets of any Benefit Plan Investor or any such governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, or (b) its acquisition, holding and disposition of such New Note does not and will not constitute or otherwise result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA (as defined under “*Certain Employee Benefit Plan Considerations*”) and/or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or non U.S. plan, a non-exempt violation of any Similar Laws); and (ii) neither the Issuer nor any of its affiliates is a fiduciary (within the meaning of section 3(21) of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, with respect to a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, any definition of “fiduciary” under “Similar Laws,”) with respect to the acquirer or transferee in connection with any purchase or holding of the New Notes, or as a result of any exercise by the Issuer or any of its affiliates of any rights in connection with the New Notes, and no advice provided by the Issuer or any of its affiliates has formed a primary basis for any investment decision by or on behalf of the acquirer or transferee in connection with the New Notes and the transactions contemplated with respect to the New Notes. See “*Certain Employee Benefit Plan Considerations*” herein for a more detailed discussion of certain ERISA and related considerations with respect to an investment in the New Notes.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Issuer did not receive any cash proceeds after giving effect to the Exchange Offer. The Original Sterling Notes tendered, accepted and exchanged in the Exchange Offer were retired and cancelled (and not reissued) on the Exchange Date.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth, in each case as of September 30, 2016, (i) the actual consolidated cash and cash equivalents and capitalization of Virgin Media, (ii) the consolidated cash and cash equivalents and capitalization of Virgin Media on an as adjusted basis after giving effect to the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and (iii) the consolidated cash and cash equivalents and capitalization of Virgin Media on an as adjusted basis after giving effect to the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and the Exchange Offer (assuming that an aggregate principal amount of £628.4 million Original Sterling Notes, representing the entire outstanding aggregate principal amount of Original Sterling Notes, were exchanged pursuant to the Exchange Offer, and were retired and cancelled on the Exchange Date).

This table should be read in conjunction with “*Summary—Recent Developments*”, “*Use of Proceeds*”, “*Summary Financial and Operating Data*”, “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*”, “*Description of Other Debt*”, “*Description of the New Notes*” and the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

Any changes to the derivative instruments that Virgin Media uses to manage foreign currency or interest rate risk that may occur as a result of the issuance of the New Notes have not been reflected in the as adjusted data presented in this table. Except as set forth in the footnotes to this table, there have been no material changes to Virgin Media’s cash and cash equivalents and third-party capitalization since September 30, 2016.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND CAPITALIZATION OF VIRGIN MEDIA	September 30, 2016		
	Actual	As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions) (1)	As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and Exchange Offer) (2)
	in millions		
Total cash and cash equivalents (3)	£ 0.9	£ 3.1	£ 9.6
Third-party debt:			
Parent—VM Convertible Notes (4).....	£ 2.2	£	£
Subsidiaries:			
VM Credit Facility (5).....	2,466.1	3,486.2	3,486.2
New VM Facilities (6).....	—	44.1	44.1
Existing Senior Secured Notes:			
April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes (7).....	1,683.9	—	—
Original Sterling Notes (8).....	628.4	628.4	—
Other Existing VM Senior Secured Notes (9).....	3,634.2	3,634.2	3,634.2
January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes (7).....	—	675.0	675.0
New Notes.....	—	—	628.4
VM Senior Notes.....	2,259.5	2,259.5	2,259.5
Handset Loan Securitisation Notes (10).....	—	94.0	94.0
Vendor financing (11).....	611.0	611.0	611.0
Other.....	65.0	65.0	65.0
Total third-party debt before unamortized premiums, discounts and deferred financing costs.....	11,390.3	11,497.4	11,497.4
Unamortized premiums (discounts), net (12).....	9.8	14.3	8.3
Unamortized deferred financing costs (13).....	(88.4)	(80.5)	(84.0)
Total carrying amount of third-party debt.....	11,311.7	11,431.2	11,421.7
Capital lease obligations.....	85.3	85.3	85.3
Total third-party debt and capital lease obligations.....	11,397.0	11,516.5	11,507.0
Related-party debt.....	111.7	111.7	111.7
Total debt and capital lease obligations	11,508.7	11,628.2	11,618.7
Total owners’ equity (14)	7,199.0	7,113.7	7,118.5
Total capitalization	£ 8,707.7	£ 8,741.9	£ 8,737.2

- (1) The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amounts reflect the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions, including (i) the drawing under VM Facility I under the VM Credit Facility and completion of the December 2016 Refinancing, (ii) the VM RFN Transactions, (v) the Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions, (vi) the issuance of the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes and the application of the proceeds thereof (including the 2021 Notes Redemption) and (vii) the drawing under VM Facility J under the VM Credit Facility and completion of the February 2017 Refinancing.

- (2) The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and Exchange Offer)” amounts reflect (i) the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and (ii) the completion of the Exchange Offer (assuming that an aggregate principal amount of £628.4 million Original Sterling Notes, representing the entire aggregate outstanding amount of Original Sterling Notes, were exchanged pursuant to the Exchange Offer, and were retired and cancelled on the Exchange Date).
- (3) The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount reflects (i) the use of proceeds from the issuance of the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes to increase the cash and cash equivalents of Virgin Media by £3.7 million and (ii) the use of proceeds from the issuance of VM Facility J to increase the cash and cash equivalents of Virgin Media by £8.5 million. The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and Exchange Offer)” amount reflects the “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount and is further adjusted to reflect the use of existing cash and cash equivalents of Virgin Media to pay estimated fees and expenses of £3.5 million associated with the completion of the Exchange Offer.
- (4) The “As Adjusted” amounts reflect the VM Convertible Notes Redemption.
- (5) The “As Adjusted” amounts reflect (i) the issuance of VM Facility I under the VM Credit Facility and the completion of the December 2016 Refinancing, (ii) the repayment in full of VM Facility G and VM Facility H and (iii) the drawing under VM Facility J under the VM Credit Facility and the completion of the February 2017 Refinancing.
- (6) The “As Adjusted” amounts reflect the RFN Transactions.
- (7) The “As Adjusted” amounts reflect the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions.
- (8) The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and Exchange Offer)” amount reflects the issuance of the New Notes and the completion of the Exchange Offer (assuming that an aggregate principal amount of £628.4 million Original Sterling Notes, representing the entire outstanding aggregate principal amount of Original Sterling Notes, were exchanged pursuant to the Exchange Offer, and were retired and cancelled on the Exchange Date).
- (9) Other Existing VM Senior Secured Notes include \$447.9 million (£345.3 million equivalent as of September 30, 2016) of Original Dollar Notes.
- (10) The “As Adjusted” amounts reflect the Handset Loan Securitisation Transactions.
- (11) Subsequent to September 30, 2016, the vendor financing obligations of Virgin Media’s subsidiaries has increased significantly. These obligations are due within one year and, accordingly, are excluded from indebtedness included in Virgin Media’s covenant calculations. At December 31, 2016, the outstanding vendor financing obligations of Virgin Media’s subsidiaries aggregated £956.6 million.
- (12) The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount reflects (i) the original issue discount associated with VM Facility I, which was issued at 99.75% of par, (ii) the write off of £9.4 million of aggregate unamortized discount associated with the prepayment of VM Facility D and VM Facility F under the VM Credit Facility pursuant to the December 2016 Refinancing and (iii) the write off of £1.7 million of unamortized discount related to the portion of VM Facility E under the VM Credit Facility that will be repaid in connection with the February 2017 Refinancing. The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and Exchange Offer)” amount reflects the “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount and is further adjusted to reflect the write off of £6.0 million of unamortized premium associated with the Original Sterling Notes.
- (13) The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount reflects the net impact of (i) £8.7 million of deferred financing costs paid in connection with the borrowings under VM Facility I under the VM Credit Facility, (ii) the write off of £15.3 million of aggregate deferred financing costs associated with the prepayment of VM Facility D and VM Facility F under the VM Credit Facility and the redemption of the April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes and a portion of the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes pursuant to the December 2016 Refinancing, (iii) £5.2 million of estimated deferred financing costs paid in connection with the issuance of the January 2027 VM Senior Secured, (iv) the write off of £7.2 million of deferred financing costs associated with the 2021 Notes Redemption, (v) £7.1 million of estimated deferred financing costs paid in connection with the drawing under VM Facility J under the VM Credit Facility and (vi) the write off of £6.4 million of deferred financing costs related to the portion of VM Facility E under the VM Credit Facility that will be repaid in connection with the February 2017 Refinancing. The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and Exchange Offer)” amount reflects the “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount and is further adjusted to reflect £3.5 million of estimated deferred financing costs paid in connection with the completion of the Exchange Offer.
- (14) The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount reflects (i) a £40.5 million loss on extinguishment of debt related to the aggregate redemption premium paid in connection with the December 2016 Refinancing, net of an assumed aggregate tax impact of £8.1 million, (ii) a £24.7 million loss on extinguishment of debt related to the write off of (a) £15.3 million in aggregate deferred financing costs and (b) £9.4 million in aggregate unamortized discount associated with the repayment of VM Facility D and VM Facility F under the VM Credit Facility, the April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes and the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes pursuant to the December 2016 Refinancing, net of an assumed aggregate tax impact of £5.0 million, (iii) a £26.1 million loss on extinguishment of debt related to the redemption premium paid in connection with the 2021 Notes Redemption, net of an assumed tax impact of £5.2 million, (iv) a £7.2 million loss on extinguishment of debt related to the write off of deferred financing costs associated with the 2021 Notes Redemption, net of an assumed tax impact of £1.4 million and (v) a £8.1 million loss on extinguishment of debt related to the write off of (1)

£6.4 million of unamortized discount and (2) £1.7 million of deferred financing costs related to the portion of VM Facility E under the VM Credit Facility that will be repaid in connection with the February 2017 Refinancing, net of an assumed tax impact of £1.6 million. The “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions, Q4 2016 Financing Transactions and Exchange Offer)” amount reflects the “As Adjusted (Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and Q4 2016 Financing Transactions)” amount and is further adjusted to reflect a £6.0 million gain on extinguishment of debt related to the write off of unamortized premium associated with the repayment of the Original Sterling Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offer, net of an assumed tax impact of £1.2 million.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

The tables below set out summary financial and operating data of Virgin Media for the indicated periods. The historical consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations data have been derived from the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars. The comparability of Virgin Media's consolidated operating results is affected by the June 7, 2013 LG/VM Transaction, pursuant to which (i) Virgin Media became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global as a result of a series of mergers and (ii) Liberty Global became the publicly-held parent company of the successors by merger of Old Virgin Media and LGI.

The September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The following information should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of *Financial Condition and Results of Operations*", the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results that may be expected for any future period.

As a result of Liberty Global's push-down of its investment basis in Virgin Media arising from the LG/VM Transaction, a new basis of accounting was created on June 7, 2013. In the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and elsewhere herein, the results of operations and cash flows of Old Virgin Media for the periods ended on or prior to June 7, 2013 are referred to as "Predecessor" consolidated financial information and the results of operations and cash flows of Virgin Media for periods beginning on or after June 8, 2013 and the financial position of Virgin Media as of June 7, 2013 and subsequent balance sheet dates are referred to herein as "Successor" consolidated financial information.

In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior year period, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects (i) the pro forma statement of operations that gives effect to the VM Ireland Acquisition as of January 1, 2013 and (ii) the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The pro forma amounts related to VM Ireland are derived from historical financial statements of VM Ireland for the relevant period. The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the financial position and results of operations that would have occurred if these transactions had occurred on such dates. The combination of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

	Nine months ended September 30,		For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013 pro forma
	in millions				
Virgin Media Consolidated Statements of Operations					
Data:					
Revenue	£ 3,579.6	£ 3,428.88	£ 4,618.44	£ 4,496.99	£ 4,416.22
Operating costs and expenses:					
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	1,544.4	1,470.4	1,975.3	1,956.1	2,039.7
Selling, general and administrative (including share-based compensation).....	471.8	456.7	609.3	609.3	650.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	82.4	63.0	87.6	36.6	27.9
Depreciation and amortization.....	1,207.8	1,164.0	1,557.8	1,608.1	1,400.6
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	19.7	8.0	10.9	12.7	88.4
	<u>3,326.1</u>	<u>3,162.1</u>	<u>4,240.9</u>	<u>4,222.8</u>	<u>4,206.9</u>
Operating income	<u>253.5</u>	<u>266.7</u>	<u>377.5</u>	<u>274.1</u>	<u>209.3</u>
Non-operating income (expense):					
Interest expense:					
Third-party	(425.0)	(379.3)	(510.5)	(457.1)	(420.3)
Related-party	(3.5)	(5.6)	(5.7)	(52.0)	(61.4)
Interest income—related-party	208.0	181.6	246.5	229.7	107.0
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net	425.0	130.0	253.1	48.6	(151.6)
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(665.9)	(151.4)	(271.8)	(152.0)	140.7

Unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net	10.5	—	—	—	—
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	(29.4)	(29.4)	20.1	0.5
Other income (expense), net	1.8	(0.5)	(0.4)	1.4	0.8
	<u>(449.1)</u>	<u>(254.6)</u>	<u>(318.2)</u>	<u>(361.3)</u>	<u>(384.3)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(195.6)	12.1	59.3	(87.2)	(175.0)
Income tax expense	<u>(53.2)</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>(201.2)</u>	<u>(21.4)</u>	<u>(215.6)</u>
Net earnings (loss)	(248.8)	11.8	(141.9)	(108.6)	(390.6)
Net loss (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interest	<u>3.1</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>(0.6)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£ (245.7)</u>	<u>£ 6.7</u>	<u>£ (136.4)</u>	<u>£ 109.2)</u>	<u>£ (390.7)</u>

	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>		<u>2015 (a)</u>	
			<u>2014 (a)</u>	
	in millions			
Virgin Media Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:				
Cash and cash equivalents	£	20.9	£	20.2
Total assets	£	20,785.3	£	19,398.2
Total current liabilities (excluding current portion of debt and capital lease obligations)	£	1,663.9	£	1,582.7
Total debt and capital lease obligations	£	11,508.7	£	10,175.3
Total liabilities	£	13,586.3	£	11,938.8
Total owners' equity	£	7,199.0	£	7,459.4

(a) Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation, including the reclassification of deferred financing costs from other long-term assets to long-term debt and capital lease obligations.

The below consolidated cash flow data presents the historical cash flows of Virgin Media's operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. As such, the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 excludes the cash flows of VM Ireland.

	<u>Nine months ended</u>		<u>For the year ended</u>		
	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013 (a)</u>
	in millions				
Virgin Media Consolidated Cash Flow Data:					
Cash provided by operating activities	£ 1,270.5	£ 1,273.3	£ 1,626.3	£ 1,682.4	£ 1,231.5
Cash used by investing activities	£ (1,339.8)	£ (1,842.3)	£ (2,508.2)	£ (1,666.5)	£ (3,111.8)
Cash provided (used) by financing activities	£ 66.7	£ 661.4	£ 863.1	£ (321.4)	£ 1,913.0

(a) In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior-year period, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The combination of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

	<u>As of and for the</u>	<u>As of and for the</u>
	<u>nine months ended</u>	<u>year ended</u>
	<u>September 30,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Virgin Media Summary Statistical and Operating Data (b):		
Footprint		
Homes passed	13,996,600	13,742,800
Two-way homes passed	13,931,700	13,663,300
Subscribers (RGUs)		
Basic Video	28,700	32,100
Enhanced Video	4,007,000	4,038,200
Total Video	4,035,700	4,070,300
Internet	5,231,700	5,066,100
Telephony	4,761,000	4,668,600
Total RGUs	<u>14,028,400</u>	<u>13,805,000</u>

Customer Bundling			
Single-Play		16.6%	16.7%
Double-Play		21.1%	19.7%
Triple-Play		62.3%	63.6%
Fixed-mobile Convergence		19.2%	19.4%
Customer Relationships			
Customer relationships		5,707,600	5,590,400
RGUs per customer relationship		2.46	2.47
ARPU—Cable Subscription Revenue			
Monthly ARPU per customer relationship	£	49.50	£ 48.88
Mobile Subscribers			
Postpaid		2,381,900	2,268,200
Prepaid		660,100	755,800
		<u>3,042,000</u>	<u>3,024,000</u>
ARPU—Mobile Subscription Revenue			
Monthly ARPU per customer relationship:			
Excluding interconnect revenue	£	11.70	£ 12.81
Including interconnect revenue	£	13.35	£ 14.69

(b) For information concerning how Virgin Media defines and calculates its operating statistics, see “*Business—Introduction*”.

	Nine months ended September 30,		For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013 pro forma
in millions, except percentages					
Virgin Media Summary Operating Data:					
Revenue	£ 3,579.6	£ 3,428.8	£ 4,618.4	£ 4,496.9	£ 4,416.2
Segment OCF (c)	£ 1,583.7	£ 1,530.9	£ 2,069.3	£ 1,965.3	£ 1,833.8
Segment OCF margin	44.2%	44.6%	44.8%	43.7%	41.5%
Property and equipment additions	£ 849.1	£ 727.0	£ 999.0	£ 915.3	£ 893.3
Property and equipment additions as a % of revenue	23.7%	21.2%	21.6%	20.4%	20.2%

(c) Segment OCF is the primary measure used by our chief operating decision maker and management to evaluate the operating performance of our businesses. Segment OCF is also a key factor that is used by our internal decision makers to (i) determine how to allocate resources and (ii) evaluate the effectiveness of our management for purposes of annual and other incentive compensation plans. As we use the term, Segment OCF is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, related-party fees and allocations, provisions and provision releases related to significant litigation and impairment, restructuring and other operating items. Other operating items include (a) gains and losses on the disposition of long-lived assets, (b) third-party costs directly associated with successful and unsuccessful acquisitions and dispositions, including legal, advisory and due diligence fees, as applicable, and (c) other acquisition-related items, such as gains and losses on the settlement of contingent consideration. Our internal decision makers believe operating cash flow is a meaningful measure because it represents a transparent view of our recurring operating performance that is unaffected by our capital structure and allows management to (1) readily view operating trends, (2) perform analytical comparisons and benchmarking between entities and (3) identify strategies to improve operating performance in the different countries in which we operate. We believe our operating cash flow measure is useful to investors because it is one of the bases for comparing our performance with the performance of other companies in the same or similar industries, although our measure may not be directly comparable to similar measures used by other public companies. Segment OCF should be viewed as a measure of operating performance that is a supplement to, and not a substitute for, operating income, net earnings or loss, cash flow from operating activities and other U.S. GAAP measures of income or cash flows. A reconciliation of Segment OCF to operating income is as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,		For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013 pro forma
in millions					
Segment OCF	£ 1,583.7	£ 1,530.9	£ 2,069.3	£ 1,965.3	£ 1,833.8
Share-based compensation	(20.3)	(29.2)	(35.5)	(33.8)	(107.6)
Related-party fees and allocations, net	(82.4)	(63.0)	(87.6)	(36.6)	(27.9)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,207.8)	(1,164.0)	(1,557.8)	(1,608.1)	(1,400.6)
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	(19.7)	(8.0)	(10.9)	(12.7)	(88.4)
Operating income	<u>£ 253.5</u>	<u>£ 266.7</u>	<u>£ 377.5</u>	<u>£ 274.1</u>	<u>£ 209.3</u>

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

The following discussion and analysis, which should be read in conjunction with the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, is intended to assist in providing an understanding of our results of operations and financial condition and is organized as follows:

- *Overview.* This section provides a general description of our business and recent events.
- *Results of Operations.* This section provides an analysis of our historical results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.
- *Liquidity and Capital Resources.* This section provides an analysis of our corporate and subsidiary liquidity, consolidated statements of cash flows and contractual commitments.
- *Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates.* This section discusses those material accounting policies that contain uncertainties and require significant judgment in their application.
- *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.* This section provides discussion and analysis of the foreign currency, interest rate and other market risk that our company faces.

The capitalized terms used below have been defined in the notes to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. In the following text, the terms “we,” “our,” “our company” and “us” may refer, as the context requires, to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) or collectively to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) and its subsidiaries.

Unless otherwise indicated, convenience translations into pound sterling are calculated as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as applicable.

Overview

We are a subsidiary of Liberty Global that provides video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the U.K. and Ireland. We are one of the U.K.'s and Ireland's largest providers of residential video, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services in terms of the number of customers. We believe our advanced, deep-fiber cable access network enables us to offer faster and higher quality broadband services than our digital subscriber line (“DSL”) competitors. As a result, we provide our customers with a leading next generation broadband service and one of the most advanced interactive television services available in the U.K. and Irish markets.

Our residential broadband subscribers generally access the internet at various download speeds ranging up to 200 Mbps in the U.K. and up to 360 Mbps in Ireland, depending on the tier of service selected. We determine pricing for each different tier of broadband internet service through analysis of speed, market conditions and other factors.

Our digital cable service offerings include basic and premium programming and incremental product and service offerings, such as enhanced pay-per-view programming (including digital cable-on-demand), digital cable recorders, high definition and 3D programming and access to over-the-top content.

We provide mobile services to our customers in the U.K. and Ireland using third-party networks through MVNO arrangements.

In addition, we provide broadband internet, fixed-line and mobile telephony and other connectivity services to businesses, public sector organizations and service providers in the U.K. and Ireland.

As further described in notes 1 and 3 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and notes 1 and 4 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, we completed the VM Ireland Acquisition in February 2015 and have accounted for it as a common control transfer. As a result,

all financial and operating information has been retrospectively revised to give effect to the VM Ireland Acquisition for all periods after the LG/VM Transaction unless otherwise noted.

We completed one small disposition in 2016 as of September 30, 2016, one small acquisition during 2015, two small acquisitions during 2014 and the U.K. Non-Cable Disposal, as defined and described below, in 2015. These transactions impact the comparability of our 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 results of operations.

At September 30, 2016, our network passed 13,996,600 homes and served 14,028,400 revenue generating units (“RGUs”), consisting of 5,231,700 broadband internet subscribers, 4,761,000 fixed-line telephony subscribers and 4,035,700 video subscribers. In addition, at September 30, 2016, we served 3,042,000 mobile subscribers.

As a result of our decision to discontinue our multi-channel multi-point (microwave) distribution system (“MMDS”) service in Ireland, we have excluded subscribers to our MMDS service from our externally reported operating statistics effective January 1, 2016, which resulted in a reduction to homes passed, RGUs and customer relationships in Ireland of 22,200.

We added 80,400 RGUs on an organic basis during the three months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to 75,000 RGUs added on an organic basis during the corresponding prior-year period. The organic RGU growth during the three months ended September 30, 2016 is attributable to the net effect of (i) an increase of 59,500 broadband internet RGUs, (ii) an increase of 21,100 fixed-line telephony RGUs, (iii) a decrease of 1,100 basic video RGUs and (iv) an increase of 900 enhanced video RGUs.

We added 8,800 mobile subscribers during the three months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to 14,000 mobile subscribers that we added during the corresponding prior-year period. The organic growth during the three months ended September 30, 2016 is attributable to the net effect of (i) an increase of 25,700 postpaid mobile subscribers and (ii) a decrease of 16,900 prepaid mobile subscribers.

We added 223,400 RGUs on an organic basis during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to 92,400 RGUs added on an organic basis during the corresponding prior-year period. The organic RGU growth during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is attributable to the net effect of (i) an increase of 165,600 broadband internet RGUs, (ii) an increase of 92,400 fixed-line telephony RGUs, (iii) a decrease of 31,200 enhanced video RGUs and (iv) a decrease of 3,400 basic video RGUs.

We added 18,000 mobile subscribers during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to 24,600 mobile subscribers that we lost during the corresponding prior-year period. The organic growth during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is attributable to the net effect of (i) an increase of 113,700 postpaid mobile subscribers and (ii) a decrease of 95,700 prepaid mobile subscribers.

At December 31, 2015, our network passed 13,765,000 homes and served 13,827,200 RGUs, consisting of 5,066,100 broadband internet subscribers, 4,668,600 fixed-line telephony subscribers and 4,092,500 video subscribers. In addition, at December 31, 2015, we served 3,024,000 mobile subscribers.

During the first quarter of 2015, we modified certain video subscriber definitions to better align these definitions with the underlying services received by our subscribers and have replaced our “analog cable” and “digital cable” subscriber definitions with “basic video” and “enhanced video,” respectively. A basic video subscriber receives our video service via an analog video signal or a digital video signal without subscribing to any recurring monthly service that requires the use of encryption-enabling technology. An enhanced video subscriber receives our video service via a digital video signal while subscribing to any recurring monthly service that requires the use of encryption-enabling technology.

We added 202,500 RGUs on an organic basis during 2015, as compared to 252,500 RGUs added on an organic basis during 2014. The organic RGU growth during 2015 is attributable to the net effect of (i) an increase of 166,100 broadband internet RGUs, (ii) an increase of 107,700 fixed-line telephony RGUs, (iii) a decrease of 55,300 enhanced video RGUs, (iv) a decrease of 8,000 MMDS video RGUs and (v) a decrease of 8,000 basic video RGUs.

We lost 29,000 mobile subscribers during 2015, as compared to growth of 62,800 mobile subscribers during 2014. The organic loss during 2015 is attributable to the net effect of (i) a decrease of 187,800 prepaid mobile subscribers and (ii) an increase of 158,800 postpaid mobile subscribers.

In addition to competition, our operations are subject to macroeconomic and political risks that are outside of our control. For example, high levels of sovereign debt in the U.S. and several European countries, combined with weak growth and high unemployment, could potentially lead to fiscal reforms (including austerity measures), tax increases, sovereign debt restructurings, currency instability, increased counterparty credit risk, high levels of volatility and disruptions in the credit and equity markets, as well as other outcomes that might adversely impact our company. On June 23, 2016, the U.K. held a referendum in which U.K. citizens voted in favor of, on an advisory basis, an exit from the E.U., commonly referred to as “Brexit.” The terms of any withdrawal are subject to a negotiation period that could last at least two years after the British government formally initiates a withdrawal process pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on Europe. The British government has indicated that it plans to trigger Article 50 and commence negotiations to determine the terms of the U.K.’s withdrawal from the E.U. by the end of March 2017. On February 1, 2017, the U.K. House of Commons voted to advance the bill that would give the British government authority to invoke Article 50, although the bill faces further scrutiny in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. A withdrawal could, among other outcomes, disrupt the free movement of goods, services, people and capital between the U.K. and the E.U., undermine bilateral cooperation in key geographic areas and significantly disrupt trade between the U.K. and the E.U. or other nations as the U.K. pursues independent trade relations. The initial impact of the announcement of Brexit caused significant volatility in global capital markets. See *“Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Industry and Our Business—The U.K. referendum advising for the exit of the U.K. from the E.U. could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.”*

The video, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony businesses in which we operate are capital intensive. In order to add customers to our broadband networks and enhance our service offerings, we make significant investments in property and equipment to upgrade and extend our broadband communications networks and improve our customer premises equipment. Significant competition, the introduction of new technologies, the expansion of existing technologies such as fiber-to-the-home/-cabinet/-building/-node and advanced DSL technologies, or adverse regulatory developments could cause us to decide to undertake previously unplanned upgrades of our networks and customer premises equipment in impacted markets. In addition, no assurance can be given that any future upgrades will generate a positive return or that we will have adequate capital available to finance such future upgrades. If we are unable to, or elect not to, pay for costs associated with adding new customers, expanding or upgrading our networks, or making our other planned or unplanned additions to our property and equipment, our growth could be limited and our competitive position could be harmed.

We rely on third-party vendors for the equipment, software and services that we require in order to provide services to our customers. Our suppliers often conduct business worldwide and their ability to meet our needs is subject to various risks, including political and economic instability, natural calamities, interruptions in transportation systems, terrorism and labor issues. As a result, we may not be able to obtain the equipment, software and services required for our businesses on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms. Any shortfall in customer premises equipment could lead to delays in connecting customers to our services and, accordingly, could adversely impact our ability to maintain or increase our RGUs, revenue and cash flows.

We strive to achieve organic revenue and customer growth in our operations by developing and marketing bundled entertainment and information and communications services, and extending and upgrading the quality of our networks where appropriate. As we use the term, organic growth excludes foreign currency translation effects (**FX**) and the estimated impact of acquisitions. While we seek to obtain new customers, we also seek to maximize the average revenue we receive from each household by increasing the penetration of our digital video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services with existing customers through product bundling and upselling.

During 2015, we initiated a network extension program in the U.K. (the “**Network Extension**”) pursuant to which we may connect up to an estimated four million additional homes and businesses to our broadband communications network by the end of 2019. The additional premises that we expect to connect pursuant to the Network Extension were identified through a detailed review of our existing network in these markets and were selected based on our assessment that attractive returns could be achieved. The Network Extension will be completed in phases and will initially focus on the most accretive expansion opportunities. Depending on a variety of factors, including the financial and operational results of the earlier phases of the program, the Network Extension may be modified or cancelled at our discretion. We believe that the Network Extension will (i) positively impact the organic growth in our consolidated revenue and Segment OCF, with meaningful benefits beginning in 2017, and (ii) increase the percentage of revenue represented by our aggregate consolidated property and equipment additions over this time frame. As we use the term, “**Segment OCF**” is

defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, related-party fees and allocations, provisions and provision releases related to significant litigation and impairment, restructuring and other operating items. Other operating items include (i) gains and losses on the disposition of long-lived assets, (ii) third-party costs directly associated with successful and unsuccessful acquisitions and dispositions, including legal, advisory and due diligence fees, as applicable, and (iii) other acquisition-related items, such as gains and losses on the settlement of contingent consideration.

The capital costs associated with the Network Extension, which include the costs to build-out the network and the purchase and installation of related customer premises equipment, are expected to be significant. Based on our most recent long-range plan and including the aggregate impact on our revenue and property and equipment additions of the Network Extension, we expect that the percentage of revenue represented by our aggregate consolidated property and equipment additions will range from 26% to 34% during the three years ending December 31, 2018.

For additional information regarding our property and equipment additions, see *Liquidity and Capital Resources—Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows* below.

LG/VM Transaction

Virgin Media became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global as a result of the LG/VM Transaction, pursuant to which Liberty Global became the publicly-held parent company of the successors by merger of Old Virgin Media and LGI. For further information, see note 5 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

As a result of Liberty Global's push-down of its investment basis in Virgin Media arising from the LG/VM Transaction, a new basis of accounting was created on June 7, 2013. In the following discussion, the results of operations and cash flows of Old Virgin Media for the period ended on June 7, 2013 are referred to as "Predecessor" consolidated financial information and the results of operations and cash flows of Virgin Media for periods beginning on June 8, 2013 and the financial position of Virgin Media as of June 7, 2013 and subsequent balance sheet dates are referred to as "Successor" consolidated financial information.

The Predecessor and Successor consolidated financial information presented within the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes is not comparable primarily due to the fact that the Successor consolidated financial information reflects:

- the application of acquisition accounting as of June 7, 2013, as further described in note 5 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, of which the most significant implications are (i) increased depreciation expense, (ii) increased amortization expense and (iii) increased share-based compensation expense;
- conforming accounting policy changes, primarily to align to Liberty Global's accounting policy for the recognition of installation fees received on B2B contracts, as further described in note 1 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- additional interest expense associated with debt financing arrangements entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction and subsequently pushed down to our balance sheet, as further described in note 9 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Results of Operations—Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 compared to Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

Material Changes in Results of Operations

As noted under *Overview* above, the comparability of our operating results during 2016 and 2015 is affected by an acquisition, the U.K. Non-Cable Disposal, as defined and described below, and another less significant disposition. In the following discussion, we quantify the estimated impact of acquisitions and dispositions on our operating results. The acquisition impact represents our estimate of the difference between the operating results of the periods under comparison that is attributable to an acquisition. In general, we base our estimate of the acquisition impact on an acquired entity's operating results during the first three to six months following the acquisition date, as adjusted to remove integration costs and any other material

nonrecurring or nonoperational items, such that changes from those operating results in subsequent periods are considered to be organic changes. Accordingly, in the following discussion, (i) variances attributed to an acquired entity during the first 12 months following the acquisition date represent differences between the estimated acquisition impact and the actual results and (ii) the calculation of our organic growth percentages includes the organic growth of an acquired entity relative to our estimate of the acquisition impact of such entity.

Discussion and Analysis

General

Most of our revenue is subject to VAT or similar revenue-based taxes. Any increases in these taxes could have an adverse impact on our ability to maintain or increase our revenue to the extent that we are unable to pass such tax increases on to our customers. In the case of revenue-based taxes for which we are the ultimate taxpayer, we will also experience increases in our operating expenses and corresponding declines in our Segment OCF and Segment OCF margin (Segment OCF divided by revenue) to the extent of any such tax increases.

We pay interconnection fees to other telephony providers when calls or text messages from our subscribers terminate on another network, and we receive similar fees from such providers when calls or text messages from their customers terminate on our networks or networks that we access through MVNO or other arrangements. The amounts we charge and incur with respect to fixed-line telephony and mobile interconnection fees are subject to regulatory oversight. To the extent that regulatory authorities introduce fixed-line or mobile termination rate changes, we would experience prospective changes in our interconnect revenue and costs. The ultimate impact of any such changes in termination rates on our Segment OCF would be dependent on the call or text messaging patterns that are subject to the changed termination rates.

Revenue

Revenue includes amounts earned from (i) subscribers to our broadband communication and other fixed-line services (collectively referred to herein as “**cable subscription revenue**”) and our mobile services and (ii) B2B services, interconnect fees, mobile handset sales, installation fees, late fees and advertising revenue. Consistent with the presentation of our revenue categories in note 12 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we use the term “subscription revenue” in the following discussion to refer to amounts received from subscribers for ongoing services, excluding installation fees and late fees. In the below tables, mobile subscription revenue excludes the related interconnect revenue.

In the U.K. we offer our customers the option to purchase a mobile handset pursuant to a contract that is independent of a mobile airtime services contract (the “**Split-contract Program**”). Revenue associated with handsets sold under the Split-contract Program is recognized upfront and included in other non-subscription revenue. We generally recognize the full sales price for the mobile handset upon delivery, regardless of whether the sales price is received upfront or in installments. Prior to the Split-contract Program, all revenue from handset sales that was contingent upon delivering future airtime services was recognized over the life of the customer contract as part of the monthly fee and included in subscription revenue.

Variances in the subscription revenue that we receive from our customers are a function of (i) changes in the number of RGUs or mobile subscribers outstanding during the period and (ii) changes in average monthly subscription revenue per RGU or mobile subscriber, as applicable, (“**ARPU**”). Changes in ARPU can be attributable to (a) price increases, (b) changes in bundling or promotional discounts, (c) changes in the tier of services selected, (d) variances in subscriber usage patterns and (e) the overall mix of cable and mobile products during the period. In the following discussion, we discuss ARPU changes in terms of the net impact of the above factors on the ARPU that is derived from our video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile products.

Our revenue by major category is set forth below:

	Three months ended		Increase (decrease)		Organic
	September 30,				increase
	2016	2015	£	%	(decrease)
	in millions				%
Subscription revenue:					
Video.....	£ 266.2	£ 259.2	£ 7.0	2.7	2.0
Broadband internet.....	341.3	308.7	32.6	10.6	9.2
Fixed-line telephony.....	240.1	236.8	3.3	1.4	0.6
Cable subscription revenue (a).....	847.6	804.7	42.9	5.3	4.3
Mobile (b).....	106.2	118.2	(12.0)	(10.2)	(10.2)
Total subscription revenue.....	953.8	922.9	30.9	3.3	2.5
B2B revenue (c).....	168.4	162.4	6.0	3.7	3.3
Other revenue (b) (d).....	82.3	66.0	16.3	24.7	10.6
Total.....	£ 1,204.5	£ 1,151.3	£ 53.2	4.6	3.0

	Nine months ended		Increase (decrease)		Organic
	September 30,				increase
	2016	2015	£	%	(decrease)
	in millions				%
Subscription revenue:					
Video.....	£ 789.4	£ 792.5	£ (3.1)	(0.4)	(0.6)
Broadband internet.....	1,011.1	914.4	96.7	10.6	9.8
Fixed-line telephony.....	716.6	717.7	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.6)
Cable subscription revenue (a).....	2,517.1	2,424.6	92.5	3.8	3.3
Mobile (b).....	318.9	352.2	(33.3)	(9.5)	(9.5)
Total subscription revenue.....	2,836.0	2,776.8	59.2	2.1	1.7
B2B revenue (c).....	498.3	476.3	22.0	4.6	4.4
Other revenue (b) (d).....	245.3	175.7	69.6	39.6	26.4
Total.....	£ 3,579.6	£ 3,428.8	£ 150.8	4.4	3.3

- (a) Cable subscription revenue includes amounts received from subscribers for ongoing services, excluding installation fees, mobile services revenue and late fees. Subscription revenue from subscribers who purchase bundled services at a discounted rate is generally allocated proportionally to each service based on the standalone price for each individual service. As a result, changes in the standalone pricing of our cable and mobile products or the composition of bundles can contribute to changes in our product revenue categories from period to period.
- (b) Mobile subscription revenue excludes mobile interconnect revenue of £14.2 million and £16.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £44.9 million and £51.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Mobile interconnect revenue and revenue from mobile handset sales are included in other revenue.
- (c) B2B revenue includes revenue from business broadband internet, voice, mobile and data services offered to medium to large enterprises and, on a wholesale basis, to other operators. We also provide services to SOHO subscribers. SOHO subscribers pay a premium price to receive expanded service levels along with video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony or mobile services that are the same or similar to the mass marketed products offered to our residential subscribers. Revenue from SOHO subscribers, which is included in subscription revenue, aggregated £8.6 million and £5.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £20.5 million and £15.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- (d) Other revenue includes, among other items, mobile handset sales, interconnect, broadcasting and late fee revenue.

The increases in our revenue during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015, include (i) organic increases of £35.3 million or 3.0% and £114.6 million or 3.3%, respectively, (ii) the impact of an acquisition, (iii) the impact of disposals and (iv) the impact of foreign currency translation effects (“FX”), as set forth below:

	Three-month period			Nine-month period		
	Subscription revenue	Non-subscription revenue	Total	Subscription revenue	Non-subscription revenue	Total
	in millions					
Increase in cable subscription revenue due to change in:						
Average number of RGUs (a).....	£ 20.3	£ —	£ 20.3	£ 52.9	£ —	£ 52.9
ARPU (b).....	14.6	—	14.6	27.7	—	27.7
Total increase in cable subscription revenue	34.9	—	34.9	80.6	—	80.6
Decrease in mobile subscription revenue (c).....	(12.0)	—	(12.0)	(33.3)	—	(33.3)
Total increase in subscription revenue	22.9	—	22.9	47.3	—	47.3
Increase in B2B revenue.....	—	5.4	5.4	—	21.0	21.0
Increase in other revenue (d).....	—	7.0	7.0	—	46.3	46.3
Total organic increase	22.9	12.4	35.3	47.3	67.3	114.6
Impact of an acquisition	—	7.9	7.9	—	23.9	23.9
Impact of disposals (e)	(2.2)	(0.4)	(2.6)	(5.6)	(3.8)	(9.4)
Impact of FX	10.2	2.4	12.6	17.5	4.2	21.7
Total	£ 30.9	£ 22.3	£ 53.2	£ 59.2	£ 91.6	£ 150.8

- (a) The increases in cable subscription revenue related to changes in the average numbers of RGUs are primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) increases in the average numbers of broadband internet and fixed-line telephony RGUs in the U.K. and (ii) declines in the average number of enhanced video RGUs and, to a much lesser extent, the average numbers of basic video RGUs in Ireland. In addition, the increases in each period include a slight decrease for the three-month comparison and a slight increase for the nine-month comparison in the average number of fixed-line telephony RGUs in Ireland.
- (b) The increases in cable subscription revenue related to changes in ARPU are primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) net increases primarily due to (a) higher ARPU from broadband internet services, (b) lower ARPU from fixed-line telephony services in the U.K., (c) lower ARPU resulting from the impact of a change in the regulations governing payment handling fees we charge to our customers in the U.K., which reduced revenue by £5.9 million and £12.1 million, respectively, and (d) higher ARPU from video services, as increases in the U.K. were only partially offset by decreases in Ireland and (ii) adverse changes in RGU mix.
- (c) The decreases in mobile subscription revenue relate to the net effect of (i) lower ARPU in the U.K., including declines of £18.1 million and £48.8 million, respectively, in postpaid mobile services revenue due to the continued growth of the Split-contract Program, (ii) increases in the average number of postpaid mobile subscribers and (iii) declines in the average number of prepaid mobile subscribers in the U.K.
- (d) The increases in other revenue are largely due to the net effect of (i) increases in mobile handset sales in the U.K., primarily attributable to increases of £5.3 million and £43.0 million, respectively, associated with the U.K. Split-contract Program, (ii) decreases in interconnect revenue in the U.K. of £2.9 million and £8.3 million, respectively, primarily due to (a) declines in mobile short message service termination volumes and (b) lower fixed-line telephony termination volumes, (iii) increases in installation revenue in the U.K. and (iv) increases in broadcasting revenue in Ireland. The increases in revenue from the Split-contract Program are due to the net effect of (1) increased volume associated with the continued growth of the program and (2) lower average revenue per handset sold.
- (e) Represents the estimated impact of (i) the MMDS subscribers in Ireland that have disconnected since we announced the switch-off of this service effective April 2016 and (ii) the non-cable subscribers in the U.K. that we sold in the fourth quarter of 2014 (the “U.K. Non-Cable Disposal”). The non-cable subscribers were migrated to a third party during the first nine months of 2015.

As discussed above, we have reduced certain fees we charge to customers in the U.K. as a result of a change in the regulations governing these payment handling fees, with the largest reduction effective April 1, 2016. We estimate that these reduced charges will result in a £6 million reduction of the U.K.’s cable subscription revenue and operating income for the last three months of 2016 when compared to the corresponding prior-year period.

The details of the changes in our B2B revenue categories are as follows:

	Three months ended		Increase (decrease)		Organic
	September 30,				increase
	2016	2015	£	%	(decrease)
		in millions			%
Data (a)	£ 127.3	£ 119.8	£ 7.5	6.3	5.8
Voice (b)	27.8	29.1	(1.3)	(4.5)	(5.3)
Other (c)	13.3	13.5	(0.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)
Total	£ 168.4	£ 162.4	£ 6.0	3.7	3.3

	Nine months ended		Increase (decrease)		Organic
	September 30,				increase
	2016	2015	£	%	(decrease)
		in millions			%
Data (a)	£ 377.4	£ 351.4	£ 26.0	7.4	7.1
Voice (b)	82.8	89.9	(7.1)	(7.9)	(8.3)
Other (c)	38.1	35.0	3.1	8.9	8.9
Total	£ 498.3	£ 476.3	£ 22.0	4.6	4.4

- (a) The increases in data revenue are primarily attributable to (i) higher volumes and (ii) increases of £1.8 million and £7.6 million, respectively, in the U.K.'s amortization of deferred upfront fees on B2B contracts.
- (b) The decreases in voice revenue are primarily attributable to declines in usage in the U.K.
- (c) The increase (decrease) in other revenue is primarily attributable to changes in low-margin equipment sales in the U.K.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses include programming, network operations, mobile access and interconnect, customer operations, customer care and other costs related to our operations. Programming costs, which represent a significant portion of our operating costs, are expected to rise in future periods as a result of (i) higher costs associated with the expansion of our digital video content, including rights associated with ancillary product offerings and rights that provide for the broadcast of live sporting events, and (ii) rate increases. In addition, we are subject to inflationary pressures with respect to our labor and other costs. Any cost increases that we are not able to pass on to our subscribers through rate increases would result in increased pressure on our operating margins.

Our total operating expenses increased £9.0 million or 1.8% and £74.0 million or 5.0% during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015. These increases include (i) increases of £7.6 million and £21.2 million, respectively, attributable to the impact of an acquisition and (ii) decreases of £1.0 million and £5.5 million, respectively, attributable to the U.K. Non-Cable Disposal and another less significant disposition. Excluding the effects of an acquisition, dispositions and FX, operating expenses increased (decreased) (£2.9 million) or (0.6%) and £48.7 million or 3.3%, respectively. These changes include the following factors:

- Increases in programming and related costs of £18.3 million or 10.1% and £66.9 million or 12.8%, respectively, primarily due to higher costs for certain premium and basic content, including increases of (i) £5.6 million and £36.0 million, respectively, associated with a sports programming contract entered into in August 2015 in the U.K. and (ii) £1.6 million and £4.8 million, respectively, associated with a new company-wide programming contract that was entered into in June 2016 with retroactive impact to January 1, 2016;
- Decreases in mobile access and interconnect costs of £10.1 million or 9.6% and £22.0 million or 6.9%, respectively, primarily due to the net effect of (i) declines resulting from lower rates, (ii) lower fixed-line telephony call volumes and (iii) for the nine-month comparison, an increase in costs attributable to higher mobile usage;

- Decreases in personnel costs of £4.8 million or 8.9% and £11.6 million or 6.9%, respectively, due primarily to the net effect of (i) decreased costs resulting from higher proportions of capitalized labor costs associated with our network extension project in the U.K., (ii) decreased staffing levels and (iii) annual wage increases;
- An increase (decrease) in mobile handset costs of (£4.9 million) or (12.1%) and £7.5 million or 7.5%, respectively, primarily due to the net effect of (i) higher mobile handset sales volume and (ii) lower average cost per handset sold;
- An increase (decrease) in network-related expenses of (£0.1 million) or (0.2%) and £4.9 million or 3.9%, respectively. The decrease for the three-month comparison is due primarily to the net effect of (i) a net decrease of £2.7 million resulting from a favorable adjustment associated with the reassessment of operational contingencies that we recorded during the third quarter of 2015 and (ii) an increase in network maintenance costs. The increase for the nine-month comparison is due primarily to the net effect of (a) an £11.8 million increase resulting from nonrecurring adjustments recorded during the first and second quarters of 2015 to reflect lower local authority charges for certain elements of network infrastructure in the U.K., (b) a £4.1 million decrease associated with the favorable settlement of an operational contingency during the first quarter of 2016 and (c) lower outsourced labor costs associated with customer-facing activities. For information regarding the potential for increased charges for network infrastructure in the U.K. effective April 1, 2017, see note 11 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- An increase (decrease) in equipment costs of (£1.8 million) or (28.1%) and £3.8 million or 28.0%, respectively, primarily due to changes in B2B low-margin equipment sales.

SG&A expenses

SG&A expenses include human resources, information technology, general services, management, finance, legal, sales and marketing, share-based compensation and other general expenses. We do not include share-based compensation in the following discussion and analysis of our SG&A expenses as share-based compensation expense is discussed separately below. As noted above, we are subject to inflationary pressures with respect to our labor and other costs.

Our total SG&A expenses (exclusive of share-based compensation expense) increased £15.6 million or 10.9% and £24.0 million or 5.6% during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015. These increases include increases of £2.1 million and £6.3 million, respectively, attributable to the impact of an acquisition. Excluding the effects of an acquisition and FX, SG&A expenses increased £11.6 million or 7.9% and £14.4 million or 3.3%, respectively. These increases include the following factors:

- Increases in personnel costs of £5.4 million or 9.8% and £11.7 million or 7.1%, respectively, primarily due to (i) increased staffing levels and (ii) annual wage increases;
- Increases in facilities expenses of £1.5 million or 11.5% and £1.6 million or 3.9%, respectively, primarily due to higher rent and other facilities-related expenses; and
- An increase in outsourced labor and professional fees of £4.4 million or 64.3% for the three-month comparison, primarily due to (i) increased consulting costs and (ii) increased legal costs.

Share-based compensation expense (included in SG&A expenses)

Our share-based compensation expense represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global and related employer taxes. The amounts allocated by Liberty Global to our company represent share-based compensation associated with the Liberty Global share-based incentive awards held by certain employees of our subsidiaries. Share-based compensation expense allocated to our company by Liberty Global is reflected as an increase to owners' equity and is offset by any amounts recharged to us by Liberty Global, as further described in note 9 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. A summary of the share-based compensation expense that is included in our SG&A expenses is set forth below:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	in millions			
Performance-based incentive awards (a)	£ 3.1	£ 3.6	£ 9.2	£ 8.1
Other share-based incentive awards	3.5	8.4	11.1	21.1
Total (b)	£ 6.6	£ 12.0	£ 20.3	£ 29.2

(a) Includes share-based compensation expense related to (i) Liberty Global PSUs, including the 2016 PSUs, and (ii) the Challenge Performance Awards.

(b) In connection with the LiLAC Transaction, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors approved the 2015 Award Modification in accordance with the underlying share-based incentive plans. As a result of the 2015 Award Modification, the Black-Scholes fair values of Liberty Global options, SARs and PSARs held by employees of our subsidiaries increased, resulting in incremental share-based compensation expense of £9.1 million, of which £5.0 million was recognized during the third quarter of 2015 related to awards that vested on or prior to September 30, 2015.

For additional information regarding our share-based compensation, see note 9 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Related-party fees and allocations, net

We recorded related-party fees and allocations, net, related to corporate services performed by Liberty Global and our company of £21.0 million and £82.4 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to £29.0 million and £63.0 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. These charges generally relate to management, finance, legal, technology and other corporate and administrative services provided to our subsidiaries. For additional information, see note 10 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Depreciation and amortization expense

Our depreciation and amortization expense increased £20.2 million or 5.2% and £43.8 million or 3.8% during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015. Excluding the effects of FX, depreciation and amortization expense increased £17.5 million or 4.5% and £39.8 million or 3.4%, respectively. These increases are primarily due to the net effect of (i) increases associated with property and equipment additions related to the installation of customer premises equipment, the expansion and upgrade of our networks and other capital initiatives and (ii) decreases associated with certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net

We recognized impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net, of £7.3 million and £19.7 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to £5.2 million and £8.0 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The 2016 amounts primarily include (i) restructuring charges of £6.0 million and £15.4 million, respectively, primarily related to employee severance and termination costs related to certain reorganization activities and (ii) impairment charges of nil and £3.5 million, respectively. The 2015 amounts primarily include the net effect of (a) restructuring charges of £1.7 million and £9.6 million, respectively, primarily related to employee severance and termination costs related to certain reorganization activities, (b) gains (losses) from the disposition of assets of (£1.4 million) and £8.0 million, respectively, and (c) impairment charges of £2.1 million and £6.1 million, respectively. We expect to record further restructuring charges during the remainder of 2016 in connection with continued efforts to optimize our operating model.

If, among other factors, (i) our enterprise value or Liberty Global's equity values were to decline significantly or (ii) the adverse impacts of economic, competitive, regulatory or other factors were to cause our results of operations or cash flows to be worse than anticipated, we could conclude in future periods that impairment charges are required in order to reduce the carrying values of our goodwill and, to a lesser extent, other long-lived assets. Any such impairment charges could be significant.

Interest expense—third-party

Our third-party interest expense increased £21.4 million or 16.6% and £45.7 million or 12.0% during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015. These increases are primarily attributable to higher average outstanding third-party debt balances. For additional information regarding our outstanding third-party indebtedness, see note 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

It is possible that the interest rates on (i) any new borrowings could be higher than the current interest rates on our existing indebtedness and (ii) our variable-rate indebtedness could increase in future periods. As further discussed in note 4 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we use derivative instruments to manage our interest rate risks.

Interest expense—related-party

Our related-party interest expense increased (decreased) £1.4 million and (£2.1 million) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015, primarily due to interest expense incurred on the note payable to LG Europe 2 during 2016 and interest expense incurred on the VM Ireland Note in the first quarter of 2015. As further described in note 3 to our condensed consolidated financial statements, the VM Ireland Note eliminates in consolidation following the February 2015 VM Ireland Acquisition. For additional information regarding our related-party indebtedness, see note 10 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest income—related-party

Our related-party interest income increased £10.8 million or 16.8% and £26.4 million or 14.5%, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015, primarily due to interest income earned on related-party notes receivable from LG Europe 2. For additional information, see note 10 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net

Our realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivative instruments include (i) unrealized changes in the fair values of our derivative instruments that are non-cash in nature until such time as the derivative contracts are fully or partially settled and (ii) realized gains or losses upon the full or partial settlement of the derivative contracts. The details of our realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net, are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	in millions			
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (a)	£ 53.6	£ 158.0	£ 408.0	£ 127.7
Equity-related derivative instruments (b)	(10.6)	12.5	3.9	9.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	5.4	0.7	13.1	(6.8)
Total	<u>£ 48.4</u>	<u>£ 171.2</u>	<u>£ 425.0</u>	<u>£ 130.0</u>

- (a) The gain during the 2016 three-month period is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) gains associated with a decrease in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar, (ii) losses associated with increases in market interest rates in the U.S. dollar market and (iii) losses associated with decreases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market. The gain during the 2016 nine-month period is primarily attributable to the net effect of (a) gains associated with a decrease in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar, (b) losses associated with decreases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market and (c) gains associated with decreases in market interest rates in the U.S. dollar market. In addition, the gains during the 2016 periods include a net gain (loss) of £3.4 million and (£22.5 million), respectively, resulting from changes in our credit risk valuation adjustments. The gain during the 2015 three-month period is primarily attributable to the net effect of (I) gains associated with a decrease in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar, (2) losses associated with decreases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market and (3) gains associated with decreases in market interest rates in the U.S. dollar market. The gain during the 2015 nine-month period is primarily attributable to the net effect of (I) gains associated with a decrease in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar, (II) gains associated with decreases in market interest rates in the U.S. dollar market and (III) losses associated with decreases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market. In addition, the gains during the 2015 periods include net losses of £16.2 million and £6.3 million, respectively, resulting from changes in our credit risk valuation adjustments.

- (b) Amounts represent activity related to the Virgin Media Capped Calls and the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes. The fair values of our equity-related derivative instruments are primarily impacted by the trading prices of the underlying security.

For additional information regarding our derivative instruments, see notes 4 and 5 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net

Our foreign currency transaction gains or losses primarily result from the remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the underlying functional currency of the applicable entity. Unrealized foreign currency transaction gains or losses are computed based on period-end exchange rates and are non-cash in nature until such time as the amounts are settled. The details of our foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net, are as follows:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>in millions</i>			
U.S. dollar denominated debt issued by our company.....	£ (97.3)	£ (113.9)	£ (497.2)	£ (63.0)
Intercompany payables and receivables denominated in a currency other than the entity's functional currency (a).....	(14.8)	(52.9)	(102.8)	(80.2)
Euro denominated debt issued by our company	(14.4)	(13.7)	(59.0)	4.2
Other	(3.0)	(8.5)	(6.9)	(12.4)
Total	£ (129.5)	£ (189.0)	£ (665.9)	£ (151.4)

- (a) Amounts primarily relate to loans between certain of our non-operating subsidiaries.

Unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net

Our realized and unrealized gains or losses due to changes in fair values of certain debt include unrealized gains or losses associated with changes in fair values that are non-cash in nature until such time as these gains or losses are realized through cash transactions. We recognized unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net, of (£0.7 million) and £10.5 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to nil during each of the 2015 periods. For additional information regarding our fair value measurements, see note 5 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Losses on debt modification and extinguishment, net

We recognized losses on debt modification and extinguishment, net, of nil during each of the 2016 periods and nil and £29.4 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The loss during the 2015 nine-month period is attributable to (i) the write-off of £19.5 million of deferred financing costs, (ii) the payment of £6.6 million of redemption premium, (iii) the write-off of £2.8 million of unamortized discount and (iv) the payment of £0.5 million of third party costs.

Income tax benefit (expense)

We recognized income tax benefit (expense) of (£85.4 million) and £7.9 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The income tax expense during the three months ended September 30, 2016 differs from the expected income tax benefit of £25.2 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0%) primarily due to the negative impact of (i) a reduction in net deferred tax assets in the U.K. due to enacted changes in tax law and (ii) certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries.

The income tax benefit during the three months ended September 30, 2015 differs from the expected income tax benefit of £5.8 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0%) primarily due to the negative impact of certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items

associated with investments in subsidiaries. The negative impact of this item was partially offset by the positive impact of a net decrease in valuation allowances.

We recognized income tax expense of £53.2 million and £0.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The income tax expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 differs from the expected income tax benefit of £68.5 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0%) primarily due to the negative impact of (i) a reduction in net deferred tax assets in the U.K. due to enacted changes in tax law, (ii) certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries and (iii) statutory tax rates in certain jurisdictions in which we operate that are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate. The negative impact of these items was partially offset by the positive impact of (a) a net decrease in valuation allowances and (b) non-deductible or non-taxable foreign currency exchange results.

The income tax expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 differs from the expected income tax expense of £4.2 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0%) primarily due to the positive impact of a net decrease in valuation allowances. The positive impact of this item was partially offset by the negative impact of certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries.

For additional information concerning our income taxes, see note 8 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net earnings (loss)

During the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we reported net losses of £157.4 million and £8.6 million, respectively, including (i) operating income of £85.4 million and £65.7 million, respectively, (ii) net non-operating expense of £157.4 million and £82.2 million, respectively, and (iii) income tax benefit (expense) of (£85.4 million) and £7.9 million, respectively.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we reported net earnings (loss) of (£248.8 million) and £11.8 million, respectively, including (i) operating income of £253.5 million and £266.7 million, respectively, (ii) net non-operating expense of £449.1 million and £254.6 million, respectively, and (iii) income tax expense of £53.2 million and £0.3 million, respectively.

Gains or losses associated with (i) changes in the fair values of derivative instruments and (ii) movements in foreign currency exchange rates are subject to a high degree of volatility and, as such, any gains from these sources do not represent a reliable source of income. In the absence of significant gains in the future from these sources or from other non-operating items, our ability to achieve earnings is largely dependent on our ability to increase our Segment OCF to a level that more than offsets the aggregate amount of our (a) share-based compensation expense, (b) related-party fees and allocations, (c) depreciation and amortization, (d) impairment, restructuring and other operating items, (e) interest expense, (f) other non-operating expenses and (g) income tax expenses.

Subject to the limitations included in our various debt instruments, we expect that Liberty Global will continue to cause our company to maintain our debt at current levels relative to our Covenant EBITDA. As a result, we expect that we will continue to report significant levels of interest expense for the foreseeable future. For information concerning our expectations with respect to trends that may affect certain aspects of our operating results in future periods, see the discussion under *Overview* above. For information concerning the reasons for changes in specific line items in our condensed consolidated statements of operations, see the above discussion.

Results of Operations—2015 compared to 2014 and 2014 compared to 2013

2015 compared to 2014

Our revenue by major category is set forth below:

	Year ended		Increase (decrease)		Organic
	December 31,				increase
	2015	2014	£	%	(decrease)
	in millions				%
Subscription revenue:					
Video.....	£ 1,062.2	£ 1,079.5	£ (17.3)	(1.6)	(0.5)
Broadband internet.....	1,228.5	1,111.8	116.7	10.5	11.3
Fixed-line telephony.....	952.1	991.6	(39.5)	(4.0)	(3.5)
Cable subscription revenue (a)	3,242.8	3,182.9	59.9	1.9	2.7
Mobile (b)	465.0	480.0	(15.0)	(3.1)	(3.1)
Total subscription revenue	3,707.8	3,662.9	44.9	1.2	1.9
B2B revenue (c)	657.4	617.5	39.9	6.5	6.4
Other revenue (d)	253.2	216.5	36.7	17.0	29.6
Total	£ 4,618.4	£ 4,496.9	£ 121.5	2.7	3.9

- (a) Cable subscription revenue includes amounts received from subscribers for ongoing services, excluding installation fees, mobile services revenue and late fees. Subscription revenue from subscribers who purchase bundled services at a discounted rate is generally allocated proportionally to each service based on the standalone price for each individual service. As a result, changes in the standalone pricing of our cable and mobile products or the composition of bundles can contribute to changes in our product revenue categories from period to period.
- (b) Mobile subscription revenue excludes mobile interconnect revenue of £68.1 million and £80.2 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. Mobile interconnect revenue and revenue from mobile handset sales are included in other revenue.
- (c) B2B revenue includes revenue from business broadband internet, voice, mobile and data services offered to medium to large enterprises and, on a wholesale basis, to other operators. We also provide services to certain SOHO subscribers. SOHO subscribers pay a premium price to receive expanded service levels along with video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony or mobile services that are the same or similar to the mass marketed products offered to our residential subscribers. Revenue from SOHO subscribers, which is included in cable subscription revenue, aggregated £21.8 million and £17.2 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (d) Other revenue includes, among other items, mobile handset sales, interconnect and late fee revenue.

The increase in our revenue during 2015, as compared to 2014, includes (i) an organic increase of £174.7 million or 3.9%, (ii) the impact of acquisitions, (iii) the impact of a disposal and (iv) the impact of FX, as set forth below:

	Subscription revenue	Non-subscription revenue	Total
	in millions		
Increase in cable subscription revenue due to change in:			
Average number of RGUs (a).....	£ 51.1	£ —	£ 51.1
ARPU (b)	35.0	—	35.0
Total increase in cable subscription revenue	86.1	—	86.1
Decrease in mobile subscription revenue (c)	(14.8)	—	(14.8)
Total increase in subscription revenue.....	71.3	—	71.3
Increase in B2B revenue.....	—	39.3	39.3
Increase in other revenue (d)	—	64.1	64.1
Total organic increase	71.3	103.4	174.7
Impact of acquisitions	0.2	5.1	5.3
Impact of a disposal (e)	—	(30.3)	(30.3)
Impact of FX	(26.6)	(1.6)	(28.2)
Total	£ 44.9	£ 76.6	£ 121.5

- (a) The increase in cable subscription revenue related to a change in the average number of RGUs is attributable to an increase in the average numbers of broadband internet and fixed-line telephony RGUs that was only partially offset by a decline in (i) the average number of enhanced video RGUs and (ii) the average number of basic and MMDS video RGUs in Ireland.

- (b) The increase in cable subscription revenue related to a change in ARPU is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a net increase primarily due to (a) higher ARPU from broadband internet services in the U.K., (b) lower ARPU from fixed-line telephony services and (c) higher ARPU from video services and (ii) an adverse change in RGU mix in Ireland. In addition, the growth in ARPU was partially offset by (1) the impact of a January 1, 2015 change in how VAT is applied to certain components of our U.K. operations, which reduced revenue by £30.3 million, and (2) a May 1, 2014 change in legislation in the U.K. with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts, as discussed below, which reduced revenue by £14.4 million.
- (c) The decrease in mobile subscription revenue relates to the U.K. and is due to (i) lower ARPU, including the net impact of (a) a decline of £25.5 million in postpaid mobile services revenue due to the November 2014 introduction of the Freestyle Mobile Proposition, (b) a decrease of £6.8 million related to the above-described January 1, 2015 change in how VAT is applied and (c) an increase in revenue due to the favorable impact of a £2.8 million nonrecurring adjustment to VAT recorded during the fourth quarter of 2015, and (ii) a decrease in the average number of subscribers, as a decrease in the average number of prepaid subscribers more than offset the increase in the average number of postpaid subscribers.
- (d) The increase in other revenue is primarily due to the net effect of (i) an increase in mobile handset sales, primarily attributable to an £88.1 million increase associated with the November 2014 introduction of the Freestyle Mobile Proposition, (ii) a decrease in interconnect revenue of £14.2 million, primarily due to a decline in mobile short message service termination volumes in the U.K., and (iii) a decrease in installation revenue of £7.6 million. For additional information regarding the Freestyle Mobile Proposition, see note 3 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (e) Represents the estimated impact of the non-cable subscribers in the U.K. that we sold in the fourth quarter of 2014 (the “**U.K. Non-Cable Disposal**”). These non-cable subscribers were migrated to a third party during the first nine months of 2015.

On March 19, 2014, the U.K. government announced a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts such as those that we offer to our fixed-line telephony customers. This change, which took effect on May 1, 2014, impacted our company and some of our competitors. For additional information regarding a challenge from the U.K. government regarding our application of the prompt payment discount rules prior to the May 1, 2014 change in legislation, see note 17 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The details of the changes in our B2B revenue categories are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		Increase		Organic increase
	2015	2014	£	%	%
	in millions				
Data (a)	£ 474.0	£ 446.7	£ 27.3	6.1	5.9
Voice (b)	130.8	127.8	3.0	2.3	2.7
Other (c)	52.6	43.0	9.6	22.3	22.9
Total B2B revenue	£ 657.4	£ 617.5	£ 39.9	6.5	6.4

- (a) The increase in data revenue is primarily attributable to (i) higher volumes and (ii) an increase of £13.8 million in the amortization of deferred upfront fees on B2B contracts in the U.K.
- (b) The increase in voice revenue is largely attributable to the net effect of (i) an £11.5 million increase recorded in the U.K. during the fourth quarter of 2015 related to the settlement of disputes with mobile operators over amounts charged for voice traffic, including £10.3 million related to years prior to 2015, and (ii) a decline in usage.
- (c) The increase in other revenue is primarily attributable to an increase in low-margin equipment sales.

Operating expenses

Our total operating expenses increased £19.2 million or 1.0% during 2015, as compared to 2014. This increase includes (i) a decrease of £25.3 million attributable to the U.K. Non-Cable Disposal and (ii) an increase of £3.5 million attributable to the impact of acquisitions. Excluding the effects of the U.K. Non-Cable Disposal, acquisitions and FX, operating expenses increased £52.2 million or 2.7%. This increase includes the following factors:

- An increase in programming and related costs of £79.2 million or 12.7%, primarily due to (i) higher costs for certain premium and basic content, due in part to a new sports programming contract entered into in August 2015, and (ii) a £6.9 million increase due to the

impact of a nonrecurring reduction of programming costs that resulted from the favorable resolution of an operational contingency during the second quarter of 2014;

- A decrease in personnel costs of £19.5 million or 8.4%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) lower incentive compensation costs, (ii) decreased costs due to higher capitalized labor costs associated with the Network Extension and (iii) annual wage increases;
- An increase in mobile handset costs of £19.4 million or 16.2%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) an increase in the proportion of higher-value handsets sold, primarily due to the Freestyle Mobile Proposition implemented in the U.K. in November 2014, and (ii) a decrease in costs as a result of continued growth of subscriber identification module or “SIM”-only contracts;
- A decrease in network-related expenses of £15.1 million or 7.8%, primarily due to (i) lower outsourced labor costs associated with customer-facing activities, (ii) a decrease in network maintenance costs and (iii) lower costs of £5.2 million associated with the reassessment of accruals or operational contingencies in 2015. The decrease in network expense also includes the impact of reductions in local authority charges for certain elements of network infrastructure in the U.K. arising from successful appeals during the last half of 2014 and the first half of 2015. As compared to 2014, these reductions in local authority charges resulted in an increase of £5.2 million;
- An increase in certain other direct costs associated with B2B services of £12.0 million;
- A decrease in mobile access and interconnect costs of £9.3 million or 2.9%, largely due to the net effect of (i) an increase in costs attributable to higher mobile usage, (ii) a decline resulting from lower rates, (iii) lower fixed-line telephony call volumes and (iv) an increase of £2.8 million related to the settlement of a commercial dispute;
- An increase in information technology-related expenses of £7.6 million or 24.4%, primarily due to higher software and other information technology-related service and maintenance costs;
- A decrease in bad debt and collection expense of £6.7 million or 14.3%; and
- A net decrease resulting from individually insignificant changes in other operating expense categories.

SG&A expenses

Our total SG&A expenses (exclusive of share-based compensation) decreased £1.7 million or 0.3% during 2015, as compared to 2014. This decrease includes an increase of £0.9 million attributable to the impact of acquisitions. Excluding the effects of acquisitions and FX, SG&A expenses increased £1.1 million or 0.2%. This increase includes the following factors:

- A decrease in personnel costs of £6.9 million or 3.0%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) lower incentive compensation costs, (ii) annual wage increases, (iii) increased staffing levels and (iv) decreased costs due to higher capitalized labor costs associated with the Network Extension;
- An increase in information technology-related expenses of £2.7 million or 29.8%, primarily due to higher software and other information technology-related maintenance costs;
- A decrease in sales and marketing costs of £1.6 million or 0.7%, due to the net effect of (i) higher costs associated with advertising campaigns, (ii) lower third-party sales commissions and (iii) a net decrease resulting from other individually insignificant changes;
- An increase in outsourced labor and professional fees of £1.2 million or 4.1%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) increased consulting costs associated with strategic initiatives, (ii) the positive impact of a £4.7 million increase associated with the nonrecurring consulting fee that

was incurred during the third quarter of 2014 in connection with the reduction in local authority charges for certain elements of network infrastructure in the U.K., as discussed above, (iii) decreased legal costs and (iv) an increase of £1.7 million associated with the nonrecurring consulting fee that was incurred during the fourth quarter of 2015 in connection with the settlement of a commercial dispute; and

- A net increase resulting from individually insignificant changes in other SG&A expense categories.

Share-based compensation expense

Our share-based compensation expense after the LG/VM Transaction represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global and related employer taxes. The amounts allocated by Liberty Global to our company represent share-based compensation associated with the Liberty Global share-based incentive awards held by certain employees of our subsidiaries. Share-based compensation expense allocated to our company by Liberty Global is reflected as an increase to parent's equity and is offset by any amounts recharged to us by Liberty Global, as further described in note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. A summary of the share-based compensation expense that is included in our SG&A expenses is set forth below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	in millions	
Performance-based incentive awards (a)	£ 10.1	£ 7.0
their share-based incentive awards	25.4	26.8
Total (b)	£ 35.5	£ 33.8

(a) Includes share-based compensation expense related to PSUs and the Challenge Performance Awards.

(b) In connection with the LiLAC Transaction, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors approved the Award Modifications in accordance with the underlying share-based incentive plans. The objective of the compensation committee was to ensure a relatively unchanged intrinsic value of outstanding equity awards before and after the bonus issuance of the LiLAC Shares. The mechanism to modify outstanding share-based incentive awards, as approved by the compensation committee, utilized the Modification VWAPs. In order to determine if any incremental stock-based compensation expense should be recorded as a result of the Award Modifications, we are required to measure the changes in the fair values of the then outstanding share-based incentive awards using market prices immediately before and immediately after the Award Modifications. Due to declines in the share prices of Liberty Global's Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares following the bonus issuance, the exercise prices of options, SARs and PSARs determined using the Modification VWAPs were lower than the exercise prices that would have resulted if the market prices immediately before and after the Award Modifications had been used. Accordingly, the Black-Scholes fair values of Liberty Global options, SARs and PSARs held by employees of our subsidiaries increased as a result of the Award Modifications, resulting in incremental stock-based compensation expense of £9.1 million. This amount includes £5.6 million of expense recognized during 2015 related to awards that vested on or prior to December 31, 2015 and £3.5 million of expense that will be recognized in future periods through 2019 as the related awards vest.

For additional information concerning our share-based compensation, see note 12 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Related-party fees and allocations, net

We recorded related-party fees and allocations, net, related to corporate services performed by Liberty Global and our company of £87.6 million and £36.6 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. These charges generally relate to management, finance, legal, technology and other corporate and administrative services provided to our subsidiaries. For additional information, see note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Depreciation and amortization expense

Our depreciation and amortization expense decreased £50.3 million or 3.1% during 2015, as compared to 2014. Excluding the effects of FX, depreciation and amortization expense decreased £44.8 million or 2.8%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) a decrease associated with certain assets becoming fully depreciated and (ii) an increase associated with property and equipment additions related to the installation of customer premises equipment, the expansion and upgrade of our networks and other capital initiatives.

Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net

We recognized impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net, of £10.9 million and £12.7 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. The 2015 amount includes the net effect of (i) restructuring charges of £13.0 million, primarily related to employee severance and termination costs related to certain reorganization activities, (ii) a gain from the disposition of assets of £8.3 million and (iii) an impairment charge of £6.2 million. The 2014 amount includes the net effect of (a) restructuring charges of £16.2 million, primarily related to employee severance and termination costs related to certain reorganization activities that we implemented following the completion of the LG/VM Transaction, and (b) a gain from the disposition of assets of £4.6 million.

Interest expense—third-party

Our third-party interest expense increased £53.4 million or 11.7% during 2015, as compared to 2014, primarily due to the net effect of (i) higher average outstanding third-party debt balances and (ii) lower weighted average interest rates related to the completion of certain financing transactions that resulted in extended maturities and net decreases to certain of our interest rates. For additional information regarding our outstanding third-party indebtedness, see note 9 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

It is possible that the interest rates on (i) any new borrowings could be higher than the current interest rates on our existing indebtedness and (ii) our variable-rate indebtedness could increase in future periods. As further discussed in note 6 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and under *Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk* below, we use derivative instruments to manage our interest rate risks. As we no longer apply hedge accounting to our interest rate derivative instruments, the impacts of these derivative instruments are not included in interest expense.

Interest expense—related-party

Our related-party interest expense decreased £46.3 million or 89.0% during 2015, as compared to 2014, primarily due to the interest expense incurred on the VM Ireland Note. As further described in note 4 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, the VM Ireland Note eliminates in consolidation following the February 2015 VM Ireland Acquisition. For additional information regarding our related-party indebtedness, see note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest income—related-party

Our related-party interest income increased £16.8 million or 7.3% during 2015, as compared to 2014, primarily due to interest income earned on related-party notes receivable from LG Europe 2. For additional information, see note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net

The details of our realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	in millions	
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (a).....	£ 249.6	£ 53.9
Equity-related derivative instruments (b).....	10.2	(6.0)
Foreign currency forward contracts	(6.7)	0.7
Total.....	£ 253.1	£ 48.6

- (a) The gain during 2015 is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) gains associated with a decrease in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar, (ii) gains associated with increases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market and (iii) losses associated with increases in market interest rates in the U.S. dollar market. In addition, the gain during 2015 includes a net loss of £11.3 million resulting from changes in our credit risk valuation adjustments. The gain during 2014 is primarily attributable to the net effect of (a) gains associated with a decrease in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar and (b) losses associated with decreases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market. In addition, the gain during 2014 includes a net loss of £25.3 million resulting from changes in our credit risk valuation adjustments.

- (b) Amounts represent activity related to the Virgin Media Capped Calls and the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes. The fair values of our equity-related derivative instruments are primarily impacted by the trading prices of the underlying security.

For additional information concerning our derivative instruments, see notes 6 and 7 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and “*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*” below.

Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net

The details of our foreign currency transaction losses, net, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	in millions	
U.S. dollar denominated debt issued by our company.....	£ (140.4)	£ (109.7)
Intercompany payables and receivables denominated in a currency other than the entity’s functional currency (a).....	(122.7)	—
Related-party payables and receivables denominated in a currency other than the entity’s functional currency (b).....	(12.4)	(36.4)
Other.....	3.7	(5.9)
Total.....	<u>£ (271.8)</u>	<u>£ (152.0)</u>

- (a) Amounts primarily relate to loans between certain of our non-operating subsidiaries.
- (b) The 2014 amount primarily relates to our euro-denominated notes receivable from LGE Holdco V BV that were entered into during 2014. Accordingly, this amount is a function of movements of the euro against the pound sterling. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the euro-denominated notes receivable from LGE Holdco V BV were converted to equity and as a result, we no longer record foreign currency transaction gains (losses) related to these notes.

For information regarding how we manage our exposure to foreign currency risk, see “*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Currency Risk*” below.

Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net

We recognized gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net, of (£29.4 million) and £20.1 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. The loss during 2015 is attributable to (i) the write-off of £19.5 million of deferred financing costs, (ii) the payment of £6.6 million of redemption premiums, (iii) the write-off of £2.8 million of unamortized discount and (iv) the payment of £0.5 million of third-party costs. The gain during 2014 is attributable to (a) the write-off of £103.9 million of unamortized premium, (b) the payment of £74.4 million of redemption premium and (c) the write-off of £9.4 million of deferred financing costs.

For additional information concerning our gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net, see note 9 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income tax expense

We recognized income tax expense of £201.2 million and £21.4 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The income tax expense during 2015 differs from the expected income tax expense of £20.8 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35%), primarily due to the negative impacts of (i) a reduction in net deferred tax assets in the U.K. due to enacted changes in tax law and (ii) certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries. The negative impacts of these items were partially offset by the positive impacts of (a) a net decrease in valuation allowances and (b) statutory tax rates in certain jurisdictions in which we operate that are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate.

The income tax expense during 2014 differs from the expected income tax benefit of £30.5 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35%), primarily due to the negative impacts of (i) certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items associated with investments

in subsidiaries and (ii) non-deductible or non-taxable foreign currency exchange results. The negative impacts of these items were partially offset by the positive impacts of (a) statutory tax rates in certain jurisdictions in which we operate that are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate and (b) a net decrease in valuation allowances.

For additional information concerning our income taxes, see note 10 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net earnings (loss)

During 2015 and 2014, we reported net losses of £141.9 million and £108.6 million, respectively, including (i) operating income of £377.5 million and £274.1 million, respectively, (ii) net non-operating expense of £318.2 million and £361.3 million, respectively, and (iii) income tax expense of £201.2 million and £21.4 million, respectively.

2014 compared to 2013

Combined Results

As further described in note 1 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, VM Ireland is not included in our historical consolidated financial statements prior to June 8, 2013. In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior year periods, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects (i) the pro forma statement of operations that gives effect to the VM Ireland Acquisition as of January 1, 2013 and (ii) the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The pro forma amounts related to VM Ireland are derived from historical financial statements of VM Ireland for the relevant period. The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the financial position and results of operations that would have occurred if these transactions had occurred on such dates. The combination of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X (in millions except percentages):

	Successor		Predecessor	Combined	Change	
	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013			Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2013
Consolidated Statements of Operations						
Revenue.....	£ 4,496.9	£ 2,483.3	£ 1,932.9	£ 4,416.2	£ 80.7	1.8
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization).....	1,956.1	1,129.4	910.3	2,039.7	(83.6)	(4.1)
SG&A (including share-based compensation).....	609.3	389.7	260.6	650.3	(41.0)	(6.3)
Related-party fees and allocations, net.....	36.6	21.1	6.8	27.9	8.7	31.2
Depreciation and amortization.....	1,608.1	941.5	459.1	1,400.6	207.5	14.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net.....	12.7	37.2	51.2	88.4	(75.7)	N.M.
	<u>4,222.8</u>	<u>2,518.9</u>	<u>1,688.0</u>	<u>4,206.9</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Operating income (loss).....	<u>274.1</u>	<u>(35.6)</u>	<u>244.9</u>	<u>209.3</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party.....	(457.1)	(263.6)	(156.7)	(420.3)	(36.8)	8.8
Related-party.....	(52.0)	(38.3)	(23.1)	(61.4)	9.4	(15.3)
Interest income—related-party.....	229.7	107.0	—	107.0	122.7	N.M.
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net.....	48.6	(203.4)	51.8	(151.6)	200.2	N.M.
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net.....	(152.0)	142.7	(2.0)	140.7	(292.7)	N.M.
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net.....	20.1	0.6	(0.1)	0.5	19.6	N.M.
Other income, net.....	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	N.M.
	<u>(361.3)</u>	<u>(254.6)</u>	<u>(129.7)</u>	<u>(384.3)</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>(6.0)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes.....	<u>(87.2)</u>	<u>(290.2)</u>	<u>115.2</u>	<u>(175.0)</u>	<u>87.8</u>	<u>N.M.</u>

Income tax expense	(21.4)	(197.5)	(18.1)	(215.6)	194.2	N.M.
Net earnings (loss).....	(108.6)	(487.7)	97.1	(390.6)	282.0	N.M.
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.6)	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	(0.5)	N.M.
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent.....	£ (109.2)	£ (487.8)	£ 97.1	£ (390.7)	£ 281.5	(72.1)

N.M.—Not Meaningful.

Revenue

Our revenue by major category is set forth below (in millions except percentages):

	Year ended December 31,		Increase (decrease)		Organic increase (decrease)
	2014	2013	£	%	%
	pro forma				
Subscription revenue:					
Video.....	£ 1,079.5	£ 1,112.6	£ (33.1)	(3.0)	(2.4)
Broadband internet.....	1,111.8	960.3	151.5	15.8	16.4
Fixed-line telephony.....	991.6	1,025.0	(33.4)	(3.3)	(3.1)
Cable subscription revenue (a).....	3,182.9	3,097.9	85.0	2.7	3.2
Mobile (b).....	480.0	440.3	39.7	9.0	9.0
Total subscription revenue.....	3,662.9	3,538.2	124.7	3.5	3.9
B2B revenue (c).....	617.5	606.2	11.3	1.9	2.1
Other revenue (d).....	216.5	271.8	(55.3)	(20.3)	(20.8)
Total.....	£ 4,496.9	£ 4,416.2	£ 80.7	1.8	2.1

- (a) Cable subscription revenue includes amounts received from subscribers for ongoing services, excluding installation fees, mobile services revenue and late fees. Subscription revenue from subscribers who purchase bundled services at a discounted rate is generally allocated proportionally to each service based on the standalone price for each individual service. As a result, changes in the standalone pricing of our cable and mobile products or the composition of bundles can contribute to changes in our product revenue categories from period to period.
- (b) Mobile subscription revenue excludes mobile interconnect revenue of £80.2 million and £84.7 million, respectively. Mobile interconnect revenue and revenue from mobile handset sales are included in other revenue.
- (c) B2B revenue includes revenue from business broadband internet, voice, mobile and data services offered to medium to large enterprises and, on a wholesale basis, to other operators. We also provide services to certain SOHO subscribers. SOHO subscribers pay a premium price to receive expanded service levels along with video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony or mobile services that are the same or similar to the mass marketed products offered to our residential subscribers. Revenue from SOHO subscribers, which is included in cable subscription revenue, aggregated £17.2 million and £16.4 million during 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- (d) Other revenue includes, among other items, interconnect revenue, revenue from non-cable services, revenue from late fees and installation revenue.

The increase in our revenue during 2014, as compared to 2013, includes (i) an organic increase of £94.1 million or 2.1%, (ii) the impact of acquisitions and (iii) the impact of FX, as set forth below:

	Non- subscription revenue		Total
	Subscription revenue	revenue	
in millions			
Increase in cable subscription revenue due to change in:			
Average number of RGUs (a).....	£ 37.6	£ —	£ 37.6
ARPU (b).....	60.8	—	60.8
Total increase in cable subscription revenue.....	98.4	—	98.4
Increase in mobile subscription revenue (c).....	39.5	—	39.5
Total increase in subscription revenue.....	137.9	—	137.9
Increase in B2B revenue.....	—	12.6	12.6
Decrease in other revenue (d).....	—	(56.4)	(56.4)
Total organic increase.....	137.9	(43.8)	94.1
Impact of acquisitions.....	2.5	0.4	2.9

Impact of FX	(15.7)	(0.6)	(16.3)
Total	<u>£ 124.7</u>	<u>£ (44.0)</u>	<u>£ 80.57</u>

- (a) The increase in our cable subscription revenue related to a change in the average number of RGUs is primarily attributable to an increase in (i) the average number of broadband internet RGUs and (ii) the average number fixed-line telephony RGUs in Ireland that was only partially offset by a decline in (a) the average number of enhanced video RGUs and (b) the average numbers of basic and MMDS video RGUs in Ireland.
- (b) The increase in cable subscription revenue related to a change in ARPU is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a net increase primarily due to (a) higher ARPU from broadband internet services, (b) lower ARPU from fixed-line telephony services and (c) lower ARPU from video services in the U.K. and (ii) an adverse change in RGU mix in Ireland. In addition, the decline in fixed-line telephony ARPU includes the impact of a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts, as discussed below.
- (c) The increase in mobile subscription revenue is due to (i) higher ARPU and (ii) an increase in the average number of subscribers, as an increase in the average number of postpaid subscribers more than offset the decrease in the average number of prepaid subscribers. In addition, the growth in mobile subscription revenue was partially offset by the impact of certain nonrecurring net adjustments of £3.9 million and £1.2 million recorded during the first and second quarters of 2013, respectively, that positively impacted 2013.
- (d) The decrease in other revenue is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a decrease in interconnect revenue, primarily due to a reduction in (a) fixed-line termination rates in February 2014 and (b) mobile termination rates in April 2013, (ii) a decrease of £18.5 million related to a decline in the U.K.'s non-cable subscriber base, (iii) a decrease in installation revenue and (iv) an increase in mobile handset sales in the U.K., primarily attributable to the net effect of (1) a £7.2 million increase related to the November 2014 introduction of the Freestyle Mobile Proposition and (2) a decrease in sales to third-party retailers and prepaid handset sales.

On March 19, 2014, the U.K. government announced a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts such as those that we offer to our fixed-line telephony customers. The changes, which took effect on May 1, 2014, impacted our company and some of our competitors. As a result of this legislation, our revenue was £28.9 million lower during 2014, as compared to 2013.

Our B2B revenue by category is set forth below (in millions except percentages):

	Year ended December 31,		Increase (decrease)		Organic increase (decrease)
	2014	2013	£	%	%
		<i>pro forma</i>			
Data (a)	£ 446.7	£ 418.6	£ 28.1	6.7	6.8
Voice (b)	127.8	146.9	(19.1)	(13.0)	(12.8)
Other (c)	43.0	40.7	2.3	5.7	5.8
Total B2B revenue	£ 617.5	£ 606.2	£ 11.3	1.9	2.1

- (a) The increase in data revenue is primarily attributable to (i) increased volumes and (ii) an increase of £14.9 million in the amortization of deferred upfront fees on B2B contracts that is primarily attributable to the application during the Successor period of Liberty Global's accounting policy with respect to these fees. During the Predecessor period, we generally treated upfront fees received from B2B customers as a separate deliverable and recognized revenue upon completion of the upfront installation activity in an amount that was based on the relative standalone selling price methodology. Our current accounting policy is generally to defer upfront and nonrecurring fees on B2B contracts where we maintain ownership of the installed equipment and recognize the associated revenue on a straight line basis over the life of the underlying service contract as a component of our data and voice B2B revenue, as applicable. Accordingly, no portion of any upfront or nonrecurring B2B fees are included in the other B2B revenue category following the adoption of Liberty Global's accounting policy. For additional information, see note 1 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, the growth in data revenue also benefitted from the positive impact of certain nonrecurring net adjustments of £3.1 million recorded during the third quarter of 2013.
- (b) The decrease in voice revenue is primarily due to (i) lower termination rates and (ii) declines in usage.
- (c) Other revenue includes (i) equipment sales and (ii) during the Predecessor period, certain upfront, contract termination and modification fees. As discussed in (a) above, the decrease in revenue from upfront fees of £16.2 million during the year is attributable to the application of Liberty Global's accounting policy during the Successor period.

Operating expenses

Our total operating expenses decreased £83.6 million or 4.1% during 2014, as compared to 2013. This decrease includes an increase of £1.7 million attributable to the impact of an acquisition. Excluding the effects of the acquisition and FX, operating expenses decreased £78.7 million or 3.9%. This decrease includes the following factors:

- A decrease in network-related expenses of £39.8 million or 17.3%, due in part to a retroactive reduction in local authority charges for network infrastructure following a review by the U.K. government that resulted in a benefit of £29.9 million during 2014. This benefit consists of (i) a £22.7 million nonrecurring benefit related to periods prior to the third quarter of 2014, of which £21.6 million was recorded during the third quarter of 2014, and (ii) benefits of £3.6 million related to each of the third and fourth quarters of 2014. The decrease in network-related expenses also includes the net effect of (a) decreased network and customer premises equipment maintenance costs, (b) higher power costs and (c) lower outsourced labor costs associated with customer-facing activities;
- An increase in programming and related costs of £32.0 million or 5.4%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) increased costs for sports rights, (ii) increased costs due to higher rates for certain basic and premium services, (iii) lower costs arising from the cancellation and renegotiation of certain programming agreements and (iv) a £6.9 million nonrecurring reduction of programming costs that resulted from the favorable resolution of an operational contingency during the second quarter of 2014;
- A decrease in mobile access and interconnect costs of £25.3 million or 6.9%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) decreased costs due to lower fixed-line call volumes, (ii) lower rates, (iii) an increase in mobile access costs, primarily due to the net effect of (a) higher data usage and call volume and (b) lower rates, (iv) lower costs of £5.8 million relating to the amortization of an acquisition accounting adjustment to reflect an unfavorable capacity arrangement at fair value in connection with the LG/VM Transaction, (v) decreased costs associated with our non-cable subscriber base and (vi) an increase of £2.0 million related to the impact of the release of an accrual associated with the settlement of an operational contingency during the second quarter of 2013;
- A decrease in personnel costs of £18.1 million or 7.2%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) decreased staffing levels, primarily as a result of integration and reorganization activities, (ii) higher incentive compensation costs, (iii) decreased costs related to functions performed during 2014 on behalf of and therefore recharged to other subsidiaries of Liberty Global, (iv) annual wage increases and (v) increased costs due to a net decrease in capitalizable costs, as a decrease in the level of other capitalizable activities more than offset an increase in capitalizable costs associated with the adoption of Liberty Global's accounting policies during the Successor periods;
- A decrease in mobile handset costs of £7.9 million or 6.2%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) decreased mobile handset costs as a result of continued growth of SIM-only contracts, (ii) increased costs associated with higher-value handsets and (iii) decreased mobile handset sales to third-party retailers;
- An increase in installation and other direct costs of £7.2 million associated with B2B services;
- A decrease in certain direct costs of £6.5 million associated with our non-cable subscriber base;
- A decrease in outsourced labor and professional fees of £4.0 million or 4.3%, primarily due to lower call center costs; and
- An increase in information technology-related expenses of £2.8 million, primarily due to increased costs from contract renewals and additional support requirements.

SG&A expenses

Our total SG&A expenses (exclusive of share-based compensation) increased £32.8 million or 6.0% during 2014, as compared to 2013. This increase includes an increase of £1.0 million attributable to the impact of an acquisition. Excluding the effects of the acquisition and FX, SG&A expenses increased £34.0 million or 6.3%. This increase includes the following factors:

- An increase in marketing and advertising costs of £11.2 million or 5.0%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) higher costs associated with advertising campaigns and (ii) lower third-party sales commissions;
- An increase in information technology-related expenses of £4.7 million, primarily due to higher software and other information technology-related maintenance costs;
- An increase in outsourced labor and professional fees of £4.2 million or 17.2%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) the negative impact of a £4.7 million increase associated with the nonrecurring consulting fee that was incurred during the third quarter of 2014 in connection with the retroactive reduction in local authority charges, as discussed above, (ii) increased legal and consulting costs and (iii) a lower level of integration activities in connection with the LG/VM Transaction;
- An increase in staff-related costs of £0.6 million or 0.3%, primarily due to the net effect of (i) higher incentive compensation costs, (ii) a net decrease in defined benefit and contribution plan costs, (iii) decreased staffing levels as a result of integration and reorganization activities and (iv) annual wage increases; and
- A net increase resulting from individually insignificant changes in other SG&A expense categories.

Share-based compensation expense

Our share-based compensation expense after the LG/VM Transaction represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global and related employer taxes. The amounts allocated by Liberty Global to our company represent share-based compensation associated with the Liberty Global share-based incentive awards held by certain employees of our subsidiaries. Share-based compensation expense allocated to our company by Liberty Global is reflected as an increase to parent's equity and is offset by any amounts recharged to us by Liberty Global, as further described in note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. Prior to the LG/VM Transaction, share-based compensation expense includes amounts for options, shares and performance shares related to the common stock of Old Virgin Media. A summary of the share-based compensation expense that is included in our SG&A expenses is set forth below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	in millions	
Performance-based incentive awards (a)	£ 7.0	£ 13.0
Other share-based incentive awards	26.8	£ 94.6
Total (b)	£ 33.8	£ 107.6

(a) Includes share-based compensation expense related to PSUs and the Challenge Performance Awards.

(b) In connection with the LG/VM Transaction, Liberty Global issued Liberty Global Virgin Media Replacement Awards to employees and former directors of our company in exchange for corresponding Old Virgin Media awards. During the 2013 period following the LG/VM Transaction, £51.1 million of the June 7, 2013 estimated fair value of the Virgin Media Replacement Awards was charged to expense in recognition of the Virgin Media Replacement Awards that were fully vested on June 7, 2013 or for which vesting was accelerated pursuant to the terms of the LG/VM Transaction Agreement on or prior to December 31, 2013.

For additional information concerning our share-based compensation, see note 12 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Related-party fees and allocations, net

We recorded related-party fees and allocations, net, related to corporate services performed by Liberty Global and our company of £36.6 million and £27.9 million during 2014 and 2013, respectively. These charges generally relate to management, finance, legal, technology and other corporate and administrative services provided to our subsidiaries. For additional information, see note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Depreciation and amortization expense

Our depreciation and amortization expense increased £207.5 million or 14.8% during 2014, as compared to 2013. Excluding the effects of FX, depreciation and amortization expense increased £210.5 million or 15.0%. This increase is primarily due to the net effect of (i) higher cost bases of our intangible assets and property and equipment as a result of the push-down of acquisition accounting in connection with the LG/VM Transaction, (ii) a decrease associated with certain assets becoming fully depreciated and (iii) an increase associated with property and equipment additions related to the installation of customer premises equipment, the expansion and upgrade of our networks and other capital initiatives.

Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net

We recognized impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net, of £12.7 million and £88.4 million during 2014 and 2013, respectively. The 2014 amount includes the net effect of (i) restructuring charges of £16.2 million, primarily related to employee severance and termination costs related to certain reorganization activities that we implemented following the completion of the LG/VM Transaction, and (ii) a gain from the disposition of assets of £4.6 million. The 2013 amount includes (a) severance and other costs of £33.1 million, (b) direct acquisition costs associated with the LG/VM Transaction of £54.3 million, (c) a £9.4 million charge related to the impairment of certain network assets and (d) an £8.5 million gain related to the disposal of certain assets. Substantially all of the severance and other costs during 2014 and 2013 were recorded in connection with certain organizational and staffing changes that we implemented following the completion of the LG/VM Transaction.

Interest expense—third-party

Our third-party interest expense increased £36.8 million or 8.8% during 2014, as compared to 2013, primarily due to the net effect of (i) higher average outstanding third-party debt balances and (ii) lower weighted average interest rates. The decrease in our weighted average interest rate is primarily related to the completion of certain financing transactions that resulted in extended maturities and net decreases to certain of our interest rates. For additional information regarding our outstanding third-party indebtedness, see note 9 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest expense—related-party

Our related-party interest expense decreased £9.4 million or 15.3% during 2014, as compared to 2013, due to the net effect of (i) interest expense incurred on the VM Ireland Note and (ii) interest expense incurred during 2013 on a related-party note payable to LGI that we entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction and subsequently repaid in full during the third quarter of 2013. For additional information regarding the VM Ireland Note, see note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest income—related-party

Our related-party interest income increased £122.7 million during 2014, as compared to 2013, primarily due to interest income earned on related-party notes receivable from LG Europe 2 that we entered into following the LG/VM Transaction. For additional information regarding our related-party interest income, see note 13 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net

The details of our realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	in millions	
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (a)	£ 53.9	£ (231.0)
Equity-related derivative instruments (b)	(6.0)	81.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	0.7	(1.7)
Total	£ 48.6	£ (151.6)

- (a) The gain during 2014 is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) gains associated with a decrease in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar and (ii) losses associated with decreases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market. In addition, the gain during 2014 includes a net loss of £25.3 million resulting from changes in our credit risk valuation adjustments. The loss during 2013 is primarily attributable to the net effect of (a) losses associated with an increase in the value of the pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar and (b) gains associated with increases in market interest rates in the pound sterling market. In addition, the loss during 2013 includes a net gain of £30.4 million resulting from changes in our credit risk valuation adjustments.
- (b) These amounts represent activity related to the Virgin Media Capped Calls and, during the Successor period, the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes. The fair values of our equity-related derivative instruments are primarily impacted by the trading prices of the underlying security.

For additional information concerning our derivative instruments, see notes 6 and 7 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* below.

Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net

The details of our foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net, are as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
		pro forma
U.S. dollar denominated debt issued by our company	£ (109.7)	£ 155.4
Related-party payables and receivables denominated in a currency other than the entity's functional currency (a)	(36.4)	(38.5)
Cash and restricted cash denominated in a currency other than the entity's functional currency	(1.7)	21.5
Other	(4.2)	2.3
Total	£ (152.0)	£ 140.7

- (a) The 2014 amount primarily relates to our euro-denominated notes receivable from LGE Holdco V BV that were entered into during 2014. Accordingly, this amount is a function of movements of the euro against the pound sterling. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the euro-denominated notes receivable from LGE Holdco V BV were converted to equity and as a result, we no longer record foreign currency transaction gains (losses) related to these notes. The 2013 amount primarily relates to our U.S. dollar-denominated notes receivable from LG Europe 2. Accordingly, this amount is a function of movements of the U.S. dollar against the pound sterling. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the U.S. dollar-denominated notes receivable from LG Europe 2 were redenominated to pound sterling and as a result, we no longer record foreign currency transaction gains (losses) related to these notes.

For information regarding how we manage our exposure to foreign currency risk, see “*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Currency Risk*” below.

Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net

We recognized gains on debt modification and extinguishment, net, of £20.1 million and £0.5 million during 2014 and 2013, respectively. The gain during 2014 is attributable to (i) the write-off of £103.9 million of unamortized premium, (ii) the payment of £74.4 million of redemption premium and (iii) the write-off of £9.4 million of deferred financing costs.

For additional information concerning our losses on debt modification and extinguishment, net, see note 9 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income tax expense

We recognized income tax expense of £21.4 million and £215.6 million during 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The income tax expense during 2014 differs from the expected income tax benefit of £30.5 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35%), primarily due to the negative impacts of (i) certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries and (ii) non-deductible or non-taxable foreign currency exchange results. The negative impacts of these items were partially offset by the positive impacts of (a) statutory tax rates in certain jurisdictions in which we operate that are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate and (b) a net decrease in valuation allowances.

The income tax expense during 2013 differs from the expected income tax benefit of £61.3 million (based on the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35%), primarily due to the negative impacts of (i) a reduction in net deferred tax assets in the U.K. due to enacted changes in tax law, (ii) a net increase in valuation allowances and (iii) certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries. The negative impacts of these items were partially offset by the positive impact of certain permanent differences between the financial and tax accounting treatment of interest and other items.

For additional information concerning our income taxes, see note 10 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net earnings (loss)

During 2014 and 2013, we reported net losses of £108.6 million and £390.6 million, respectively, including (i) operating income of £274.1 million and £209.3 million, respectively, (ii) net non-operating expense of £361.3 million and £384.3 million, respectively, and (iii) income tax expense of £21.4 million and £215.6 million, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Cash

Cash and cash equivalents

At September 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of £20.9 million, all of which was held by our subsidiaries. The terms of the instruments governing the indebtedness of certain of these subsidiaries may restrict our ability to access the liquidity of these subsidiaries. In addition, our ability to access the liquidity of our subsidiaries may be limited by tax and legal considerations and other factors.

Liquidity of Virgin Media

Our sources of liquidity at the parent level include (i) our cash and cash equivalents, (ii) funding from LG Europe 2 (and ultimately from Liberty Global or other Liberty Global subsidiaries) in the form of loans or contributions, as applicable, and (iii) subject to the restrictions noted above, proceeds in the form of distributions or loans from our subsidiaries. For information regarding limitations imposed by our subsidiaries' debt instruments, see note 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The ongoing cash needs of Virgin Media include corporate general and administrative expenses and interest expense on the VM Convertible Notes. From time to time, Virgin Media may also require cash in connection with (i) the repayment of outstanding debt and related-party obligations, (ii) the satisfaction of contingent liabilities or (iii) acquisitions and other investment opportunities. No assurance can be given that funding from LG Europe 2 (and ultimately from Liberty Global or other Liberty Global subsidiaries), our subsidiaries or external sources would be available on favorable terms, or at all.

Our parent company, Virgin Media, and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries are co-guarantors of the indebtedness of certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries. We do not believe these guarantees will result in material payments in the future.

Liquidity of our subsidiaries

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, the primary sources of liquidity of our operating subsidiaries are cash provided by operations and, in the case of VMIH, any borrowing availability under the VM Credit Facility. For details of the borrowing availability of the VM Credit Facility, see note 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The liquidity of our operating subsidiaries generally is used to fund property and equipment additions, debt service requirements and other liquidity requirements that may arise from time to time. For additional information regarding our consolidated cash flows, see the discussion under *Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows* below. Our subsidiaries may also require funding in connection with (i) the repayment of outstanding debt, (ii) acquisitions and other investment opportunities or (iii) distributions or loans to Virgin Media, Liberty Global or other Liberty Global subsidiaries. No assurance can be given that any external funding would be available to our subsidiaries on favorable terms, or at all.

Capitalization

At September 30, 2016, the outstanding principal amount of our consolidated third-party debt, together with our capital lease obligations, aggregated £11,475.6 million, including £691.0 million that is classified as current in our condensed consolidated balance sheet and £10,768.8 million that is not due until 2021 or thereafter. For additional information concerning our current debt maturities, see note 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

As further discussed in note 4 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we use derivative instruments to mitigate foreign currency and interest rate risk associated with our debt instruments.

Our ability to service or refinance our debt and to maintain compliance with the leverage covenants in our credit agreements and indentures is dependent primarily on our ability to maintain or increase our Covenant EBITDA and to achieve adequate returns on our property and equipment additions and acquisitions. In addition, our ability to obtain additional debt financing is limited by the leverage covenants contained in the various debt instruments of our subsidiaries. In this regard, if our Covenant EBITDA were to decline, we could be required to repay or limit our borrowings under the VM Credit Facility in order to maintain compliance with applicable covenants. No assurance can be given that we would have sufficient sources of liquidity, or that any external funding would be available on favorable terms, or at all, to fund any such required repayment. We do not anticipate any instances of non-compliance with respect to any of our subsidiaries' debt covenants that would have a material adverse impact on our liquidity during the next 12 months.

Notwithstanding our negative working capital position at September 30, 2016, we believe that we have sufficient resources to repay or refinance the current portion of our debt and capital lease obligations and to fund our foreseeable liquidity requirements during the next 12 months. However, as our maturing debt grows in later years, we anticipate that we will seek to refinance or otherwise extend our debt maturities. No assurance can be given that we will be able to complete these refinancing transactions or otherwise extend our debt maturities. In this regard, it is not possible to predict how political and economic conditions, sovereign debt concerns or any adverse regulatory developments could impact the credit markets we access and, accordingly, our future liquidity and financial position. However, (i) the financial failure of any of our counterparties could (a) reduce amounts available under committed credit facilities and (b) adversely impact our ability to access cash deposited with any failed financial institution and (ii) tightening of the credit markets could adversely impact our ability to access debt financing on favorable terms, or at all. In addition, sustained or increased competition, particularly in combination with adverse economic or regulatory developments, could have an unfavorable impact on our cash flows and liquidity.

With the exception of the VM Convertible Notes, all of our consolidated debt and capital lease obligations at September 30, 2016 have been borrowed or incurred by our subsidiaries. For additional information concerning our debt and capital lease obligations, see note 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—Nine Months ended September 30, 2016 compared to Nine Months ended September 30, 2015 Summary. Our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,		Change
	2016	2015	
	in millions		
Net cash provided by operating activities	£ 1,270.5	£ 1,273.3	£ (2.8)
Net cash used by investing activities	(1,339.8)	(1,842.3)	502.5
Net cash provided by financing activities	66.7	661.4	(594.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3.3	2.2	1.1
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>£ 0.7</u>	<u>£ 94.6</u>	<u>£ (93.9)</u>

Operating Activities. The decrease in net cash provided by our operating activities is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a decrease in cash provided due to higher payments for interest, (ii) an increase in cash provided due to higher cash receipts related to derivative instruments, (iii) an increase in cash provided by our Segment OCF and related working capital items and (iv) an increase in cash provided due to higher receipts of related-party interest income.

Investing Activities. The decrease in net cash used by our investing activities is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a decrease in cash used of £993.8 million associated with cash paid in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition in 2015 and (ii) an increase in cash used to fund loans to subsidiaries of Liberty Global of £480.0 million.

The capital expenditures that we report in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows do not include amounts that are financed under capital-related vendor financing or capital lease arrangements. Instead, these amounts are reflected as non-cash additions to our property and equipment when the underlying assets are delivered, and as repayments of debt when the principal is repaid. In this discussion, we refer to (i) our capital expenditures as reported in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, which exclude amounts financed under capital-related vendor financing or capital lease arrangements, and (ii) our total property and equipment additions, which include our capital expenditures on an accrual basis and amounts financed under capital-related vendor financing or capital lease arrangements. For further details regarding our property and equipment additions, see note 6 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

A reconciliation of our consolidated property and equipment additions to our consolidated capital expenditures as reported in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows is set forth below:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
	in millions	
Property and equipment additions	£ 849.1	£ 727.0
Assets acquired under capital-related vendor financing arrangements	(387.5)	(270.0)
Assets acquired under capital leases	(14.3)	(13.9)
Changes in current liabilities related to capital expenditures	(17.0)	(19.0)
Capital expenditures	<u>£ 430.3</u>	<u>£ 424.1</u>

The increase in our property and equipment additions is primarily due to an increase in expenditures for line extensions due in part to our network extension project in the U.K.

Financing Activities. The decrease in net cash provided by our financing activities is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a decrease in cash provided of £681.1 million related to lower net borrowings of third-party debt, (ii) an increase in cash provided of £42.1 million due to higher net borrowings of related-party notes, (iii) an increase in cash provided of £27.9 million due to higher cash receipts related to derivative instruments and (iv) an increase in cash provided of £21.5 million due to lower payments for financing costs and debt premiums.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—2015 compared to 2014

Summary. Our consolidated statements of cash flows for 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Successor		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	Change
		in millions	
Net cash provided by operating activities	£ 1,626.3	£ 1,682.4	£ (56.1)
Net cash used by investing activities	(2,508.2)	(1,666.5)	(841.7)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	863.1	(321.4)	1,184.5
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2.4	(1.9)	4.3
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents.....	£ (16.4)	£ (307.4)	£ 291.0

Operating Activities. The decrease in net cash provided by our operating activities is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a decrease in the cash provided by our Segment OCF and related working capital items, (ii) a decrease in cash provided due to higher net cash payments for interest and (iii) an increase in cash provided due to higher interest received for related-party interest income.

Investing Activities. The increase in net cash used by our investing activities is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) an increase in cash used of £993.8 million associated with cash paid in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, (ii) a decrease in cash used to fund loans to subsidiaries of Liberty Global of £118.1 million and (iii) a decrease in cash used due to lower capital expenditures of £70.6 million.

The capital expenditures that we report in our consolidated statements of cash flows do not include amounts that are financed under capital-related vendor financing or capital lease arrangements. Instead, these amounts are reflected as non-cash additions to our property and equipment when the underlying assets are delivered, and as repayments of debt when the principal is repaid. In this discussion, we refer to (i) our capital expenditures as reported in our consolidated statements of cash flows, which exclude amounts financed under capital-related vendor financing or capital lease arrangements, and (ii) our total property and equipment additions, which include our capital expenditures on an accrual basis and amounts financed under capital-related vendor financing or capital lease arrangements. For further details regarding our property and equipment additions and our debt, see notes 8 and 9, respectively, to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

A reconciliation of our consolidated property and equipment additions to our consolidated capital expenditures as reported in our consolidated statements of cash flows is set forth below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	in millions	
Property and equipment additions	£ 999.0	£ 915.3
Assets acquired under capital-related vendor financing arrangements	(380.4)	(220.3)
Assets acquired under capital leases.....	(16.8)	(28.8)
Changes in current liabilities related to capital expenditures.....	(21.6)	(15.4)
Capital expenditures	£ 580.2	£ 650.8

The increase in our property and equipment additions is primarily due to the net impact of (i) an increase in expenditures for support capital, such as information technology upgrades and general support systems, (ii) an increase in expenditures for new build and upgrade projects to expand service and (iii) a decrease in expenditures for the purchase and installation of customer premises equipment. During 2015 and 2014, our property and equipment additions represented 21.6% and 20.4% of our revenue, respectively. We expect the percentage of revenue represented by our aggregate 2016 consolidated property and equipment additions to range from 25% to 27%. The increases in this percentage, as compared to the corresponding 2015 percentage, is primarily attributable to anticipated increases in expenditures associated with the Network Extension. For additional information regarding the Network Extension, see Overview above. The actual amount of our 2016 consolidated property and equipment additions may vary from expected amounts for a variety of reasons, including (a) changes in (1) the competitive or regulatory environment, (2) business plans or (3) our current or expected future operating results and (b) the availability of sufficient capital. Accordingly, no

assurance can be given that our actual property and equipment additions will not vary materially from our expectations.

Financing Activities. The change in net cash provided (used) by our financing activities is primarily attributable to (i) an increase in cash of £960.9 million related to higher net borrowings of third-party debt, (ii) an increase in cash of £134.3 million related to lower net repayments of related-party debt and (iii) an increase in cash of £60.6 million due to lower payments for financing costs and debt premiums.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—2014 compared to 2013

The below discussion of our consolidated statements of cash flows is based on the historical cash flows of Virgin Media's operations for the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013. As such, the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 excludes the cash flows of VM Ireland.

Summary. Our consolidated statements of cash flows for 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Successor		Predecessor	Combined		Change
	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2013 (a)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	£ 1,682.4	£ 643.4	£ 588.1	£ 1,231.5	£ 450.9	
Net cash used by investing activities	(1,666.5)	(2,802.5)	(309.3)	(3,111.8)	1,445.3	
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities.....	(321.4)	1,951.9	(38.9)	1,913.0	(2,234.4)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1.9)	(5.5)	0.9	(4.6)	2.7	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	£ (307.4)	£ (212.7)	£ 240.8	£ 28.1	£ (335.5)	

(a) In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior year period, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The combination of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

Operating Activities. The increase in net cash provided by our operating activities is primarily attributable to (i) an increase in the cash provided by our Segment OCF and related working capital items, (ii) an increase in cash provided due to higher interest received for related-party interest income and (iii) an increase in cash provided due to lower net cash payments for interest.

Investing Activities. The decrease in net cash used by our investing activities is primarily attributable to (i) a decrease in cash used to fund loans to subsidiaries of Liberty Global of £1,350.7 million and (ii) a decrease in cash used due to lower capital expenditures of £110.7 million.

A reconciliation of our consolidated property and equipment additions to our consolidated capital expenditures as reported in the consolidated statements of cash flows is set forth below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013 (a)
	in millions	
Property and equipment additions	£ 915.3	£ 893.3
Assets acquired under capital-related vendor financing arrangements	(220.3)	(34.8)
Assets acquired under capital leases.....	(28.8)	(88.1)
Changes in current liabilities related to capital expenditures.....	(15.4)	(8.9)
Capital expenditures.....	£ 650.8	£ 761.5

(a) In order to provide a more meaningful basis for comparing our property and equipment additions for the year ended December 31, 2014 to the corresponding prior year period, we have presented financial information for the year ended December 31, 2013 that reflects the combination of the results for the 2013 Predecessor and Successor periods. The combination

of Predecessor and Successor periods is not permitted by U.S. GAAP and has not been prepared with a view towards complying with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

The increase in our property and equipment additions is primarily due to the net impact of (i) an increase in expenditures for support capital, such as information technology upgrades and general support systems and (ii) a decrease in expenditures for the purchase and installation of customer premises equipment. During 2014 and 2013, our property and equipment additions represented 20.4% and 20.8% of our revenue, respectively.

Financing Activities. The change in net cash provided (used) by our financing activities is primarily attributable to the net effect of (i) a decrease in cash of £3,278.0 million due to a reduction in the amount of cash contributions that we received from our parent company, (ii) a decrease in cash due to the release of restricted cash in connection with the LG/VM Transaction of £2,313.6 million during the 2013 period, (iii) an increase in cash of £1,974.2 million related to lower net repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations, (iv) an increase in cash of £1,806.5 million related to lower net repayments of related-party debt and (v) a decrease in cash of £391.4 million received on our derivative instruments.

Contractual Commitments

The pound sterling equivalents of our commitments as of September 30, 2016 are presented below:

	Payments due during:							Total
	Remainder of 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	
	in millions							
Debt (excluding interest):								
Third-party	£ 62.3	£ 591.6	£ 0.6	£ 0.6	£ 0.7	£ 2,679.9	£ 8,065.9	£ 11,401.6
Related-party	—	111.7	—	—	—	—	—	111.7
Capital leases (excluding interest) ...	12.2	26.0	9.1	3.0	0.7	0.2	34.1	85.3
Programming commitments	144.2	554.9	493.6	225.2	48.8	4.6	—	1,471.3
Network and connectivity commitments	255.4	277.1	26.8	8.2	6.7	4.0	13.3	591.5
Purchase commitments	206.5	91.9	54.4	20.5	11.7	0.4	0.3	385.7
Operating leases	9.8	36.3	31.5	26.1	19.0	14.9	59.1	196.7
Other commitments	12.3	9.4	2.9	1.8	—	—	—	26.4
Total (a).....	£ 702.7	£ 1,698.9	£ 618.9	£ 285.4	£ 87.6	£ 2,704.0	£ 8,172.7	£ 14,270.2
Projected cash interest payments on third-party debt and capital lease obligations (b).....	£ 153.2	£ 590.0	£ 564.5	£ 563.9	£ 564.0	£ 488.6	£ 1,434.5	£ 4,358.7

(a) The commitments included in this table do not reflect any liabilities that are included in our September 30, 2016 condensed consolidated balance sheet other than debt and capital lease obligations.

(b) Amounts are based on interest rates, interest payment dates, commitment fees and contractual maturities in effect as of September 30, 2016. These amounts are presented for illustrative purposes only and will likely differ from the actual cash payments required in future periods. In addition, the amounts presented do not include the impact of our interest rate derivative contracts, deferred financing costs, original issue premiums or discounts.

For information concerning our debt and capital lease obligations, see note 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. For information concerning our commitments, see note 11 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition to the commitments set forth in the table above, we have significant commitments under (i) derivative instruments and (ii) defined benefit plans and similar agreements, pursuant to which we expect to make payments in future periods. For information regarding projected cash flows associated with these

derivative instruments, see “—*Projected Cash Flows Associated with Derivative Instruments*” below. For information regarding our derivative instruments, including the net cash paid or received in connection with these instruments during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, see note 4 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Projected Cash Flows Associated with Derivative Instruments

The following table provides information regarding the projected cash flows associated with our derivative instruments. The pound sterling equivalents presented below are based on interest rates and exchange rates that were in effect as of September 30, 2016. These amounts are presented for illustrative purposes only and will likely differ from the actual cash payments required in future periods. For additional information regarding our derivative instruments, including our counterparty credit risk, see note 4 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Payments (receipts) due during:							Total
	Remainder of 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	
	<i>in millions</i>							
Projected derivative cash payments (receipts), net:								
Interest-related (a)	£ 4.3	£ (43.6)	£ (42.8)	£ (31.1)	£ (30.6)	£ (21.1)	£ 25.1	£ (139.8)
Principal-related (b)	—	—	—	4.5	—	(68.6)	(814.2)	(878.3)
Other (c)	(28.5)	(10.7)	(8.4)	—	—	—	—	(47.6)
Total	£ (24.2)	£ (54.3)	£ (51.2)	£ (26.6)	£ (30.6)	£ (89.7)	£ (789.1)	£ (1,065.7)

(a) Includes the interest-related cash flows of our cross-currency and interest rate swap contracts.

(b) Includes the principal-related cash flows of our cross-currency swap contracts.

(c) Includes amounts related to the (i) the Virgin Media Capped Calls, (ii) the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes and (iii) our related-party foreign currency forward contracts. For information regarding the settlement of the Virgin Media Capped Calls and the VM Convertible Notes, see notes 4 and 7 to the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

In connection with the preparation of the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Critical accounting policies are defined as those policies that are reflective of significant judgments, estimates and uncertainties, which would potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We believe the following accounting policies are critical in the preparation of the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements because of the judgment necessary to account for these matters and the significant estimates involved, which are susceptible to change:

- Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill);
- Costs associated with construction and installation activities;
- Useful lives of long-lived assets;
- Fair value measurements; and
- Income tax accounting.

We have discussed the selection of the aforementioned critical accounting policies with the audit committee of Liberty Global’s board of directors. For additional information concerning our significant accounting policies, see note 3 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Impairment of Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Carrying Value. The aggregate carrying value of our property and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill) that were held for use comprised 68.9% of our total assets at December 31, 2015.

We review, when circumstances warrant, the carrying amounts of our property and equipment and our intangible assets (other than goodwill) to determine whether such carrying amounts continue to be recoverable. Such changes in circumstance may include (i) an expectation of a sale or disposal of a long-lived asset or asset group, (ii) adverse changes in market or competitive conditions, (iii) an adverse change in legal factors or business climate in the markets in which we operate and (iv) operating or cash flow losses. For purposes of impairment testing, long-lived assets are grouped at the lowest level for which cash flows are largely independent of other assets and liabilities, generally at or below the reporting unit level (see below). If the carrying amount of the asset or asset group is greater than the expected undiscounted cash flows to be generated by such asset or asset group, an impairment adjustment is recognized. Such adjustment is measured by the amount that the carrying value of such asset or asset group exceeds its fair value. We generally measure fair value by considering (a) sale prices for similar assets, (b) discounted estimated future cash flows using an appropriate discount rate and/or (c) estimated replacement cost. Assets to be disposed of are carried at the lower of their financial statement carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

We evaluate the goodwill for impairment at least annually on October 1 and whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. For impairment evaluations with respect to goodwill, we first make a qualitative assessment to determine if the goodwill may be impaired. If it is more-likely-than-not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value, we then compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its respective carrying amount. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment (referred to as a "component"). We have identified one reporting unit to which all goodwill is assigned. If the carrying value of a reporting unit were to exceed its fair value, we would then compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount, and any excess of the carrying amount over the fair value would be charged to operations as an impairment loss.

When required, considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate the fair value of reporting units and underlying long-lived and indefinite-lived assets. We typically determine fair value using an income-based approach (discounted cash flows) based on assumptions in our long-range business plans and, in some cases, a combination of an income-based approach and a market-based approach. With respect to our discounted cash flow analysis used in the income-based approach, the timing and amount of future cash flows under these business plans require estimates, among other items, of subscriber growth and retention rates, rates charged per product, expected gross margin and Segment OCF margin and expected property and equipment additions. The development of these cash flows, and the discount rate applied to the cash flows, is subject to inherent uncertainties, and actual results could vary significantly from such estimates. Our determination of the discount rate is based on a weighted average cost of capital approach, which uses a market participant's cost of equity and after-tax cost of debt and reflects the risks inherent in the cash flows. Based on the results of our 2015 qualitative assessment of our reporting unit carrying value, we determined that it was more-likely-than-not that fair value exceeded carrying value for the reporting unit.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, we recorded no material impairments of our property and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill). For additional information, see note 8 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

If, among other factors, (i) Liberty Global's equity values were to decline significantly or (ii) the adverse impacts of economic, competitive, regulatory or other factors were to cause our results of operations or cash flows to be worse than anticipated, we could conclude in future periods that impairment charges are required in order to reduce the carrying values of our goodwill and, to a lesser extent, other long-lived assets. Any such impairment charges could be significant.

Costs Associated with Construction and Installation Activities

We capitalize costs associated with the construction of new cable transmission and distribution facilities and the installation of new cable services. Installation activities that are capitalized include (i) the initial connection (or drop) from our cable system to a customer location, (ii) the replacement of a drop and (iii) the installation of equipment for additional services, such as digital cable, telephone or broadband internet

service. The costs of other customer-facing activities, such as reconnecting customer locations where a drop already exists, disconnecting customer locations and repairing or maintaining drops, are expensed as incurred.

The nature and amount of labor and other costs to be capitalized with respect to construction and installation activities involves significant judgment. In addition to direct external and internal labor and materials, we also capitalize other costs directly attributable to our construction and installation activities, including dispatch costs, quality-control costs, vehicle-related costs and certain warehouse-related costs. The capitalization of these costs is based on time sheets, time studies, standard costs, call tracking systems and other verifiable means that directly link the costs incurred with the applicable capitalizable activity. We continuously monitor the appropriateness of our capitalization policies and update the policies when necessary to respond to changes in facts and circumstances, such as the development of new products and services, and changes in the manner that installations or construction activities are performed.

Useful Lives of Long-Lived Assets

We depreciate our property and equipment on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The determination of the useful lives of property and equipment requires significant management judgment, based on factors such as the estimated physical lives of the assets, technological changes, changes in anticipated use, legal and economic factors, rebuild and equipment swap-out plans, and other factors. Our intangible assets with finite lives primarily consist of customer relationships. Customer relationship intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated weighted average life of the customer relationships. The determination of the estimated useful life of customer relationship intangible assets requires significant management judgment and is primarily based on historical and forecasted subscriber disconnect rates, adjusted when necessary for risk associated with demand, competition, technological changes and other economic factors. We regularly review whether changes to estimated useful lives are required in order to accurately reflect the economic use of our property and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives. Any changes to estimated useful lives are reflected prospectively. Depreciation and amortization expense during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 was £1,557.8 million, £1,608.1 million, £941.5 million and £432.8 million, respectively. A 10% increase in the aggregate amount of the depreciation and amortization expense during 2015 would have resulted in a £155.8 million or 41.3% decrease in our 2015 operating income.

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP provides guidance with respect to the recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements and for a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Recurring Valuations. We perform recurring fair value measurements with respect to our derivative instruments, each of which are carried at fair value. We use (i) cash flow valuation models to determine the fair values of our interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments and (ii) a binomial option pricing model to determine the fair values of our equity-related derivative instruments. For a detailed discussion of the inputs we use to determine the fair value of our derivative instruments, see note 7 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. See also note 6 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements for information concerning our derivative instruments.

Changes in the fair values of our derivative instruments have had, and we believe will continue to have, a significant and volatile impact on our results of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 our operations included net gains (losses) of £253.1 million, £48.6 million, (£203.4 million) and £51.8 million, respectively, attributable to changes in the fair values of these items.

As further described in note 6 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, actual amounts received or paid upon the settlement of our derivative instruments may differ materially from the recorded fair values at December 31, 2015.

For information concerning the sensitivity of the fair value of certain of our more significant derivative instruments to changes in market conditions, see “*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk—Sensitivity Information*” below.

Nonrecurring Valuations. Our nonrecurring valuations are primarily associated with (i) the application of acquisition accounting and (ii) impairment assessments, both of which require that we make fair value determinations as of the applicable valuation date. In making these determinations, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts, including, but not limited to, expected future cash flows, market comparables and discount rates, remaining useful lives of long-lived assets, replacement or reproduction costs of property and equipment and the amounts to be recovered in future periods from acquired net operating losses and other deferred tax assets. To assist us in making these fair value determinations, we may engage third-party valuation specialists. Our estimates in this area impact, among other items, the amount of depreciation and amortization, impairment charges and income tax expense or benefit that we report. Our estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions we believe to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain. A significant portion of our long-lived assets were measured at fair value on June 7, 2013 due to the application of acquisition accounting from the LG/VM Transaction and all of our long-lived assets are subject to impairment assessments. For additional information, see notes 5, 7 and 8 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Tax Accounting

We are required to estimate the amount of tax payable or refundable for the current year and the deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and income tax basis of assets and liabilities and the expected benefits of utilizing net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, using enacted tax rates in effect for each taxing jurisdiction in which we operate for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. This process requires our management to make assessments regarding the timing and probability of the ultimate tax impact of such items.

Net deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if we believe it more-likely-than-not such net deferred tax assets will not be realized. Establishing or reducing a tax valuation allowance requires us to make assessments about the timing of future events, including the probability of expected future taxable income and available tax planning strategies. At December 31, 2015, the aggregate valuation allowance provided against deferred tax assets was £2,607.4 million. The actual amount of deferred income tax benefits realized in future periods will likely differ from the net deferred tax assets reflected in our December 31, 2015 consolidated balance sheet due to, among other factors, possible future changes in income tax law or interpretations thereof in the jurisdictions in which we operate and differences between estimated and actual future taxable income. Any of such factors could have a material effect on our current and deferred tax positions as reported in the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. A high degree of judgment is required to assess the impact of possible future outcomes on our current and deferred tax positions.

Tax laws in jurisdictions in which we have a presence are subject to varied interpretation, and many tax positions we take are subject to significant uncertainty regarding whether the position will be ultimately sustained after review by the relevant tax authority. We recognize the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more-likely-than-not, based on technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. The determination of whether the tax position meets the more-likely-than-not threshold requires a facts-based judgment using all information available. In a number of cases, we have concluded that the more-likely-than-not threshold is not met and, accordingly, the amount of tax benefit recognized in the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements is different than the amount taken or expected to be taken in our tax returns. As of December 31, 2015, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits for financial reporting purposes, but taken or expected to be taken on tax returns, was £13.8 million, of which £3.2 million would have a favorable impact on our effective income tax rate if ultimately recognized, after considering amounts that we would expect to be offset by valuation allowances.

We are required to continually assess our tax positions, and the results of tax examinations or changes in judgment can result in substantial changes to our unrecognized tax benefits.

We have taxable outside basis differences on certain investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries. We do not recognize the deferred tax liabilities associated with these outside basis differences when the difference is considered essentially permanent in duration. In order to be considered essentially permanent in duration,

sufficient evidence must indicate that the foreign subsidiary has invested or will invest its undistributed earnings indefinitely, or that earnings will be remitted in a tax-free liquidation. If circumstances change and it becomes apparent that some or all of the undistributed earnings will be remitted on a taxable basis in the foreseeable future, a net deferred tax liability must be recorded for some or all of the outside basis difference. The assessment of whether these outside basis differences are considered permanent in nature requires significant judgment and is based on management's intentions to reinvest the earnings of a foreign subsidiary indefinitely in light of anticipated liquidity requirements and other relevant factors. At December 31, 2015, income and withholding taxes for which a net deferred tax liability might otherwise be required have not been provided on an estimated £5.7 billion of cumulative temporary differences on non-U.S. entities, including cumulative translation adjustments. If our plans or intentions change in the future due to liquidity or other relevant considerations, we could decide that it would be prudent to repatriate significant funds or other assets from one or more of our subsidiaries, even though we would incur a tax liability in connection with any such repatriation. If our plans or intentions were to change in this manner, the recognition of all or a part of these outside basis differences could have an adverse impact on our consolidated net earnings (loss).

For additional information concerning our income taxes, see note 10 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk in the normal course of our business operations due to our ongoing investing and financing activities. Market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The risk of loss can be assessed from the perspective of adverse changes in fair values, cash flows and future earnings. As further described below, we have established policies, procedures and processes governing our management of market risks and the use of derivative instruments to manage our exposure to such risks.

Cash

We invest our cash in highly liquid instruments that meet high credit quality standards. At December 31, 2015, £10.6 million or 52.5%, £5.5 million or 27.2% and £4.1 million or 20.3% of our consolidated cash balances were denominated in pound sterling, U.S. dollars and euros, respectively.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk with respect to our consolidated debt in situations where our debt is denominated in U.S. dollars and euros. Although we generally seek to match the denomination of our and our subsidiaries' borrowings with our functional currency, market conditions or other factors may cause us to enter into borrowing arrangements that are not denominated in our functional currency (unmatched debt). In these cases, our policy is to provide for an economic hedge against foreign currency exchange rate movements by using derivative instruments to synthetically convert unmatched debt into the applicable underlying currency. At December 31, 2015, substantially all of our debt was either directly or synthetically matched to our functional currency. For additional information concerning the terms of our derivative instruments, see note 6 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition to the exposure that results from the mismatch of our borrowings and our functional currency, we are exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that we enter into transactions denominated in currencies other than our functional currency (non-functional currency risk), such as equipment purchases, programming contracts, notes payable and notes receivable (including intercompany amounts) that are denominated in a currency other than our functional currency. Changes in exchange rates with respect to amounts recorded in our consolidated balance sheets related to these items will result in unrealized (based upon period-end exchange rates) or realized foreign currency transaction gains and losses upon settlement of the transactions. Moreover, to the extent that our costs and expenses are denominated in currencies other than our functional currency, we will experience fluctuations in our costs and expenses solely as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Generally, we will consider hedging non-functional currency risks when the risks arise from agreements with third parties that involve the future payment or receipt of cash or other monetary items to the extent that we can reasonably predict the timing and amount of such payments or receipts and the payments or receipts are not otherwise hedged. In this regard, we have entered into related-party foreign currency forward contracts to hedge certain of these risks. Certain non-functional currency risks related to our operating and SG&A expenses and property and equipment additions were not hedged as of December 31, 2015. For additional information concerning our derivative instruments, see note 6 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The relationship between (i) the euro and the U.S. dollar and (ii) the pound sterling, which is our reporting currency, is shown below, per one pound sterling:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>		
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	
Spot rates:			
Euro.....	1.3559	1.2877	
U.S. dollar.....	1.4734	1.5581	
	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Average rates:			
Euro.....	1.3767	1.2405	1.1776
U.S. dollar.....	1.5279	1.6474	1.5644

Inflation Risk

We are subject to inflationary pressures with respect to labor, programming and other costs. While we attempt to increase our revenue to offset increases in costs, there is no assurance that we will be able to do so. Therefore, costs could rise faster than associated revenue, thereby resulting in a negative impact on our operating results, cash flows and liquidity. The economic environment in the U.K. and Ireland is a function of government, economic, fiscal and monetary policies and various other factors beyond our control that could lead to inflation. We are unable to predict the extent that price levels might be impacted in future periods by the current state of the economies in the U.K. and Ireland.

Interest Rate Risks

We are exposed to changes in interest rates primarily as a result of our borrowing and investment activities, which include fixed-rate and variable-rate investments and borrowings by our subsidiaries. Our primary exposure to variable-rate debt is through our LIBOR-indexed VM Credit Facility.

In general, we seek to enter into derivative instruments to protect against increases in the interest rates on our variable-rate debt. Accordingly, we have entered into various derivative transactions to reduce exposure to increases in interest rates. We use interest rate derivative contracts to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable interest rates calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. We may also use interest rate cap and collar agreements that lock in a maximum interest rate if variable rates rise, but also allow our company to benefit, to a limited extent in the case of collars, from declines in market rates. At December 31, 2015, we effectively paid a fixed interest rate on substantially all of our total third-party debt. The final maturity dates of our various portfolios of interest rate derivative instruments generally fall short of the respective maturities of the underlying variable-rate debt. In this regard, we use judgment to determine the appropriate maturity dates of our portfolios of interest rate derivative instruments, taking into account the relative costs and benefits of different maturity profiles in light of current and expected future market conditions, liquidity issues and other factors. For additional information concerning the terms of these interest rate derivative instruments, see note 6 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Weighted Average Variable Interest Rate. At December 31, 2015, our variable-rate indebtedness aggregated £2.9 billion, and the weighted average interest rate (including margin) on such variable-rate indebtedness was approximately 3.7%, excluding the effects of interest rate derivative contracts, financing costs, discounts or commitment fees, all of which affect our overall cost of borrowing. Assuming no change in the amount outstanding, and without giving effect to any interest rate derivative contracts, financing costs, discounts or commitment fees, a hypothetical 50 basis point (0.50%) increase (decrease) in our weighted average variable interest rate would increase (decrease) our annual consolidated interest expense and cash outflows by £14.5 million. As discussed above and in note 6 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, we use interest rate derivative contracts to manage our exposure to increases in variable interest rates. In this regard, increases in the fair value of these contracts generally would be expected to offset most of the economic impact of increases in the variable interest rates applicable to our indebtedness to the extent and during the period that principal amounts are matched with interest rate derivative contracts.

Counterparty Credit Risk

We are exposed to the risk that the counterparties to our derivative instruments and undrawn debt facility will default on their obligations to us. We manage these credit risks through the evaluation and monitoring of the creditworthiness of, and concentration of risk with, the respective counterparties. In this regard, credit risk associated with our derivative instruments and undrawn debt facility is spread across a relatively broad counterparty base of banks and financial institutions. Collateral is generally not posted by either party under the derivative instruments. Most of our cash currently is invested in either (i) AAA credit rated money market funds, including funds that invest in government obligations, or (ii) overnight deposits with banks having a minimum credit rating of A by Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating by Moody's Investor Service. To date, neither the access to nor the value of our cash and cash equivalent balances have been adversely impacted by liquidity problems of financial institutions.

At December 31, 2015, our exposure to counterparty credit risk included (i) derivative assets with an aggregate fair value of £330.1 million, (ii) cash and cash equivalent and restricted cash balances of £20.3 million and (iii) aggregate undrawn debt facilities of £527.5 million.

We have entered into derivative instruments under master agreements with each counterparty that contain master netting arrangements that are applicable in the event of early termination by either party to such derivative instrument. The master netting arrangements under each of these master agreements are limited to the derivative instruments governed by the relevant master agreement and are independent of similar arrangements.

Under our derivative contracts, it is generally only the non-defaulting party that has a contractual option to exercise early termination rights upon the default of the other counterparty and to set off other liabilities against sums due upon such termination. However, in an insolvency of a derivative counterparty, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, the defaulting counterparty or its insolvency representatives may be able to compel the termination of one or more derivative contracts and trigger early termination payment liabilities payable by us, reflecting any mark-to-market value of the contracts for the counterparty. Alternatively, or in addition, the insolvency laws of certain jurisdictions may require the mandatory set off of amounts due under such derivative contracts against present and future liabilities owed to us under other contracts between us and the relevant counterparty. Accordingly, it is possible that we may be subject to obligations to make payments, or may have present or future liabilities owed to us partially or fully discharged by set off as a result of such obligations, in the event of the insolvency of a derivative counterparty, even though it is the counterparty that is in default and not us. To the extent that we are required to make such payments, our ability to do so will depend on our liquidity and capital resources at the time. In an insolvency of a defaulting counterparty, we will be an unsecured creditor in respect of any amount owed to us by the defaulting counterparty, except to the extent of the value of any collateral we have obtained from that counterparty.

In addition, where a counterparty is in financial difficulty, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, the relevant regulators may be able to (i) compel the termination of one or more derivative instruments, determine the settlement amount and/or compel, without any payment, the partial or full discharge of liabilities arising from such early termination that are payable by the relevant counterparty or (ii) transfer the derivative instruments to an alternative counterparty.

While we currently have no specific concerns about the creditworthiness of any counterparty for which we have material credit risk exposures, the current economic conditions and uncertainties in global financial markets have increased the credit risk of our counterparties and we cannot rule out the possibility that one or more of our counterparties could fail or otherwise be unable to meet its obligations to us. Any such instance could have an adverse effect on our cash flows, results of operations, financial condition and/or liquidity.

Although we actively monitor the creditworthiness of our key vendors, the financial failure of a key vendor could disrupt our operations and have an adverse impact on our revenue and cash flows.

Sensitivity Information

Information concerning the sensitivity of the fair value of certain of our more significant derivative instruments to changes in market conditions is set forth below. The potential changes in fair value set forth below do not include any amounts associated with the remeasurement of the derivative asset or liability into the applicable functional currency. For additional information, see notes 6 and 7 to the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cross-currency and Interest Rate Derivative Contracts

Holding all other factors constant, at December 31, 2015:

- (i) an instantaneous increase (decrease) of 10% in the value of the British pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar would have decreased (increased) the aggregate fair value of the cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts by approximately £464 million;
- (ii) an instantaneous increase (decrease) in the relevant base rate of 50 basis points (0.50%) would have increased (decreased) the aggregate fair value of the cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts by approximately £56 million; and

- (iii) an instantaneous increase (decrease) of 10% in the value of the euro relative to the U.S. dollar would have decreased (increased) the aggregate fair value of the cross-currency contracts by approximately £33 million.

BUSINESS

In this “Business” section, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms “we,” “our,” “our company,” “us” and “Virgin Media” refer, as the context requires, to Virgin Media and its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated, operational and statistical data, including subscriber statistics and product offerings, are as of September 30, 2016.

Introduction

We are a subsidiary of Liberty Global plc (“**Liberty Global**”) that provides video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the U.K. and Ireland. We are one of the U.K.’s and Ireland’s largest providers of residential video, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services in terms of the number of customers. We believe our advanced, deep-fiber cable access network enables us to offer faster and higher quality broadband services than our digital subscriber line (“**DSL**”) competitors. As a result, we provide our customers with a leading next-generation broadband service and one of the most advanced interactive television services available in the U.K. and Irish markets.

Our residential broadband subscribers generally access the internet at various download speeds ranging up to 200 Mbps in the U.K. and up to 360 Mbps in Ireland, depending on the tier of service selected. We determine pricing for each different tier of broadband internet service through analysis of speed, market conditions and other factors.

Our digital cable service offerings include basic and premium programming and incremental product and service offerings such as enhanced pay-per-view (“**PPV**”) programming (including digital cable-on-demand), digital cable recorders, high definition (“**HD**”), and 3D programming and access to over-the-top (“**OTT**”) content.

We provide mobile services to our customers in the U.K. and Ireland using third-party networks through MVNO arrangements.

In addition, we provide broadband internet, fixed-line and mobile telephony and other connectivity services to businesses, public sector organizations and service providers in the U.K. and Ireland.

Liberty Global is the world’s largest international TV and broadband company, with operations in more than 30 countries across Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. Liberty Global invests in the infrastructure that empowers its customers to make the most of the digital revolution. Its scale and commitment to innovation enables it to develop market-leading products delivered through next-generation networks that, as of September 30, 2016, connected its 29 million customers who subscribed to over 59 million television, broadband internet and telephony services. As of September 30, 2016, Liberty Global also served 11 million mobile subscribers and offered WiFi service across seven million access points. The September 30, 2016 operational data presented for Liberty Global includes 7 million homes passed, 4 million customers, 10 million RGUs and 0.2 million mobile subscribers of Ziggo Group Holding B.V., which holds Liberty Global’s operations in the Netherlands. On December 31, 2016, Ziggo Group Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries were contributed to a 50:50 joint venture with Vodafone Group plc and, accordingly, are no longer consolidated by Liberty Global.

Operating Statistics

The following table shows our operating statistics as of September 30, 2016:

	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>Combined</u>
CABLE			
Footprint			
Homes Passed (1).....	13,154,500	842,100	13,996,600
Two-way Homes Passed (2).....	13,139,100	792,600	13,931,700
Subscribers (RGUs) (3)			
Basic Video (4).....	—	28,700	28,700
Enhanced Video (5).....	3,723,500	283,500	4,007,000

Total Video	3,723,500	312,200	4,035,700
Internet (6)	4,867,900	363,800	5,231,700
Telephony (7)	4,408,800	352,200	4,761,000
	<u>13,000,200</u>	<u>1,028,200</u>	<u>14,028,400</u>
Customer Relationships			
Customer Relationships (8)	5,249,900	457,700	5,707,600
RGUs per Customer Relationship	2.48	2.25	2.46
Customer Bundling			
Single-Play	16.2%	21.0%	16.6%
Double-Play	20.0%	33.4%	21.1%
Triple-Play	63.8%	45.6%	62.3%
Fixed-Mobile Convergence (9)	20.4%	2.7%	19.2%
MOBILE			
Mobile Subscribers (10)			
Postpaid	2,368,300	13,600	2,381,900
Prepaid	660,100	—	660,100
	<u>3,028,400</u>	<u>13,600</u>	<u>3,042,000</u>

- (1) Homes Passed are homes, residential multiple dwelling units or commercial units that can be connected to our networks without materially extending the distribution plant. Our Homes Passed counts are based on census data that can change based on either revisions to the data or from new census results.
- (2) Two-way Homes Passed are Homes Passed by those sections of our networks that are technologically capable of providing two-way services, including video, internet and telephony services.
- (3) Revenue Generating Unit (“RGU”) is separately a Basic Video Subscriber, Enhanced Video Subscriber, Internet Subscriber or Telephony Subscriber (each as defined and described below). A home, residential multiple dwelling unit, or commercial unit may contain one or more RGUs. For example, if a residential customer subscribed to our enhanced video service, fixed-line telephony service and broadband internet service, the customer would constitute three RGUs. Total RGUs is the sum of Basic Video, Enhanced Video, Internet and Telephony Subscribers. RGUs generally are counted on a unique premises basis such that a given premises does not count as more than one RGU for any given service. On the other hand, if an individual receives one of our services in two premises (e.g. a primary home and a vacation home), that individual will count as two RGUs for that service. Each bundled cable, internet or telephony service is counted as a separate RGU regardless of the nature of any bundling discount or promotion. Non-paying subscribers are counted as subscribers during their free promotional service period. Some of these subscribers may choose to disconnect after their free service period. Services offered without charge on a long-term basis (e.g., VIP subscribers, free service to employees) generally are not counted as RGUs. We do not include subscriptions to mobile services in our externally reported RGU counts. In this regard, our September 30, 2016 RGU counts exclude our separately reported postpaid and prepaid mobile subscribers.
- (4) Basic Video Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives our video service over our broadband network either via an analog video signal or via a digital video signal without subscribing to any recurring monthly service that requires the use of encryption-enabling technology. Encryption-enabling technology includes smart cards, or other integrated or virtual technologies that we use to provide our enhanced service offerings. With the exception of RGUs that we count on an equivalent billing unit (“EBU”) basis, we count RGUs on a unique premises basis. In other words, a subscriber with multiple outlets in one premises is counted as one RGU and a subscriber with two homes and a subscription to our video service at each home is counted as two RGUs.
- (5) Enhanced Video Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives our video service over our broadband network or through a partner network via a digital video signal while subscribing to any recurring monthly service that requires the use of encryption-enabling technology. Enhanced Video Subscribers that are not counted on an EBU basis are counted on a unique premises basis. For example, a subscriber with one or more set-top boxes that receives our video service in one premises is generally counted as just one subscriber. An Enhanced Video Subscriber is not counted as a Basic Video Subscriber. As we migrate customers from basic to enhanced video services, we report a decrease in our Basic Video Subscribers equal to the increase in our Enhanced Video Subscribers.
- (6) Internet Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives internet services over our networks. Our Internet Subscribers do not include customers that receive services from dial-up connections.
- (7) Telephony Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives voice services over our networks. Telephony Subscribers exclude mobile telephony subscribers.
- (8) Customer Relationships are the number of customers who receive at least one of our video, internet or telephony services that we count as RGUs, without regard to which or to how many services they subscribe.

To the extent that RGU counts include EBU adjustments, we reflect corresponding adjustments to our Customer Relationship counts. Customer Relationships generally are counted on a unique premises basis.

Accordingly, if an individual receives our services in two premises (e.g., a primary home and a vacation home), that individual generally will count as two Customer Relationships. We exclude mobile-only customers from Customer Relationships.

- (9) Fixed-mobile Convergence penetration represents the number of customers who subscribe to both our internet service and postpaid mobile telephony service, divided by the number of customers who subscribe to our internet service.
- (10) Our mobile subscriber count represents the number of active subscriber identification module (SIM) cards in service rather than services provided. For example, if a mobile subscriber has both a data and voice plan on a smartphone this would equate to one mobile subscriber. Alternatively, a subscriber who has a voice and data plan for a mobile handset and a data plan for a laptop (via a dongle) would be counted as two mobile subscribers. Customers who do not pay a recurring monthly fee are excluded from our mobile telephony subscriber counts after a 30 day period of inactivity.

Products and Services in the U.K.

Cable

We offer our customers a choice of packages and tariffs within each of our cable product categories. Our bundled packaging and pricing are designed to encourage our customers to purchase multiple services across our product portfolio by offering incentives to customers who subscribe to two or more of our products. The types and number of services that each customer uses, and the prices we charge for these services, drive our revenue. For example, broadband internet is more profitable than our television services and, on average, our “triple-play” customers are more profitable than “double-play” or “single-play” customers. As of September 30, 2016, 84% of our cable customers received multiple services from us and 64% were “triple-play” customers, receiving broadband internet, video and fixed-line telephony services.

We offer our consumer products and services through a broad range of retail channels, including inbound and outbound telesales, customer care centers and online. We also engage in direct face-to-face marketing initiatives through a dedicated national sales force of approximately 580 representatives, as well as comprehensive national and regional mass media advertising initiatives. We have a national retail store base with approximately 85 retail stores and approximately 140 fixed and transportable kiosk-type retail outlets that offer a complete range of our consumer products and services. Our stores not only provide sales services, but also showcase our products, allowing demonstrations and customer interaction, and help resolve customer queries. In addition, as of September 30, 2016, we employed approximately 2,600 staff members in our call centers. We also use outsourced call centers in the U.K., Philippines and India.

Broadband Internet

We deliver ultrafast broadband internet services to customers on our cable network. As of September 30, 2016, we provided cable broadband services to approximately 4.9 million subscribers. We are one of the leading providers of broadband internet access in the U.K.

We currently offer three tiers of cable broadband services to new subscribers with unlimited downloads at speeds of up to 50 Mbps, 100 Mbps and 200 Mbps.

Television

Our digital cable platform includes access to over 290 linear television channels, advanced interactive features and a range of premium subscription-based and PPV services. As of September 30, 2016, we provided digital cable services to approximately 3.7 million residential subscribers.

In addition to our linear television services, which allow our customers to view television programming at a scheduled time, our digital cable customers also have access to a broad range of digital interactive services, including Virgin TV On Demand, one of the most comprehensive digital cable-on-demand services in the U.K., and Virgin TV Anywhere, one of the most comprehensive cloud-based entertainment services in the U.K., which are described below.

We also offer interactive “red button” applications from the British Broadcasting Corporation (“BBC”) and other commercial broadcasters, such as Sky and BT Sport. Red button functionality in the U.K. permits television viewers to press a red button on their remote control handset to receive additional interactive services, including multiple alternative broadcasts.

TiVo and Digital Cable Recorders

We offer three advanced digital cable recorders in the U.K. Set-top boxes equipped with digital cable recorders digitally record television programming to a hard disk in real-time, which allows customers to play back, pause, fast forward or rewind the program at any point during or for a period after the broadcast.

Under a strategic partnership agreement, TiVo is the exclusive provider of user interface software for our set-top boxes, which provide converged television and broadband internet capabilities, and we are the exclusive distributor of TiVo services and technology in the U.K.

The Virgin Media TiVo set-top box is available in both 1TB and 500GB sizes, with the 1TB version recording up to 500 hours of television. It brings together television, digital cable-on-demand and OTT services through a single user experience and features unique content discovery and personalization tools. The TiVo box is HD-enabled and has three tuners, allowing viewers to record three programs while watching a fourth they previously recorded. The TiVo service, combined with the existing digital cable-on-demand service, makes available television shows, movies and music videos in addition to supporting web video services such as Netflix, the BBC iPlayer and YouTube. As of September 30, 2016, we had approximately 3.1 million TiVo customers, or 84% of our television customer base. We launched our latest generation set top box in December 2016, which supports UHD/4K delivered “over the top” and includes YouTube and Netflix programming.

Virgin TV On Demand

Our digital cable-on-demand service provides our customers with instant access to a wide selection of premium movies, television programs, music videos and other digital cable-on-demand content including live PPV events. Content is available in broadcast standard definition (“SD”) HD and some UHD/4K. Our HD content is available to all of our digital cable customers who have an HD box, at no additional charge, however the exact channels available depend on the particular customer’s package. Viewers can watch programs instantly, without the need for buffering, and can freeze-frame, fast-forward and rewind the content at will. This gives our customers increased control over the content and timing of their television viewing. Additionally, our cable network enables us to provide digital cable-on-demand content to our customers separately from their high-speed data services, thereby maintaining their broadband speed. We have also participated in a trial with the BBC via their on-demand player.

The primary categories of content available within Virgin TV On Demand are television programming, movies (on a PPV and premium subscription basis) and music videos. A selection of content, including our “catch-up” television service, is available free of charge to all of our television customers. The BBC iPlayer is the largest catch-up television service we offer, enabling viewers to view more than 700 hours of BBC programs. Our catch-up television also includes content from All 4, My5, ITV Player and other linear channels.

Subscription Video On Demand

We offer our television customers basic subscription digital cable-on-demand (“SVOD”) with a selection of content that increases in number in line with the customer’s digital cable subscription tier.

The offering includes ‘Virgin TV Exclusives’ which is a handful of TV series that are exclusively available to Virgin TV customers. The Sky On Demand service allows our customers to access approximately 1,000 hours of television content from across Sky’s range of basic channels, and around 1,000 movie titles being made available to Virgin Media subscribers of Sky Cinema. Other content providers include BBC Worldwide, Sony, Viacom, NBCU and A&E Networks. Tailored advertising is also inserted across many providers within the basic television SVOD and free catch-up services.

Virgin Movies

Our PPV movie service, Virgin Movies, offers approximately 500 titles from all the major studios and the majority of independent studios, most of which are available for rent on the same day as their DVD release and some the same day as their cinema release. All our digital cable customers have access to Virgin Movies, which, after purchase, may be viewed multiple times within a 48-hour window.

Virgin TV Anywhere

In November 2012, we launched Virgin TV Anywhere, one of the U.K.'s most comprehensive internet streaming television services that allows our television customers to stream more than 110 live television channels and watch Virgin TV On Demand through their web browser or via apps for compatible iOS and Android tablets and mobiles anywhere in the U.K. with a broadband connection.

Customers are able to also discover new shows with customized recommendations and ratings. Our TiVo customers with iOS or Android mobile devices can manage their TiVo box and discover new shows on these mobile devices. When in the home, these mobile devices can act as a remote control for their TiVo boxes. Virgin TV Anywhere is available at no extra cost to our digital cable customers. Virgin Media subscribers of Sky Sports or Sky Movies are able to stream these premium channels online or on iOS and Android mobile devices through Sky-provided services. Customers with compatible iOS or Android devices and a Virgin V6 TiVo box launched December 2016 can also watch selected recordings from their Virgin V6 box within the home or download them to the devices for offline viewing.

Fixed-line Telephony

We provide local, national and international telephony services to our residential customers on our twisted copper network. We offer a basic line rental service to our cable customers for a fixed monthly fee. In addition, we also offer tiered bundles of call tariffs, features and services, including calling plans that enable customers to make unlimited national landline calls and calls to mobile telephones either during specified periods or anytime, for an incremental fixed monthly fee. Our fixed-line customers can also make calls to mobile customers free of charge and may also subscribe to additional services such as call waiting, call blocking, call forwarding, three-way calling, advanced voicemail and caller line identification services for an additional fee. As of September 30, 2016, we provided fixed-line telephony services to approximately 4.4 million residential subscribers.

Mobile

Our mobile communication services are provided using the mobile network owned by EE Limited (“EE”) through an MVNO arrangement. We offer a broad range of mobile communications products and services, including mobile voice services and data services, such as short message service (“SMS”), picture messaging, games, news and music services. We also offer a broad range of handsets, including Android-based, Microsoft Windows and Apple iOS-based smartphones, and mobile broadband services, which complement our fixed broadband offering.

Our customer base comprises both postpaid customers, who subscribe to our services for periods ranging from a minimum of 30 days for a SIM-only contract to up to 24 months for contracts taken alongside a ‘Freestyle’ handset purchase agreement, and prepaid customers, who top up their accounts prior to using the services and have no minimum contracted term. We also offer ‘Freestyle’ mobile contracts, providing customers with the flexibility to purchase a handset independently of an airtime contract.

As of September 30, 2016, we had approximately 3.0 million mobile services customers, of which approximately 2.3 million were postpaid customers.

We continue to focus on increasing our proportion of higher-value postpaid customers, improving access to content via our mobile platform, expanding our range of higher-value mobile handsets and cross-selling into homes already connected to our cable network. We continue to promote the use of our mobile platform to view internet and television content by introducing features such as Virgin TV Anywhere.

Business Products and Services

Through the Virgin Media Business brand, we offer a broad portfolio of business-to-business (“B2B”) voice, data and internet solutions to small businesses, medium and large enterprises and public sector organizations in the U.K., ranging from analog telephony to managed data networks and managed communication services. We also provide services to small businesses and medium enterprise customers using our cable network. B2B peak usage generally occurs at different times of the day from that of our residential customers, which allows for more efficient use of our network. We provide B2B services to approximately 42,000 U.K. businesses and over 3,000 public sector organizations. We have security accreditations across a

range of B2B products and services in order to increase our offerings to public sector organizations in the U.K. These accreditations are granted subject to periodic reviews of our policies and procedures by the U.K. governmental authorities. If we were to fail to maintain an accreditation or to obtain a new one when required, it could impact our ability to provide certain offerings to the public sector.

We offer contractual service levels to all B2B customers and these are supported by U.K.-based regional teams. In addition to our standard B2B service levels, a tiered B2B service level is available to tailor service requirements based on size of organization, sector and importance. These tiered B2B service levels include priority response, named dedicated staff and customer premises-based teams managing service levels.

Converged Solutions

Converged solutions use a single network to transport voice, data and video, allowing our B2B customers to benefit from cost synergies. Additionally, we offer services such as internet protocol (“IP”) virtual private networks, which enable our customers to prioritize bandwidth for different types of traffic so that more time sensitive data or critical application data is transported with priority, providing increased flexibility and control over data management. Our extensive network reach also enables us to offer large or dispersed organizations the ability to effectively link sites across the U.K. using a wide range of access technologies, supporting services such as voice and video conferencing, instant messaging and file transfers.

Ethernet

Our Ethernet network has approximately 300 Ethernet nodes and is capable of carrying a variety of services and high bandwidth applications simultaneously. We have been delivering Ethernet services for over 10 years and have achieved both Metro Ethernet Forum (“MEF”) 9 and MEF 14 accreditation (becoming the first service provider in the world to renew this accreditation), ensuring our Ethernet product portfolio can support stringent real-time communications applications, including voice over IP (“VoIP”) and HD-quality videoconferencing. We offer a range of products from local area network extensions to managed wide area Ethernet networks, providing our B2B customers with high bandwidth and flexible solutions, including market-leading point to multi-point services.

Applications and Services

As an overlay to network products we also offer applications, such as video conferencing, and managed services, such as information security services, designed to increase flexibility and reduce costs for our customers.

Voice and Mobile Services

We offer a comprehensive range of B2B voice products, from analog and digital services to converged IP telephony solutions. Our B2B voice solutions include basic features such as call divert and voicemail, as well as products such as Centrex, which provides switchboard-like capability that is managed from our telephone exchange, offering our customers a cost-effective, scalable alternative to a premises-based system. We also provide similar Centrex features through a number of hosted unified IP-based solutions, which add additional features such as integrated messaging and video. This combination of mature services being offered in parallel with a next-generation of converged services allows our customers to carry out phased migrations to new technologies.

In addition, we provide a mobile service to public and private sector B2B customers, providing voice and 3G and 4G data services as a reseller of EE’s business services. As a result, we now offer our B2B customers a one-supplier solution for both their fixed-line and mobile telephony needs.

Bundled offers for small and medium enterprises (“SME”) and small office and home office (“SOHO”) customers

We offer SME and SOHO customers a range of solutions to help them realize their digital potential underpinned by our ultrafast network. In addition to a range of connectivity products to suit their level of digital requirement, customers can also work with us to meet their voice communications needs (fixed, mobile and IP) and a range of other needs including security and hardware. In January 2016, Virgin Media Business launched

the U.K.'s fastest, widely available broadband speed for small businesses, a service offering up to 300 Mbps download speed over Virgin Media's own ultrafast network.

Our Network in the U.K.

We deliver voice, video and high-speed data services over our cable access network, which covers parts of many metropolitan areas in the U.K. The deep-fiber design of our access network enables us to transmit data by means of fiber optic cable from equipment in technical properties known as "headends" and "hubsites" to widely deployed distribution cabinets. The data are then transmitted to distribution points via coaxial cable for digital broadband signals and via twisted copper cables for fixed-line telephony. The final connection into each home from the fiber access network comprises two components combined into a single drop cable (twisted copper and coaxial cable). For video and high-speed data services, we use high capacity coaxial cable, which has considerable spectrum and associated bandwidth capabilities and which concurrently supports a full portfolio of linear and digital cable-on-demand services as well as high-speed broadband services for both consumers and business customers. Using DOCSIS 3.0, we currently offer download speeds of up to 300 Mbps. We have also conducted trials of 1 Gbps and 1.5 Gbps downstream speeds. For fixed-line telephony services, to date we have used the twisted copper pair access network. However we more recently started to deliver voice services into the home over the coaxial cable. As a result of the extensive use of fiber in our access networks, we are also able to provide high-speed data network services to business customers delivering nationwide connectivity.

We believe that our deep-fiber access network has enabled us to take a leading position in the roll-out of next-generation broadband access technologies in the U.K. In recent years, we completed the upgrade from analog to digital across virtually all of our hybrid fiber coaxial access network footprint. As of September 30, 2016, virtually all of the homes served by our cable network could receive all our broadband, digital television and fixed-line telephony services. We expect to leverage the next generation of cable technology (DOCSIS 3.1) to increase the data rates that can be transmitted over the coaxial cable that in turn allows our existing infrastructure to support customer download speeds of 1 Gbps and beyond.

During 2015, we initiated the Network Extension pursuant to which we may connect up to an estimated four million additional homes and businesses to our broadband communications network by the end of 2019. For more information regarding the Network Extension, see "*Description of Virgin Media—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Virgin Media*".

Competition

We face intense competition from a variety of entertainment and communications service providers, which offer television, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services. In addition, technological advances and product innovations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, the number of alternative providers available to our customers and intensify the competitive environment.

We believe that our deep-fiber access provides us with several competitive advantages in the areas served by our network. For instance, our cable network allows us to concurrently deliver internet access, together with real-time television and digital cable-on-demand content at higher speeds and with less data loss than services of other providers. Our competitors are reliant on the access infrastructure of the U.K.'s incumbent telecommunications provider, BT, which typically relies on copper-pair technology from the local exchange to the customer's home. BT is upgrading its infrastructure to provide data services capable of higher speeds, using fiber-to-the-cabinet ("**FTTC**") technology, but service providers using BT's existing network are subject to performance constraints as a result of copper based services degrading over distance which affect data download. Our cable network also offers benefits over the infrastructure of satellite service providers, which are unable to offer a full array of interactive services in the absence of a fixed-line telephony or broadband connection using third-party access infrastructure. By contrast, our cable infrastructure allows us to provide "triple-play" bundled services of broadband internet, television and fixed-line telephony services without relying on a third-party service provider or network. In addition, our capacity is dimensioned to support peak consumer demand. In serving the B2B market, many aspects of the network can be leveraged at very low incremental cost given that B2B demand peaks at a time when residential consumer demand is low, and peaks at lower levels than residential consumer demand. As such, we believe we have an advantage over competitors who serve either residential or B2B customers but not both.

We also face intense competition in the mobile retail market, which is primarily driven by increased pricing pressure from both established and new service providers, evolving customer needs and technological developments.

We offer most of our products on a stand-alone basis or as part of bundled packages designed to encourage customers to subscribe to multiple services. We offer television services, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services to residential users exclusively in areas served by our cable network. We also offer broadband internet, data services, fixed-line telephony and mobile telephony and data services to business users throughout the U.K., using both our own network and wholesale inputs from other providers. Our primary competitors are BT (which now owns and operates mobile operator, EE), Sky, TalkTalk Telecom Group plc (“**TalkTalk**”), Vodafone Limited (“**Vodafone**”), Hutchison 3G UK Limited (which operates in the U.K. as “**3 UK**”) and Telefónica UK Limited (which operates in the U.K. as “**O2**”).

Broadband Internet

We have a number of significant competitors in the market for broadband internet services. Of those competitors, BT is the largest retail provider, serving approximately 32% of the total broadband internet market in the U.K. We serve approximately 19% of the total broadband market in the U.K.

BT provides broadband internet access services over its own DSL access network and is advanced in its upgrade to FTTC, which is currently available to approximately 90% of the U.K. with the intention of reaching 95% of the U.K. by 2017. BT’s local access network is managed by its Openreach division, via which access for BT retail divisions and for competing providers on a wholesale basis is provided. BT confirmed in 2016 a target of 10 million Ultrafast premises by the end of 2020, with the ambition to reach 12 million. This will include G.fast offering speed of up to 330 Mbps and 2 million premises served by FTTP offering speeds of up to 1Gbps.

Operators such as Sky, TalkTalk and EE deploy their own network access equipment in BT exchanges via a process known as local loop unbundling (“**LLU**”). This allows an operator to reduce the recurring operating costs charged by BT by reducing the proportion of traffic that must travel directly over BT’s network. LLU deployment requires a substantial capital investment to implement and requires a large customer base to deliver a return on investment.

In addition to the competition and pricing pressure in the broadband market arising from LLU, we may be subject to increased competition in the provision of broadband services from mobile broadband and technological developments (such as long-term evolution, or LTE, and 4G mobile technology) and other wireless technologies, such as WiFi and Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (“**Wi-Max**”). For example, EE (now owned and operated by BT) has also announced that its 4G coverage has reached over 96% of the U.K. population.

Television

We are the largest cable television provider in the U.K. in terms of the number of video customers and the sole provider of video cable services in all of our network area. Our digital television services are available to approximately 46% of U.K. television households and we serve approximately 13% of the U.K. television market. Our digital television services compete primarily with those of Sky and BT. Sky is the primary pay satellite television platform in the U.K. and Ireland with approximately 12.4 million subscribers, or 28% of the U.K. television market. Sky owns the U.K. rights to SD, HD and 3D versions, as the case may be, of various sports and movie programming content. Sky is both our principal competitor in the pay-TV market and an important supplier of basic and premium television content to us.

In August 2013, BT launched its own premium BT Sport channels, providing a range of sports content including football from the English Premier League and, for the 2015/2016 football season, exclusive rights to the UEFA Champions League and the UEFA Europa League. The BT Sport channels are available over BT’s IPTV platform, Sky’s satellite system and our cable network. BT is currently offering customers who subscribe to their BT television service or EE mobile services free access to some of the SD version of BT Sport channels. BT has also launched a BT Sport Ultra HD channel.

In February 2016, Sky launched its next generation set-top box called Sky-Q offering greater storage and recording capability, with access to increased content (including applications). In August, SKY began

offering Ultra-HD content for Sky-Q customers with the 2TB Box, which includes sport, movies and entertainment.

Content owners, online aggregators and television channel owners are increasingly using broadband as a new digital distribution channel direct to consumers. In 2012, a free-to-air internet-connected television service to U.K. homes was launched by YouView, a joint venture which includes Arqiva, BBC, BT, Channel 4, Channel 5, ITV plc (“**ITV**”), and TalkTalk. Consumers are able to purchase a box from retailers or get a free subsidized box as part of a bundled package (television, broadband and telephony) with providers BT and TalkTalk.

Residential customers may also receive digital terrestrial television (“**DTT**”), which is delivered to customer homes through a conventional television aerial and a separately purchased set-top box or an integrated digital television set. The free-to-air DTT service in the U.K. is called Freeview. This service is provided by a consortium of operators, including the BBC.

BBC and ITV also offer a free-to-air digital satellite alternative to Freeview service, known as Freesat. Freesat offers approximately 150 subscription-free television channels, including selected HD channels such as BBC 1 HD, ITV HD and Channel 4 HD. Freesat also offers a range of satellite boxes offering access to catch-up television services under the brand Freetime, and a range of digital video recorders (“**DVR**”) under the brand Freesat+. Vodafone is expected to launch its own television service to allow it to offer quad-play services in the U.K. in 2017.

Residential customers may also access television content by means of IPTV. BT TV, a combined DTT and VOD service offered by BT over a DSL broadband connection, is available throughout the U.K. Sky also offers live streamed television and services over a broadband connection, through its Sky On Demand and Sky Go services. In addition, Netflix, Amazon, Google, Apple and others have launched IPTV products.

The communications industry is constantly evolving and there are a number of new and emerging technologies which can be used to provide video services that are likely to compete with our digital cable and digital cable-on-demand services. These include the DSL services mentioned above and next-generation LTE services. We expect continued advances in communications technology and in content, such as ultra HD.

Fixed-line Telephony

We compete primarily with BT in providing telephony services to residential customers in the U.K. BT occupies an established market position as the former state provider. We also compete with other telecommunications companies that provide telephony services directly, through LLU, or indirectly. These include TalkTalk and Sky, and mobile telephone operators such as EE (now owned and operated by BT), Vodafone and 3 U.K. Our share of the fixed-line telephony market in the U.K. is approximately 15%.

We compete with mobile telephone businesses that offer consumers an alternative to fixed-line telephony services. Mobile telephone services also contribute to the competitive price pressure on fixed-line telephony services.

In addition, we face competition from companies offering VoIP, services using the customer’s existing broadband, mobile data and WiFi connections. These services are offered by independent providers, such as WhatsApp and Skype, as well as those affiliated with established competitors, such as BT (which now owns and operates EE). These services generally offer free calls between users of the same service, but charge for calls made to fixed-line or mobile numbers either on a flat monthly rate for unlimited calls (typically restricted to geographic areas) or based on usage.

Mobile

In the mobile telephony market, we face direct competition from mobile network operators (“**MNOs**”), such as BT (through its wholly owned subsidiary, EE), O2, Vodafone and 3 U.K., and other MVNOs, such as Tesco Mobile, Lebara, TalkTalk, Sky and ASDA. We also compete with fixed-line telephony operators, with companies offering VoIP services, and from the growth in online communication, as described in “Fixed-line Telephony” above.

EE became the first U.K. mobile network operator to launch 4G in October 2012, following approval from the U.K. Office of Communications (“**Ofcom**”) to use its existing 1800MHz spectrum. Vodafone, O2 and 3 U.K. launched their 4G services during 2013. We launched 4G services in November 2016.

Business

The U.K. B2B telecommunications market is characterized by strong competition and ongoing consolidation. Competition in the U.K. B2B telecommunications market continues to be value driven, with the key components being quality, reliability and price.

We compete primarily with traditional network operators such as Vodafone UK, which acquired C&W Worldwide in July 2012, and BT. BT represents the main competition nationally due to its network reach and product portfolio. We also compete with regional providers, such as COLT Telecom Group plc, which have a strong network presence within limited geographic areas. Recently, we have faced increasing competition from services provided by MNOs which target small B2B customers.

In the retail market we continue to focus on small, medium and large nationally oriented businesses and public sector organizations.

Virgin Media Ireland

On February 12, 2015, we acquired a 65.0% controlling interest in Virgin Media Ireland Ltd. (“**VM Ireland**”), formerly known as UPC Broadband Ireland Ltd., and its subsidiaries from a subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group (the “**VM Ireland Acquisition**”). The remaining 35.0% noncontrolling interest in VM Ireland was acquired by another subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group.

In connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, we (i) paid aggregate cash consideration of €1,341.3 million (£993.8 million at the transaction date) to acquire (a) the controlling interest in VM Ireland and (b) another Liberty Global’s subsidiary’s right to receive €634.3 million (£470.0 million at the transaction date) from a VM Ireland subsidiary pursuant to a promissory note (the “**VM Ireland Note**”) and (ii) received a €165.6 million (£122.7 million at the transaction date) cash payment from Liberty Global Europe 2 Limited (“**LG Europe 2**”), our immediate parent, formerly known as Lynx Europe 2 Limited, on an 8.5% note receivable due 2023.

VM Ireland is the largest cable television operator in Ireland by number of customers. VM Ireland provides video, broadband internet and fixed and mobile telephony services in five regional clusters in Ireland, including the cities of Dublin, Cork, Galway and Limerick to both residential and B2B customers. As of September 30, 2016, VM Ireland provided services to an aggregate of 457,700 customers, comprising 1.0 million RGUs (including 312,200 video subscribers, 363,800 broadband internet subscribers, and 352,200 fixed-telephony subscribers) across a footprint of 842,100 homes passed. In addition, VM Ireland provided services to 13,600 mobile subscribers. VM Ireland provides digital and analog cable video services via cable. Its cable network is 94% upgraded to two-way capability, with 94% of its cable homes served by a network with a bandwidth of at least 750 Mhz. VM Ireland makes its digital video, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services available to 98%, 94% and 93%, respectively, of its homes passed. Highlights of VM Ireland include:

- For enhanced video subscribers, different packages starting with a base package that includes 66 video channels and several radio channels, along with a variety of premium channels, HD programming, a PPV service, an electronic program guide, remote booking and a DVR service;
- Horizon TV (Liberty Global’s next-generation set-top box platform), which is a family of media products that allows customers to view and share content across their television, computer, tablet and smartphone, and includes the Horizon TV app and Horizon TV online service;
- Download speeds of up to 360 Mbps for residential customers and up to 500 Mbps for business customers utilizing Euro DOCSIS 3.0 technology;
- Business WiFi distribution networks via VM Ireland’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Bitbuzz Limited, which was acquired in December 2014 (primarily servicing the hospitality industry);

- Community WiFi networks in select markets, with plans to activate this network throughout our Ireland footprint;
- Digital telephony, via VoIP, with multiple value-added features; and
- A mobile telephony SIM-only service via an MVNO arrangement with Three Ireland (Hutchison) Limited (“**Three Ireland**”). This service was launched in October 2015 and is available to all consumers in the Republic of Ireland.

On December 7, 2015, we acquired Tullamore Beta Limited, the parent of TV3, a commercial broadcaster in Ireland, for a purchase price of €80 million (£58 million at the transaction date). The purchase price was funded through existing liquidity.

On November 30, 2016, we acquired UTV Ireland, a commercial broadcaster based in Dublin for an initial purchase price of €12.2 million (subject to SPA review). UTV will be integrated with our existing broadcasting business, TV3 and the combined business will operate from TV3’s existing base in Ballymount, Dublin. The purchase price was funded through existing liquidity.

Regulatory Matters

Overview

Legislative Framework

Our business activities are subject to the laws and regulations of the EU, the U.K. and Ireland. At an EU level, we are regulated by a variety of legal instruments and policies, collectively referred to as the “**Regulatory Framework**,” regulating the establishment and operation of electronic communications networks, including cable television and traditional telephony networks, and the offer of electronic communications services, such as telephony, internet and, to some degree, television services. The Regulatory Framework does not generally address issues of content. The Regulatory Framework primarily seeks to open European markets for communications services and comprises:

- Directive 2002/21 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services;
- Directive 2002/20 on the authorization of electronic communications networks and services;
- Directive 2002/19 on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities; and
- Directive 2002/22 on universal service and users rights relating to electronic communications networks and services.

These Directives are supplemented by EU Directive 2002/58, regulating the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector.

The European Commission is currently undertaking a review of the Regulatory Framework which could result in material changes to certain elements of it. While the timing of any changes remain unclear, a target date for implementation of 2019 or 2020 has been set. It remains to be seen what implications Brexit may have on the applicability of these changes, and indeed the Regulatory Framework in general, to the U.K.

In the U.K., the Regulatory Framework is implemented through (i) the Communications Act 2003, which regulates all forms of communications technology, whether used for telecommunications or broadcasting, and (ii) the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006, which regulates radio communications in the U.K. (including with respect to the spectrum, licensing arrangements, usage conditions and charges, license bidding and trading and enforcement and penalties). The Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003, as amended, implemented EU Directive 2002/58, regulating the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector.

We are also subject to regulation under the U.K. Broadcasting Acts 1990 and 1996 and other U.K. statutes and subordinate legislation, including the Competition Act 1998, the Enterprise Act 2002 and the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013. Until December 31, 2015, on-demand programming was regulated by the Authority for Television On-Demand under a co-regulatory regime with Ofcom. Since January 1, 2016, Ofcom has taken over this function directly. The regulatory regime for on-demand programming is derived from the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (Directive 2010/13/EU).

In Ireland, the Regulatory Framework is implemented through (i) the Communications Regulation Act 2002, as amended, which regulates electronic communications networks, including cable networks and traditional telephony networks and electronic communications service providers and (ii) the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1926 (as amended), which regulates radio communications in Ireland (including with respect to the spectrum, licensing arrangements, usage conditions and charges enforcement and penalties). The Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003, as amended, implemented EU Directive 2002/58, regulating the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector.

We are also subject to regulation under the Broadcasting Act 2009 and other Irish Acts and Statutory Instruments, including the Competition Acts 2002-2014.

U.K. Regulatory Authorities

Ofcom is the key regulatory authority for the communications sector in which we operate in the U.K. It is responsible for furthering the interests of consumers by promoting competition. In particular, Ofcom is responsible for regulating the behavior of providers of electronic communications networks or services that have significant market power in identified markets which may have a harmful influence on competition and consumers. A provider is deemed to have significant market power if it has a position of economic strength affording it the power to act independently of competitors and customers within a given market. From 2017, Ofcom will also assume the responsibilities of regulating the BBC, a role currently undertaken by the BBC Trust. Pursuant to the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013, effective April 1, 2014, the competition functions of the Office of Fair Trading, together with those of the Competition Commission were transferred to a new U.K. competition authority, the CMA. The CMA's primary duty is to promote competition, both within and outside the U.K., for the benefit of consumers.

Irish Regulatory Authorities

The Commission for Communications Regulation (“**ComReg**”) is the key regulatory authority for the communications sector in which we operate in Ireland. It is responsible for furthering the interests of consumers by promoting competition. In particular, ComReg is responsible for regulating the behavior of providers of electronic communications networks or services that have significant market power in identified markets which may have a harmful influence on competition and consumers. A provider is deemed to have significant market power if it has a position of economic strength affording it the power to act independently of competitors and customers within a given market. In November 2015, ComReg signed a cooperation agreement with the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission in relation to consumer protection functions of both bodies. The purpose of the agreement being to ensure greater coordination between these two bodies on consumer related matters, with ComReg now as a result playing a more active role in consumer protection matters in the electronic communications sector. The Broadcasting Authority of Ireland (“**BAI**”) is the key regulatory authority for broadcasting services licensed in Ireland. Further, it has a number of statutory duties that include oversight of public service broadcasters and the allocation of public funding; stimulating the provision of high quality, diverse, and innovative programming and promoting diversity of control in the commercial and community sectors. TV3 Group, the wholly owned subsidiary of Virgin Media Limited, has broadcasting licenses from the BAI for its television channels: TV3, TV3+1, 3e and UTV Ireland (which as of January 9, 2017 rebranded to be3).

Broadband Expansion

The U.K. government is attempting to drive the deployment of ultrafast broadband to at least 95% of the population of the U.K. by 2017 using money from the publicly funded BBC licence fee, under-spend from the Analogue TV Switch-Off Project and other sources of public investment to stimulate private investment. The state aid measure underpinning this subsidy was renewed (and amended) in 2016 and is expected to result in up to an additional 1%-2% superfast coverage, in particular via the use of clawback of funds resulting from take-up exceeding projections.

In the UK government's 2016 Autumn Statement, the government announced proposals for further funding, and other measures, targeted at supporting market rollout of full fibre and 5G services. Proposed measures include public funding for the creation of a "full fibre deployment" fund, business rate relief for the deployment of new full fibre networks from 2017 and public funding for a strategic programme of full fibre and 5G trials. Little detail has been provided to date, but the government issued, on December 29, 2016, a call for inputs, seeking suggestions on how best to stimulate full fibre deployments including, where appropriate, with the use of public funds.

In November 2015, the U.K. government announced that everyone will, by 2020, have a legal right to request a broadband connection of at least 10 Mbps regardless of where they live. The government intends to achieve this by introducing a broadband Universal Service Obligation ("USO") and it is aimed, in particular, at addressing the final 5% of the population in the U.K. without access to a broadband connection of a reasonable speed. DCMS commissioned Ofcom to undertake a detailed analysis of the key factors that will help inform the design of the USO and a report was issued to the U.K. government to this end on December 16, 2016. The U.K. government will now consider the Ofcom report and is expected to set out its preferred option, and to establish the necessary legislation in 2017.

The Irish Government is investing in a national broadband network which will guarantee the universal availability of high-speed broadband, with download speeds of up to 30 Mbps and upload speeds of 6 Mbps by 2022. The National Broadband Plan ("NBP") forms part of a broader National Digital Strategy, which was published in 2013 and is aimed at encouraging and assisting more citizens and small businesses to get on-line.

The Irish Government has publicly stated it intends to allocate an initial stimulus of €275.0 million (£229.5 million) for the NBP, with further funding to be provided if required. The full cost of the NBP, and in particular the exact amount of state funding, will not be known until the supply contracts have been awarded in 2017. Network build for the NBP will commence by early 2017 and is expected to be fully complete by 2022.

In line with EU State Aid rules, the coverage of the state-funded network will be limited to areas where there is unlikely to be an overlap between public and private sector investment. The NBP coverage map therefore does not overlap with our network footprint.

Regulation of Television and Video-on-Demand Services

In the U.K., we are required to hold individual licenses under the Broadcasting Acts 1990 and 1996 for any television channels (including barker channels) which we own or operate and for the provision of certain other services on our cable television platform, such as electronic program guides. These television licensable content service ("TLCS") licenses are granted and administered by Ofcom. Under these licenses, each covered service must comply with a number of Ofcom codes, including the Broadcasting Code, and with all directions issued by Ofcom. Breach of any of the terms of a TLCS license may result in the imposition of fines on the license holder and, ultimately, the license being revoked.

As a provider of an On-Demand Programme Service ("ODPS"), we must comply with a number of statutory obligations in relation to "editorial content" and notify Ofcom of our intention to provide an ODPS. Failure to notify Ofcom or comply with the relevant statutory obligations may result in the imposition of fines or, ultimately, the prohibition on providing an ODPS.

In March 2007, following our request, and in conjunction with other affected operators, Ofcom imposed a remedy on Sky's premium sports channels, regulating the terms of supply of Sky Sports 1 and 2 SD and HD programming content. This decision was appealed by a number of parties, including us.

In August 2012, the CAT overturned Ofcom's decision. In February 2014, the Court of Appeal upheld an appeal by BT. On December 3, 2015, it was agreed between the parties to withdraw all appeals.

On December 19, 2014, Ofcom launched a consultation to review the WMO remedy and consider whether it remained an appropriate remedy and, on November 19, 2015, concluded that the WMO was no longer appropriate and removed the WMO obligation from Sky. On January 19, 2016, BT appealed Ofcom's decision to the CAT. On February 18, 2016, Sky was given permission to intervene in BT's appeal by the CAT. The hearing was held between October 3 and October 14, 2016. On December 21, 2016, the CAT dismissed BT's appeal on all ground. BT may choose to appeal the CAT's decision to the Court of Appeal.

In November 2014, following a complaint by us, Ofcom opened an investigation into the arrangements by which the FA Premier League collectively sells the live U.K. audio-visual media rights to Premier League football matches. Ofcom's investigation is premised on the basis that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that these arrangements appreciably restrict or distort competition in breach of the prohibition in Chapter I of the Competition Act 1998 (UK) and/or Article 101(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. On August 8, 2016, Ofcom formally announced that it was closing the investigation on the grounds of administrative priorities having taken into account the recent decision from the FA Premier League to increase the number of live games shown from the start of the 2019/20 season and to implement a 'no single buyer' rule in the next auction.

In Ireland, we hold BAI licenses for our barker channel and TV3 Group, the wholly owned subsidiary of Virgin Media Limited, holds broadcasting licenses for its television channels: TV3, TV3+1, 3e and be3 (formerly UTV Ireland).

Government Communications White Paper

In July 2013, the U.K. government published a white paper reviewing U.K. Communications legislation. This included a number of elements such as plans to review the payment arrangements in place between public service broadcasters and pay-television providers and the prominence of various services in platform providers' electronic program guides. A resulting consultation seeking evidence on the balance of payments between television platforms and public service broadcasters was published in March 2015. That consultation closed in May 2015, with the government publishing its conclusions on July 5, 2016 that there should continue to be no net payments between all platform operators and the public service broadcasters (with the U.K. government stating that it may seek to legislate to achieve that outcome, if necessary). Legislative changes are expected in first half of 2017.

Regulation of Electronic Communication Services

In order to operate in the telecommunications sector in the U.K. and Ireland, a provider must comply with general conditions imposed by each country's respective national regulator, those being Ofcom and ComReg.

These general conditions cover a broad range of issues including interconnection standards, number portability, deployment of telephone numbers, access to emergency services and sales and marketing standards. Any breach of these general conditions could lead to the imposition of fines by the national regulator and, ultimately, to the suspension or revocation of a company's right to provide electronic communications networks and services. Ofcom and ComReg also undertake triennial reviews of the various economic markets within the telecommunications sector to establish whether any provider has significant market power warranting the imposition of remedies.

Broadband Services

Ofcom finalized its most recent triennial review of the fixed access markets in 2014 (including wholesale local access incorporating physical or passive network access via methods such as LLU and duct access) and wholesale broadband access market (virtual or active network access via methods such as provision of wholesale managed service products). This did not lead to any substantive change in its approach to regulation from the previous review period. Therefore, we do not anticipate significant consequences for our operations in the period leading up to the next review in 2017.

BT was again found to have significant market power in the wholesale local access market and one sub-national area of the wholesale broadband access market and is therefore required to provide certain products and services on regulated terms, including providing access to its ducts and poles infrastructure.

Ofcom also imposed a new condition regulating BT's wholesale pricing of certain of its fiber products, whereby it is subject to an ongoing margin squeeze test. Ofcom published its final statement setting out the form that this test should take in March 2015. In its current form, BT has not had to undertake a major pricing realignment in order to comply with this additional obligation. However, both TalkTalk and BT lodged an appeal against Ofcom's statement based on a number of different grounds (both price and non-price related). On January 5, 2016, the CAT referred matters relating to price to the CMA. On March 24, 2016, the CAT rejected BT's appeal in relation to all non-price related grounds. On June 20, 2016, the CMA (in its determination of

price control matters raised in the appeals) dismissed all of TalkTalk's grounds of appeal and dismissed BT's appeal in all but one of the price control matters.

In 2017, Ofcom will commence its next review of the fixed access markets, including the wholesale local access market. A key area of focus will be the regulation of BT's FTTC based wholesale products (specifically the pricing thereof) and improving the existing BT Passive Infrastructure Access ("PIA") remedy (allowing third parties access to BT's duct and pole estate). To this end, on December 6, 2016, Ofcom issued a consultation on making the PIA remedy more effective.

In Ireland, ComReg's review of the wholesale broadband markets is ongoing. In a previous broadband market analysis decision, the national incumbent telecommunications provider, Eircom Limited ("Eir"), was found to have significant market power in the wholesale broadband access market (virtual access and bistream) and the wholesale physical network access market. Eir remains subject to regulatory obligations in both of these markets, pending the outcome of the ComReg market reviews (expected by the end of the second quarter of 2017). ComReg's initial proposals were under public consultation until January 30, 2017, however ComReg has not yet announced a decision. The initial proposals did not include proposed regulation of our activities with regard to these wholesale broadband markets.

Business Connectivity Services

Ofcom concluded its latest review of the U.K. business connectivity markets (leased lines and dedicated business connections, among others) in the spring of 2016. BT was found to hold significant market power in certain markets, with consequential regulatory remedies proposed by Ofcom. Among these is an obligation for BT to provide access to its dark fiber. BT, CityFibre and TalkTalk have lodged appeals against Ofcom's decision. Virgin Media has intervened in the appeal. This matter remains ongoing and a hearing is scheduled for April 2017.

In Ireland, ComReg's review of the business connectivity services is ongoing. In a previous leased line market analysis decision (now called business connectivity market), Eir was found to have significant market power in the market for wholesale terminating segments of leased lines. Eir remains subject to regulatory obligations in this market, pending the outcome of ComReg's business connectivity market review, which is expected in the second quarter of 2017.

Call Origination and Call Transit Services

ComReg completed its review of the wholesale call transit and call origination markets in June 2015. Eir was considered to have significant market power in the market for call origination and wholesale line rental. However, ComReg deemed that Eir no longer had significant market power in the market for call transit. On that basis, Eir remains subject to regulatory obligations in its provision of wholesale call origination and wholesale line rental, but not with respect to its provision of call transit services.

Mobile Telephony Services

As a MVNO in Ireland and the U.K., we are subject to EU regulations relating to retail prices for roaming services. These regulations set limits on certain wholesale and retail tariffs for international mobile voice roaming, SMS tariffs and data roaming within the EU, provide for greater levels of transparency of retail pricing information, impose measures to guard against bill shock in respect of data roaming and set maximum roaming rates within the EU. On July 1, 2014, a measure was introduced that allows consumers to select an alternative provider for their EU roaming services. The measure is intended to increase competition for the provision of roaming services. In November 2015, a further EU regulation was adopted, which will see retail EU roaming surcharges reduced to zero by June 15, 2017 (subject to addressing inconsistencies in underlying wholesale charges). A preceding transitional period has been established such that retail roaming surcharges have reduced significantly since April 30, 2016. Wholesale charges of international mobile roaming are the subject of a European Commission legislative proposal dated June 15, 2016. The European Parliament and Council (Council representing the EU Member States) are co-legislators in this regard. Only a text that is finally agreed (amended) by these EU institutions will become EU law. Such agreement is expected in the first or second quarter of 2017.

Mobile termination charges applied by MNOs are regulated by Ofcom in the U.K. and ComReg in Ireland under a significant market power charge control condition. In the U.K., under our MVNO agreement

with EE these changes in mobile termination charges are passed on to us. In March 2015, Ofcom completed its review of mobile termination charges for the period of 2015-2018 and concluded that rates should reduce to approximately half of their current levels by the end of this period. As a result we have experienced both a reduction in revenue from such charges and a reduction in cost.

Ofcom Strategic Review of Digital Communications

In March 2015, Ofcom launched a strategic review of U.K. digital communications, with a stated objective of ensuring that digital communications markets continue to work for consumers and businesses, with wide availability of high-quality services (both fixed and mobile). A ‘discussion document’ was published in July 2015, inviting stakeholder comment and input. Key focus areas for Ofcom were stated to be: investment and innovation; delivering widespread availability of services; sustainable competition; empowering consumers; and targeted regulation where necessary, deregulation elsewhere.

A key area of consideration is the future regulatory treatment of BT, in particular whether BT should be fully (structurally) separated, with the Openreach network division becoming a separate, independent company.

An “emerging thinking” document was published on February 25, 2016, setting out conclusions and Ofcom’s proposed policy position relating to a number of aspects of the U.K. regulatory regime. Key conclusions

from the exercise included no enforced full structural separation of BT at the present time, an intention to improve quality of service across all providers, a requirement for BT to enhance its wholesale duct and pole access product, and an intention to advance further consumer protection measures. Ofcom has also stated that it will seek to preserve incentives for investors in infrastructure. These will be implemented through forthcoming market reviews and other specific activity.

Ofcom published a further consultation relating to the future structure of BT on July 26, 2016, proposing the legal but not structural separation of Openreach. On November 29, 2016, Ofcom issued an update on its plans to reform Openreach, stating that it is proceeding with a formal notification to the European Commission to require the legal separation of Openreach from BT. We expect this notification, preceded by a consultation, to be made in early 2017.

Regulation Requiring Co-Operation With Law Enforcement

Telecommunications operators are subject to various laws that can require them to store and disclose customer data to law enforcement and the security services. In the U.K., these laws are in the process of being updated. A new Investigatory Powers Act came into effect at the end of 2016 with transitional provisions covering most of 2017. In Ireland, there is a requirement to disclose customer data to law enforcement and the security services under various laws which may be updated in the near future, although draft bills and/or bills proposing amendments have yet to be published.

Non-Industry Specific Regulation

Our business activities are subject to certain environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in us incurring fines or other penalties and we may incur expenditure to account for these fines or penalties, maintain compliance and/or undertake any necessary remediation. In addition, any breach of the aforementioned laws and/or regulations by our affiliates, vendors and/or contractors could result in liability for us.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we have become involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business.

VAT Matters

Our application of value-added taxes (“VAT”) with respect to certain revenue generating activities has been challenged by the U.K. tax authorities. We have estimated our maximum exposure in the event of an

unfavorable outcome to be £46.4 million as of September 30, 2016. A court hearing was held at the end of September 2014 in relation to the U.K. tax authorities' challenge and the timing of the court's decision is uncertain.

On March 19, 2014, the U.K. government announced a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts, such as those that we offer to our fixed-line telephony customers. This change, which took effect on May 1, 2014, impacted our company and some of our competitors. The U.K. tax authority issued a decision in the fourth quarter of 2015 challenging our application of the prompt payment discount rules prior to the May 1, 2014 change in legislation. We have appealed this decision. As part of the appeal process, we were required to make aggregate payments of £67.0 million, which included the challenged amount of £63.7 million and related interest of £3.3 million. The aggregate amount paid does not include penalties, which could be significant in the unlikely event that penalties were to be assessed. This matter will likely be subject to court proceedings that could delay the ultimate resolution for an extended period of time.

Regulatory Developments

For a description of current regulatory developments in the EU, the U.K. and Ireland that affect our business, see "*—Regulatory Matters*".

Other

In addition to the foregoing items, we have contingent liabilities related to matters arising in the ordinary course of business including (i) legal proceedings, (ii) issues involving VAT and wage, property, withholding

and other tax issues and (iii) disputes over interconnection, programming, and copyright fees. We do not believe any of these litigation matters alone or in the aggregate will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Licenses

We do not have any material patents or copyrights nor do we believe that patents play a material role in our business. We own or have the right to use registered trademarks, which in some cases are, and in others may be, of material importance to our business. This includes the exclusive right to use the "Virgin" name and logo under licenses from Virgin Enterprises Limited in connection with our corporate activities and the activities of our consumer and business operations. These licenses, which expire in April 2036, are exclusive to us within the U.K., and are subject to renewal on terms to be agreed. They entitle us to use the "Virgin" name for the television, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile telephony services we provide to our consumer and business customers, and in connection with the sale of certain communications equipment, such as set-top boxes and cable modems.

Our license agreements provide for an annual royalty of 0.25% of certain consumer, business and content revenues, subject to a minimum annual royalty, subject to inflationary adjustments, of £8.5 million in relation to our consumer operations, and £1.5 million in relation to our business operations.

Under the agreements we have worldwide exclusivity over the name "Virgin Media" and "Virgin Media Inc." We are also licensed to use the name "Virgin Media Business" for the provision of business communications services.

Properties

We own and lease administrative facilities, operational network facilities and retail facilities throughout the U.K. and Ireland. We lease our U.K. headquarters in Hook, Hampshire.

We own or lease the fixed assets necessary for the operation of our businesses, including office space, transponder space, headend facilities, rights of way, cable television and telecommunications distribution equipment, telecommunications switches and customer premises equipment and other property necessary for our operations. The physical components of our broadband network require maintenance and periodic upgrades to support the new services and products we introduce. Subject to these maintenance and upgrade activities, our

management believes that our current facilities are suitable and adequate for our business operations for the foreseeable future.

Employees

At September 30, 2016, we had approximately 13,900 employees in the U.K. and approximately 640 employees in Ireland. We also had approximately 700 temporary employees in the U.K. and approximately 40 temporary employees in Ireland. There are no employees at Virgin Media covered by collective bargaining or recognition agreements. For employee consultation purposes, we work with and recognize our National and Divisional Employee Voice Forums.

MANAGEMENT

Tom Mockridge, 61, became our Chief Executive Officer in June 2013. Prior to joining Virgin Media, Mr. Mockridge held a variety of senior roles at various News Corporation group companies over the span of 22 years. Most recently, Mr. Mockridge was the CEO of News International from July 2011 until the end of 2012. Prior to his role at News International, Mr. Mockridge was the Managing Director of News Corporation's European television operations from 2008 and was subsequently appointed Deputy Chairman of Sky Deutschland AG's Supervisory Board and Deputy Chairman of Sky. Prior to this, Mr. Mockridge served as the first CEO of Sky Italia following its creation through a merger. In his earlier career, Mr. Mockridge held senior roles at News Corporation companies in Australia and Hong Kong, and began his career as a journalist in his native New Zealand.

Paul Buttery, 52, became our Chief Operating Officer in April 2015. Prior to this, Mr. Buttery was Chief Customer, Technology and Networks Officer from September 2011 to April 2015 and Chief Customer and Networks Officer from January 2010 to September 2011. Mr. Buttery was our Managing Director of access and networks from September 2008, and the Managing Director of our access division from May 2007. He joined the Virgin Media Group in February 2006 as Director of customer services and operations for the business division. Before he joined the Virgin Media Group, Mr. Buttery was Chief Technical Officer of Cable & Wireless U.K., an alternate network operator. Mr. Buttery served with Cable & Wireless from October 2004 to January 2006. From November 2002 to October 2004, Mr. Buttery was with MCI as the Vice President of Europe, Middle East and Africa network and service delivery having previously worked with MCI in the United States as Vice President of internet operations and planning and as vice president global data network management. Mr. Buttery started his career with BT, undertaking various roles over a 15 year period.

Robert Dunn, 50, was appointed Chief Financial Officer in June 2013. Mr. Dunn was Managing Director of UPC Netherlands B.V. from January 2011 to May 2013. Mr. Dunn joined United Pan-Europe Communications NV in May 2000 where he was Managing Director of Finance and Accounting. In January 2001, he became Chief Financial Officer of UPC Distribution, the cable television and triple-play division of UPC. Later he became managing director of Finance and Accounting of UPC Polska Sp Zoo and then served as Managing Director of UPC Ireland B.V. from 2006 to 2010. He earlier served as Group Controller of Impress Packaging Group B.V. from May 1997 to May 2000. He also worked with Price Waterhouse, London for nine years from October 1988.

Rob Evans, 52, became our Chief Information, Network and Technology Officer in April 2015. Prior to this, Mr. Evans served as our Executive Director of Engineering and Supply Chain beginning in 2009. From 2006 to 2009, Mr. Evans was the Vice President of Network, Data Centres and Global Operations with BP International. Prior to this, he was Vice President of Network Engineering at Cable & Wireless from 2000 to 2006. Mr. Evans has previously held senior management roles with Schlumberger in the United States and with Hong Kong Telecom in Hong Kong and Macau. In his early career, Mr. Evans worked at STC Submarine Systems and as a technical product manager with Cable & Wireless in Europe.

Tony Hanway, 48, became the Chief Executive Officer of VM Ireland in October 2015. Prior to joining the Virgin Media Group, Mr. Hanway held a number of senior roles at O2 Telefonica, including CEO of O2 Ireland from 2011 to 2014. He also served as Chief Commercial Officer of Telefonica O2 Deutschland and Consumer Director of O2 Czech Republic where he was responsible for the Consumer team in Fixed and Mobile telephony. Prior to this, Mr. Hanway held senior roles with AOL UK from 1998 to 2005 where he served as Vice President of Customer Care and Managing Director of AOL Europe Time Warner Operations Ltd. In his early career Mr. Hanway held positions with AIB Bank (UK) and Gateway Computers.

Mine Hifzi, 50, became our General Counsel in February 2014. Prior to joining us, Ms. Hifzi was Senior Vice President, Commercial and Legal Affairs, International at Scripps Networks Interactive Inc., which she joined in July 2012. Previously, Ms. Hifzi served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel, International, of Discovery Communication Inc., where she held roles for over 13 years. Ms. Hifzi is qualified as a solicitor in England and Wales.

Peter Kelly, 53, became the Managing Director for our B2B division in September 2013. Prior to joining Virgin Media, Mr. Kelly was Enterprise Director at Vodafone UK, where he served from 2008 and was responsible for managing a team of over 1,500 people. Prior to that, Mr. Kelly was President, Enterprise, EMEA at Nortel.

Catherine Lynch, 48, became our Chief People Officer in January 2017. Previously, Ms. Lynch was the Group HR Director of financial services company Towergate.

Gregor McNeil, 45, became our Managing Director of our Virgin Media Consumer Division in April 2015. Prior to this, Mr. McNeil was our Interim Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Chief Financial Officer and served in a number of Finance Director positions during his twelve years in the cable industry. Mr. McNeil, a qualified chartered accountant, spent his early career with Arthur Andersen undertaking various roles including in management consulting.

Brigitte Trafford, 51, became our Chief Corporate Affairs Officer in March 2014. Prior to coming to Virgin Media, Ms. Trafford served as the Director of Corporate Affairs at ICAP plc beginning in 2011. Previously, Ms. Trafford was Group Communications Director at Lloyds Banking Group, where she served from 2010 to 2011. She also founded a strategic communications consultancy, Burghley Communications in 2009. In addition, Ms. Trafford was Group Communications Director and a member of the Management Board of ITV from 2004 to 2007. Ms. Trafford also held senior roles at M: Communications and Dow Jones & Company, Inc., publishers of The Wall Street Journal.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER

Virgin Media is indirectly wholly-owned by Liberty Global. See “*Summary—Corporate and Financing Structure*”. Liberty Global is the world’s largest international TV and broadband company, with operations in more than 30 countries across Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. Liberty Global invests in the infrastructure that empowers its customers to make the most of the digital revolution. Its scale and commitment to innovation enables it to develop market-leading products delivered through next-generation networks that connected its 29 million customers who subscribed to over 59 million television, broadband internet and telephony services at September 30, 2016. Liberty Global also served 11 million mobile subscribers and offered WiFi service across seven million access points at September 30, 2016. The September 30, 2016 operational data presented for Liberty Global includes 7 million homes passed, 4 million customers, 10 million RGUs and 0.2 million mobile subscribers of Ziggo Group Holding B.V., which holds Liberty Global’s operations in the Netherlands. On December 31, 2016, Ziggo Group Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries were contributed to a 50:50 joint venture with Vodafone Group plc and, accordingly, are no longer consolidated by Liberty Global.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related-party Transactions Impacting Virgin Media's Operating Results

General

Virgin Media has various related-party transactions with certain of Liberty Global's subsidiaries. These related-party transactions are reflected in related-party operating expenses, SG&A expenses, allocated share-based compensation expense, fees and allocations, net, interest income, realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net, interest expense and property and equipment additions, net in the September 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Virgin Media charges fees and allocates costs and expenses to certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media charge fees and allocate costs and expenses to Virgin Media. Depending on the nature of these related-party transactions, the amount of the charges or allocations may be based on (i) our estimated share of the underlying costs, (ii) our estimated share of the underlying costs plus a mark-up or (iii) commercially-negotiated rates. Although we believe that the related-party charges and allocations described below are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the related-party costs and expenses reflected in our consolidated statements of operations are reflective of the costs that we would incur on a standalone basis. Our related-party transactions are cash settled unless otherwise noted below.

During the first quarter of 2015, Liberty Global transferred certain entities that incur central and other administrative costs (the "**Corporate Entities Transfer**") from one subsidiary to certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries that are outside of Liberty Global's borrowing groups. In connection with the Corporate Entities Transfer, Liberty Global changed the processes it uses to charge fees and allocate costs and expenses from one subsidiary to another. This new methodology, which is intended to ensure that Liberty Global continues to allocate its central and administrative costs to its borrowing groups on a fair and rational basis, impacts the calculation of the "EBITDA" metric specified by our debt agreements ("**Covenant EBITDA**"). In this regard, the components of related-party fees and allocations that are deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA are based on (i) the amount and nature of costs incurred by the allocating Liberty Global subsidiaries during the period, (ii) the allocation methodologies in effect during the period and (iii) the size of the overall pool of entities that are charged fees and allocated costs, such that changes in any of these factors would likely result in changes to the amount of related-party fees and allocations that will be deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA in future periods. For example, to the extent that a Liberty Global subsidiary borrowing group was to acquire (sell) an operating entity, and assuming no change in the total costs incurred by the allocating entities, the fees charged and the costs allocated to our company would decrease (increase).

Operating expenses

Related-party operating expenses consist of the net effect of (i) recharges of £6.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £7.6 million, £6.7 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) charges of £1.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £3.4 million, £5.3 million and £2.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network-related and other services provided to our company by other Liberty Global subsidiaries. Virgin Media recorded related-party operating expenses (credits) of (£5.4 million) during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and (£4.2 million), (£1.4 million) and £2.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

SG&A expenses

Related-party SG&A expenses primarily consist of the net effect of (i) charges of £3.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £5.3 million, £3.9 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for insurance-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, (ii) charges of £1.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £4.2 million, £3.9 million and £0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from

June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for information technology-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, and (iii) recharges of £1.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £2.1 million, £3.4 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries. Virgin Media recorded related-party SG&A expenses of £3.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £8.0 million, £4.7 million and £1.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

Allocated share-based compensation expense

Virgin Media's share-based compensation expense after the LG/VM Transaction represents amounts allocated to Virgin Media by Liberty Global and related employer taxes. The amounts allocated by Liberty Global to Virgin Media represent share-based compensation associated with the Liberty Global share-based incentive awards held by certain employees of Virgin Media's subsidiaries. Virgin Media recorded allocated share-based compensation of £18.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £24.7 million, £28.8 million and £69.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

Fees and allocations, net

These amounts, which are based on our company's estimated share of the applicable costs (including personnel-related and other costs associated with the services provided) incurred by other Liberty Global subsidiaries, represent the aggregate net effect of charges between subsidiaries of Virgin Media and various Liberty Global subsidiaries that are outside of Virgin Media. These charges generally relate to management, finance, legal, technology and other services that support our company's operations. The categories of our fees and allocations, net, are as follows:

- *Operating and SG&A (exclusive of depreciation and share-based compensation).* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of certain centralized technology, management, marketing, finance and other operating and SG&A expenses of Liberty Global's European operations, whose activities benefit multiple operations, including operations within and outside of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up. Amounts in this category are generally deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA. Virgin Media recorded operating and SG&A related fees and allocations of £21.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £24.4 million, £16.9 million and £7.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.
- *Depreciation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of depreciation of assets not owned by our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up. Virgin Media recorded depreciation related fees and allocations of £12.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £11.8 million, £8.8 million and £4.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.
- *Share-based compensation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of share-based compensation associated with Liberty Global employees who are not employees of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up. Virgin Media recorded share-based compensation related fees and allocations of £15.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £22.2 million, £2.8 million and £1.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.
- *Management fee.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated allocable share of (i) operating and SG&A expenses related to stewardship services provided by certain Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) the mark-up, if

any, applicable to each category of the related-party fees and allocations charged to our company. Virgin Media recorded management fees of £32.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £29.2 million, £8.1 million and £7.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

During the first three quarters of 2014, a subsidiary of Liberty Global allocated technology-based costs to our company and other Liberty Global subsidiaries based on each subsidiaries' estimated proportionate share of these costs. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the approach used to charge technology-based fees was changed to a royalty-based method. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the year ended December 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014, our proportional share of the technology-based costs of £19.2 million, £20.0 million and £17.0 million, respectively, was £5.5 million, £6.3 million and £13.6 million, respectively, more than the actual amount charged under the royalty-based method. Accordingly, the excess of £5.5 million, £6.3 million and £13.6 million, respectively, has been reflected as a deemed contribution of technology-related services in our consolidated statements of owners' equity. The fees charged under the new royalty-based method are expected to escalate in future periods. Any excess of these charges over our estimated proportionate share of the underlying technology-based costs will be classified as a management fee and added back to arrive at Covenant EBITDA.

Interest income

Related-party interest income relates to related-party notes, as further described below. Virgin Media recorded related-party interest income of £208.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £246.5 million, £229.7 million and £107.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net relates to related-party foreign currency forward contracts with Liberty Global Europe Financing BV ("**LGE Financing**"), a subsidiary of Liberty Global. Virgin Media recorded realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net of £13.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and (£6.7 million), (£1.9 million) and £0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

Interest expense

Related-party interest expense during 2016 relates to interest expense associated with the note payable to LG Europe 2. Related-party interest expense during 2015 relates to interest expense associated with the note payable to LG Europe 2 and the VM Ireland Note. Related-party interest expense during 2014 and 2013 relate to interest expense associated with the VM Ireland Note. In addition, £5.8 million of this interest expense during 2013 is due to a related-party note to LGI that we entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction. During the Successor period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, repayments were made on the note aggregating £832.2 million and as of December 31, 2013, the note was fully repaid. This note bore interest at a rate of 7.5%. Virgin Media recorded related-party interest expense of £3.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £5.7 million, £52.0 million and £38.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

Property and equipment additions, net

Related-party property and equipment additions, net, which are generally cash settled, represent the net carrying values of (i) customer premises and network-related equipment acquired from other Liberty Global subsidiaries, which centrally procure equipment on behalf of our company and various other Liberty Global subsidiaries, and (ii) equipment transferred to or from other Liberty Global subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media. Total related-party property and equipment additions, net, were £62.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and £46.0 million, £32.7 million and £16.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively.

Current notes receivable

Current notes receivable represent (i) accrued interest on the long-term notes receivable from LG Europe 2, including £85.0 million (equivalent) and £38.7 million (equivalent), respectively, owed to our subsidiary, Virgin Media Finco Limited, and (ii) certain receivables from other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business. The accrued interest on the long-term notes receivable from LG Europe 2 is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled. The other receivables are settled periodically.

Long-term notes receivable

Virgin Media has the following notes receivable:

- (i) notes receivable from LG Europe 2 that are owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited. These notes mature on April 15, 2023 and bear interest at a rate of 8.5%. At each of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the principal amount outstanding under these notes was £2,174.6 million. As further described in note 4 to our December 31, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements, the decrease during 2015 relates to the £122.7 million cash repayment from LG Europe 2. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the portion of these notes that was denominated in U.S. dollars (£947.3 million) was redenominated to pound sterling. The net increase during the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 primarily relates to a cash loan of £2,290.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and a non-cash loan relating to deferred financing costs of £40.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) that were paid by us on behalf of LG Europe 2 and reflected as an increase to the loan balance. LG Europe 2 subsequently contributed the amount related to the deferred financing costs to us. These increases were somewhat offset by declines from foreign exchange rate movements. The cash loan funded a transaction that occurred shortly after the LG/VM Transaction date, whereby a subsidiary of Liberty Global contributed cash to Virgin Media that was subsequently used to repay amounts outstanding under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement;
- (ii) a note receivable from LG Europe 2 that is owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the principal amount outstanding under this note was £2,143.9 million and £1,197.4 million, respectively. The increase during the 2016 period relates to (i) £3,301.4 million of cash advances, (ii) £2,391.4 million of cash repayments, (iii) £79.1 million of non-cash advances and (iv) £42.6 million of non-cash repayments. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the amount outstanding on a current note receivable was transferred to this long-term note receivable. Pursuant to the loan agreement, the maturity date is July 16, 2023, however Virgin Media Finco Limited may agree to advance additional amounts to LG Europe 2 at any time and LG Europe 2 may, with agreement from Virgin Media Finco Limited, repay all or part of the outstanding principal at any time prior to the maturity date. The note receivable is subject to further borrowings and repayments. The interest rate on this loan, which is subject to adjustment, was 5.520% as of September 30, 2016;
- (iii) a note receivable from LG Europe 2 that was owed to us until all outstanding principal and interest balances were converted to equity during the fourth quarter of 2015. At December 31, 2014, this note had a principal balance of \$19.9 million (£13.5 million) and bore interest at a rate of 7.875%. The net decrease during 2015 relates to (i) a £465.8 million decrease resulting from the aforementioned conversion of the then remaining principal balance to equity, (ii) £448.1 million of cash borrowings, (iii) £5.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized interest, (iv) £2.3 million of cash repayments and (v) an increase of £2.0 million due to the cumulative transaction adjustment. The net decrease during 2014 relates to (a) cash borrowing of £97.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date), (b) cash repayments of £165.0 million, (c) £8.3 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest and (d) an increase of £7.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment; and
- (iv) a note receivable from Liberty Global that is owed to us. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, this note, which matures on June 4, 2018, had a principal balance of \$19.6 million (£15.1 million) and \$19.3 million (£14.5 million), respectively. This note bears interest at a rate of 1.8%. The increase during the 2016 period relates to an increase of (i) £1.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment during the period and (ii)

£0.3 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. The increase during 2015 relates to an increase of (i) £0.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment and (ii) £0.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. The increase during 2014 relates to an increase of (a) £0.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment and (b) £0.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. This note receivable originated as a result of a non-cash transaction on the date of the LG/VM Transaction that resulted in a corresponding increase to our additional paid-in capital. This non-cash transaction involved the transfer of shares of Old Virgin Media held in a trust to a trust consolidated by Liberty Global in exchange for this note. The accrued interest on this note receivable is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled, and is included in other long-term assets, net in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we entered into notes receivable from (i) LGE Holdco V BV, a subsidiary of Liberty Global, and (ii) Liberty Global Incorporated Limited, a subsidiary of Liberty Global, the balances of which were converted to equity during the fourth quarter of 2014. The activity of the note receivable from LGE Holdco V BV included cash borrowings of £270.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and various non-cash decreases of £4.1 million. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the outstanding balance of £266.5 million was converted to equity. The activity of the note receivable from Liberty Global Incorporated Limited included cash borrowings of £115.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and various non-cash increases of £8.1 million. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the outstanding balance of £123.1 million was converted to equity.

Related-party debt

Virgin Media has the following related-party debt:

- (i) The LG Europe 2 Note represents a note payable to LG Europe 2 that originated in December 2015. This note matures on December 18, 2017 and bears interest at a rate of 5.26%. The increase during the 2016 period relates to £39.7 million of cash borrowings. Accrued interest may be, as agreed to by our company and LG Europe 2, (i) transferred to the loan balance annually on January 1 or (ii) repaid on the last day of each month and on the date of principal repayments.
- (ii) The VM Ireland Note represents the principal amount owed under the VM Ireland Note. Following Virgin Media's February 2015 acquisition of the right to receive amounts due under the VM Ireland Note in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, the amounts payable and receivable under the VM Ireland Note eliminate in consolidation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERCREDITOR DEEDS

We have entered into (i) a group intercreditor deed (the “**Group Intercreditor Deed**” with, among others, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, security trustee under our VM Credit Facility and as security trustee for the Existing Senior Secured Notes, The Bank of Nova Scotia as facility agent under the VM Credit Facility and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee for our Existing Senior Secured Notes and (ii) a high yield intercreditor deed (the “**High Yield Intercreditor Deed**”) with, among others, The Bank of Nova Scotia as facility agent under our VM Credit Facility, The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee for our Existing Senior Notes and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as security trustee. On the Exchange Date, The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, acceded to each of the Group Intercreditor Deed and the High Yield Intercreditor Deed, respectively, as trustee for and on behalf of the holders of the New Notes. Definitions of certain terms used in this “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds*” may be found below under the heading “*Certain Definitions*”. The summaries set forth below do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual deeds, copies of which will be made available by us upon request. See “*Listing and General Information*”.

Group Intercreditor Deed

The Group Intercreditor Deed governs the relationship among our Senior Liabilities (as described below), our secured hedge counterparties and certain intra-group debtors and creditors.

Priorities

The Group Intercreditor Deed provides that the Senior Liabilities and our secured hedging liabilities rank *pari passu* without any priority amongst themselves but senior to certain intra-group liabilities.

Senior Liabilities

For purposes of the Group Intercreditor Deed, the “Senior Liabilities” include all of our present and future obligations and liabilities (excluding our hedging liabilities) to the Senior Finance Parties under or in connection with the Senior Finance Documents, including any New Senior Liabilities, together with any related additional liabilities owed to the Senior Finance Parties and together also with all costs, charges and expenses incurred by each of the Senior Finance Parties in connection with the protection, preservation or enforcement of its rights under the Senior Finance Documents.

VMIH may at any time designate liabilities under any credit facility or other financial accommodation as “New Senior Liabilities” under the Group Intercreditor Deed (whether to refinance, replace or increase any existing Senior Liabilities or to constitute any new financial accommodation), provided that the incurrence of such liabilities complies with the terms of our VM Credit Facility (or, upon its discharge in full, the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement). On the Exchange Date VMIH designated the New Notes and the Guarantees as New Senior Liabilities, upon which designation they constituted Senior Liabilities for all purposes under the Group Intercreditor Deed. VMIH has also made this designation in respect of our Existing Senior Secured Notes.

Instructing Party

The Instructing Party which controls, among other things, voting and enforcement with respect to and under the Group Intercreditor Deed is defined, for as long as any of our Senior Liabilities are outstanding, as:

- (i) prior to an Enforcement Control Event, the Instructing Group (as defined in our VM Credit Facility or, upon its discharge in full, the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement); or
- (ii) upon an Enforcement Control Event, the Senior Finance Parties representing a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount and undrawn uncanceled commitments under the Senior Finance Documents at the relevant date of determination.

For the definition of “Instructing Group” under our VM Credit Facility, see “*Description of Other Debt—The VM Credit Facility—Certain Definitions*”.

Enforcement

The Group Intercreditor Deed sets forth the relative rights of, amongst other things, our creditors in relation to our Senior Liabilities to enforce the security interests granted by us. The holders of the New Notes, at all times have the right, subject to the terms of the Group Intercreditor Deed and the relevant finance documents, to, among other things:

- demand payment of interest or principal;
- declare prematurely due or accelerate any interest or principal;
- perfect and preserve rights in any security interest;
- institute legal proceedings under the terms of the Senior Finance Documents (other than the Security Documents) for collection of amounts owing thereunder, to seek injunctive relief against any actual or putative breaches of any Senior Finance Documents or for specific performance or similar remedies or assert rights of an unsecured creditor, including arising under any insolvency event;
- file any necessary or responsive pleadings in response to any person objecting or seeking disallowance of their rights in the security; and
- file claims or statements of interest with respect to the Senior Liabilities upon the occurrence of any insolvency event.

Any of the following additional enforcement actions proposed to be taken by the holders of the New Notes would require the consent of the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative):

- exercise or seek to exercise any right to crystallize any floating charge created pursuant to the Security Documents;
- exercise or seek to exercise any right to enforce any encumbrance created pursuant to the Security Documents;
- exercise or seek to exercise the remedy of foreclosure in respect of any asset subject to any encumbrance created pursuant to the Security Documents;
- petition for, initiate or support to take, or join with any person in commencing to take, any steps with a view to any insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, administration or dissolution proceedings or any voluntary arrangements for the benefit of creditors or any similar proceedings involving an obligor;
- contest or support any other person in contesting, the perfection, priority, validity or enforceability of all or any part of the security granted pursuant to the Security Documents or the validity or enforceability of any of the Senior Liabilities or our secured hedging liabilities or of the priorities, rights or duties established by the Group Intercreditor Deed;
- contest, protest or object to any enforcement or foreclosure proceeding or action or any other rights and remedies relating to the security granted pursuant to the Security Documents brought by the security trustee or the Senior Lenders or object to the forbearance by the security trustee or the Senior Lenders from bringing or pursuing any enforcement or foreclosure proceeding or action or otherwise exercise any right of remedies relating to the security; or
- take or cause to be taken any action the purpose or intent of which is, or could be, to interfere, hinder or delay, in any manner, whether by judicial proceedings or otherwise, any sale, transfer or other disposition of the security by the security trustee.

Our secured hedge counterparties, holders of our Existing Senior Secured Notes and certain intra-group creditors are also subject to certain limitations on taking enforcement action under the Group Intercreditor Deed as well as certain limitations on receiving payments and other distributions in respect of the secured hedging liabilities and intra-group liabilities.

Enforcement of Security

The security trustee will act in relation to the security interests in accordance with the instructions of the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative). Before giving any instructions to the security trustee to enforce any security interests, the relevant agent or representative acting for the Instructing Group is required to consult with the security trustee in good faith, with a view to coordinating their actions, for a period of 45 days or such shorter period as the relevant agent may determine. The relevant agent or representative is not required to so consult with the security trustee if:

- the security interest has become enforceable as a result of (i) an insolvency event, (ii) a non-payment event of default under our senior credit facility or any equivalent provisions under any other Senior Finance Document, or (iii) any other party taking any enforcement action against an obligor; and
- the relevant agent determines in good faith that to enter into such consultations and thereby delay the commencement of enforcement of the security interest could reasonably be expected to adversely impact in any material respect the ability to enforce any of the security interests or the realization proceeds of any enforcement of the security interests.

The security trustee will incur no liability to any Priority Creditor in exercising in good faith any discretion with respect to the enforcement of security interests or if it acts on the advice of a reputable independent investment bank. The security trustee and the facility agent under our VM Credit Facility will be required to use reasonable efforts to consult with any authorized representative or any steering committee or other representative in respect of any series of Additional Senior Liabilities, which would include, prior to the any Enforcement Control Event, the trustee acting on behalf of the holders of the New Notes prior to taking any enforcement action and provide on a regular basis relevant information on the status of any ongoing enforcement action.

Release of Collateral

If any assets are sold or otherwise disposed of (i) by (or on behalf of) the security trustee, (ii) as a result of a sale by an administrator or liquidator, or (iii) by an obligor at the request of the security trustee (acting on the instructions of or with the consent of the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative)), in each case, of the foregoing, either as a result of the taking of an enforcement action or a disposal by an obligor after any enforcement action, the security trustee is authorized to release those assets from the collateral and is authorized to execute, without any further authority by any Priority Creditor,

- any release of the collateral or any other claim over that asset and to issue any certificates of non-crystallization of any floating charge that may, in the absolute discretion of the security trustee, be considered necessary or desirable;
- if the asset which is disposed of consists of all of the shares in the capital of an obligor or any holding company or subsidiary of that obligor, any release of that obligor or holding company or subsidiary from all liabilities it may have to any Priority Creditor or other obligor and a release of any security interest granted by that obligor or holding company or subsidiary over any of its assets; and
- if the asset which is disposed of consists of all of the shares in the capital of an obligor or any holding company or subsidiary of that obligor and if the security trustee wishes to dispose of any liabilities owed by that obligor, any agreement to dispose of all or part of those liabilities on behalf of the relevant Priority Creditors, obligors or agents (with the proceeds thereof being applied as if they were the proceeds of enforcement of the collateral) provided that the security trustee takes reasonable care to obtain a fair market price in the prevailing market conditions (though the security trustee has no obligation to postpone any disposal in order to achieve a higher price). No guarantees of any notes issued by Virgin Media Finance, VMFH,

any financing subsidiary, or any issuer of senior secured notes from time to time (including the New Notes) under an indenture may be disposed of pursuant to this paragraph (although such guarantees may be released pursuant to the preceding paragraph).

No liabilities of Virgin Media Finance, VMIH, any financing subsidiary or any issuer of senior secured notes from time to time (including the Issuer of the New Notes), in each case, in its capacity as a borrower or issuer under any Senior Finance Documents, may be disposed of pursuant to the foregoing or released pursuant to the foregoing. Any asset which is disposed of is released from the claims of all Priority Creditors and the proceeds of such disposal will be applied in accordance with “—*General Application of Proceeds*” below.

Security Trustee Authorization

Subject to the terms of the Senior Finance Documents, at any time after an event of default has occurred and is continuing under our VM Credit Facility or any of the other Senior Finance Documents, the security trustee may take such steps as it deems necessary or advisable:

- to perfect or enforce any of the security interests granted in its favor;
- to effect any disposal or realization or enforcement of any of the liabilities of the obligors (including by any acceleration thereof);
- to collect and receive any and all payments or distributions which may be payable or deliverable in relation to any of the liabilities of the obligors; or
- otherwise to give effect to the intent of the Group Intercreditor Deed.

The security trustee may refrain from enforcing the security interests unless and until instructed to do so by the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative) and no Priority Creditor (or its authorized representative) is permitted to contest or object to any enforcement action taken by the security trustee on the instructions of the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative). No party is permitted to take or receive any collateral or any proceeds of any collateral in connection with the exercise of any right or remedy (including set off) with respect to the collateral other than the security trustee acting on the instructions of the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative) in accordance with the terms of the Group Intercreditor Deed.

The security trustee has the exclusive right (and the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative) has the exclusive right to instruct the security trustee) to enforce rights, exercise remedies (including set-off) and make determinations regarding the release, disposition, or restrictions with respect to the security and in exercising such rights and remedies, the security trustee and the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative) may enforce the provisions of the Senior Finance Documents and exercise the remedies thereunder, all in such order and in such manner as they may determine in the exercise of their sole discretion.

Subject to “—*Manner of Enforcement*” below, if the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative) instructs the security trustee to enforce the security, it may do so in such manner as it deems fit, having regard solely to the interests of the Beneficiaries. Neither the security trustee, the relevant agent acting for the Instructing Group nor any other Senior Finance Party is responsible to any other creditor for any failure to enforce or to maximize the proceeds of any enforcement, and may cease any such enforcement at any time.

Manner of Enforcement

If the security trustee does enforce any of the security interests it may do so in such manner as it sees fit solely having regard to the interest of the Beneficiaries. The security trustee is not responsible to any Beneficiary for any failure to enforce nor to maximize the proceeds of any enforcement, and may cease any such enforcement at any time.

Neither the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative) instructing the security trustee, nor the security trustee itself, is required to take into account the sharing of proceeds provision in the Group Intercreditor Deed when determining the manner of enforcement (and which security to enforce) and, if it is determined to enforce any direct security over shares (other than shares in VMIH and/or VMIL), the Instructing Party (or its relevant agent or representative, as the case may be) must in good faith believe that doing so will

result in more aggregate proceeds resulting from enforcement of security (disregarding the sharing of proceeds provisions in the Group Intercreditor Deed) than would be realized solely from enforcing direct security over shares in VMIH and/or VMIL alone.

Standstill Payments

Following an event of default under our VM Credit Facility or any other Senior Finance Document all payments received by any Senior Finance Party to enter into any standstill agreement or other agreement to delay the taking of any enforcement action is required to be shared among all the Senior Finance Parties pro rata based on the aggregate outstanding principal amount and undrawn commitments with respect to the Senior Liabilities held by such Senior Finance Party.

No New Encumbrances

For so long as any Senior Liabilities are outstanding, no obligor is permitted to grant or permit any additional encumbrances, or take any action to perfect any additional encumbrances, on any asset or property to secure any series of Senior Liabilities unless it has also granted an encumbrance on such asset or property to secure all of the other series of Senior Liabilities to the extent legally possible and without undue burden on the Virgin Media group of companies (excluding limitations or exclusions in the collateral provided to any series pursuant to the terms of the Senior Finance Documents in respect of such series) and has taken all actions to perfect such encumbrances. To the extent that the foregoing is not complied with, any amounts received by any Senior Finance Party in contravention of the foregoing is required to be paid to the security trustee for the benefit of the Priority Creditors for application pursuant to and in accordance with “—*General Application of Proceeds*” below.

General Application of Proceeds

Subject to the rights of any preferential creditor and notwithstanding the terms of the Security Documents, the net proceeds of enforcement of the collateral will be paid to the security trustee for the benefit of the Priority Creditors pursuant to the terms of the Group Intercreditor Deed and will be applied by the security trustee (or any receiver on its behalf) in the following order of priority, in each case, until such amounts have been repaid and discharged in full:

FIRST, in or towards payment of a sum equivalent to the aggregate of any amounts payable to the security trustee under the Senior Finance Documents, to the security trustee;

SECOND, in or towards payment of any fees, expenses, costs or commissions payable to any Senior Finance Party under any Senior Finance Document;

THIRD, in or towards payment of a sum equivalent to the aggregate of the Senior Liabilities and our secured hedging liabilities, to the Second Beneficiaries respectively, which sum will (if insufficient to discharge the same in full) be paid to the Second Beneficiaries on a pro rata basis without any priority amongst themselves; and

FOURTH, in payment to the relevant obligor(s) or other person(s) entitled thereto.

To the extent that (i) the net proceeds of any enforcement of collateral and (ii) any other recoveries and/or proceeds from any obligor (other than in the case of sub-paragraph (ii), such other recoveries and/or proceeds from Virgin Media Finance and VMIH) are to be applied in accordance with the foregoing, any such proceeds are required to be applied in accordance with the foregoing until all of the Senior Liabilities and our secured hedging liabilities have been discharged in full.

To the extent that a security interest has not been granted in favor of any series of Senior Liabilities incurred after October 30, 2009 or the Senior Finance Documents in respect of such series limit or exclude such security interest from the collateral securing such series of Senior Liabilities, such series of Senior Liabilities will not receive any net proceeds resulting from the enforcement of such security interests that was so limited or excluded. The foregoing does not apply to the extent security has been granted over a particular asset under one or more Senior Finance Documents which (A) security does not secure a particular series of Senior Liabilities or (B) the Senior Finance Documents in respect of a particular series of Senior Liabilities limit or exclude such security from the collateral securing such series of Senior Liabilities, but other security has been granted over

that asset which does secure such series of Senior Liabilities and is not so limited or excluded from the collateral securing such series of Senior Liabilities.

Turnover

If any hedge counterparty, any creditor under intra-group debt or any obligor receives or recovers any payment in contravention of the terms of the Group Intercreditor Deed, it is required to hold such payment on trust and pay over such amounts to the security trustee for application in accordance with the order of application set forth above under “—*General Application of Proceeds*”.

Purchase Option

If an event of default has occurred under our VM Credit Facility or the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement and the security trustee or the Senior Lenders have begun any formal step to enforce any guarantee under any Senior Finance Document and/or security under any Security Document, the Additional Senior Finance Parties (which would include the holders of the New Notes) may, at the expense of such Additional Senior Finance Parties, purchase or procure the purchase of all (but not part) of the rights and obligations of the Senior Lenders in connection with the Senior Liabilities under the VM Credit Facility or the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement upon 10 business days’ prior written notice.

If any Additional Senior Finance Parties in respect of more than one series of Additional Senior Liabilities attempts to exercise this purchase option by procuring the service of the notice described above, such right will be shared on a pro rata basis among the series of Additional Senior Liabilities that have served such notice.

Any such purchase shall take effect on the following terms:

- payment in full in cash of an amount equal to the outstanding principal amount under our VM Credit Facility (or any future Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement) as of the date that amount is to be paid (including all accrued interest, fees and expenses, but not any prepayment fees, other than LIBOR/EURIBOR break funding costs, if any);
- payment in full in cash of the amount which each Senior Lender certifies to be necessary to compensate it for any loss on account of funds borrowed, contracted for or utilized to fund any amount included in the Senior Liabilities, resulting from the receipt of that payment otherwise than on the last day of an interest period under our senior credit facility or the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement, in relation thereto;
- after the transfer, no Senior Lender (in their capacity as such) will be under any actual or contingent liability to any obligor or any other person under the Group Intercreditor Deed or any Senior Finance Document for which it is not holding cash collateral in an amount and established on terms reasonably satisfactory to it;
- an indemnity is provided from each of the purchasing Additional Senior Finance Parties (or from another third party acceptable to all the Senior Lenders) to the Senior Lenders in respect of all losses which may be sustained or incurred by any Senior Lender in consequence of any sum received or recovered by any Senior Lender from any Senior Finance Party or obligor, or any other person being required (or it being alleged that it is required) to be paid back by or clawed back from any Senior Lender for any reason whatsoever, provided that where it is demonstrated to the reasonable satisfaction of the Senior Lenders that those losses could not have been recovered in full by the relevant Senior Lender under the Senior Finance Documents, had that transfer not been made, that indemnity shall not extend to the shortfall; and
- the relevant transfer shall be without recourse to, or warranty from, the Senior Lenders, except that each Senior Lender shall be deemed to have given certain limited warranties on the date of that transfer.

Amendments

Save for certain technical amendments which may be made without reference to the Priority Creditors, the agent or representative acting for the Instructing Party may, from time to time, agree with VMIH to amend the Group Intercreditor Deed and any amendments so made will be binding on all the parties hereto, provided that any amendment which would:

- materially and adversely affect any rights of the Priority Creditors may not be made without the prior written consent of the Instructing Party, provided that in the case of any such amendments which would affect the rights of a series of Senior Liabilities in a way that is material and adverse relative to one or more other series, the applicable consent of such affected series (as determined pursuant to the Senior Finance Documents in respect of such series) will also be required;
- impose or vary any obligation on the Priority Creditors may not be made without the prior written consent of the Instructing Party, provided that in the case of any such amendment which imposes or varies the obligations of a series of Senior Liabilities in a way that is material and adverse relative to one or more other series, the applicable consent of such affected series (as determined pursuant to the Senior Finance Documents in respect of such series) will also be required;
- have the effect of (i) changing the *pari passu* ranking of the secured hedging liabilities with the Senior Liabilities or the pro rata basis of payment to the Second Beneficiaries described under “—*General Application of Proceeds*,”(ii) changing the amendments clause or (iii) the secured hedge counterparties ceasing to be Priority Creditors or the secured hedging liabilities ceasing to be secured obligations, in each case, may not be made without the prior written consent of each secured hedge counterparty adversely affected thereby; or
- adversely affect any right, or impose or vary any obligation, of any party hereto other than a Priority Creditor may not be made without the consent of that party.

Any amendment which relates to, or has the effect of, subordinating all or any portion of any series of Senior Liabilities to the other Senior Liabilities will only require the consent of the Instructing Party and the applicable consent of such series being subordinated (as determined pursuant to the Senior Finance Documents in respect of such series).

Governing Law

The Group Intercreditor Deed is governed by and is to be construed in accordance with English law.

Certain Definitions

For purposes of this section “Description of Intercreditor Deeds—Group Intercreditor Deed:”

“Additional Senior Finance Parties” means any Senior Finance Parties in respect of any Additional Senior Liabilities;

“Additional Senior Liabilities” means any Senior Liabilities which are not outstanding under our senior credit facility or the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement;

“Beneficiaries” means the security trustee (to the extent only of the amounts payable to it in its capacity as such (for its own account) pursuant to the Senior Finance Documents) and the Second Beneficiaries;

“Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement” means, upon the discharge of our senior credit facility in full, any Refinancing Facilities Agreement designated as such by VMIH. Only one agreement at a time may be a Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement;

An “Enforcement Control Event” occurs when 60 consecutive business days have lapsed since both of the following have occurred at the same time: the aggregate outstanding principal amount and undrawn commitments under our senior credit facility (or, upon its discharge in full, the Designated Refinancing

Facilities Agreement), (i) is less than £1.0 billion and (ii) represents less than 60% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount and undrawn commitments under all our Senior Liabilities, and both conditions under clauses (i) and (ii) continue to exist on such 60th business day;

“Priority Creditors” means the Senior Finance Parties and our secured hedge counterparties;

“Refinancing Facilities Agreement” is defined to include any agreement under which debt facilities are made available for the refinancing of the facilities made available under our senior secured facilities agreement or any Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement and which is designated as such by VMIH, provided that the aggregate principal amount of such refinancing indebtedness does not exceed the aggregate principal amount under our senior credit facilities or any Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement that it is refinancing plus any New Senior Liabilities;

“Second Beneficiaries” means the facility agent under our senior credit facility or any Designated Refinancing Agreement, any other authorized representatives of either any other series of Senior Liabilities or the Senior Liabilities as a whole, the Senior Finance Parties and our secured hedge counterparties;

“Senior Finance Documents” means (i) the Relevant Finance Documents, as defined in our senior credit facility, or upon its discharge in full, equivalent expression in the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement, (ii) any Refinancing Facilities Agreement and (iii) any document evidencing New Senior Liabilities;

“Senior Finance Parties” means (i) the Relevant Finance Parties, as defined in our senior credit facility or, upon its discharge in full, equivalent expression in the Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement, and (ii) any other creditor or designated agent under any of the Senior Finance Documents; and

“Senior Lenders” means a bank or financial institution or other person which has become a party to the Group Intercreditor Deed as a Senior Lender, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Group Intercreditor Deed and our senior credit facility or any Designated Refinancing Facilities Agreement.

High Yield Intercreditor Deed

The High Yield Intercreditor Deed governs the relationship of the various lenders under our VM Credit Facility, holders of our Existing Senior Secured Notes and the New Notes, certain related counterparties, the holders of our Existing Senior Notes, VMIH, VMIL and Virgin Media Finance. The High Yield Intercreditor Deed contains express provisions for the subordination of the senior subordinated guarantee of the Existing Senior Notes by VMIH, VMIL and any intercompany loans made to VMIH and VMIL. We collectively refer to these obligations as subordinated obligations. The High Yield Intercreditor Deed also contains provisions allowing VMIH and VMIL to afford creditors with respect to specified other senior indebtedness who have acceded as parties to the High Yield Intercreditor Deed the benefits of the subordination arrangements afforded to the lenders under our VM Credit Facility, holders of our Existing Senior Secured Notes and the New Notes by the High Yield Intercreditor Deed.

Priorities

The High Yield Intercreditor Deed provides that the following liabilities rank and should be paid and discharged in the following order:

FIRST, the Senior Liabilities (as described below), *pari passu* without any priority amongst themselves (but without prejudice to any alternative priorities in the Group Intercreditor Deed);

SECOND, the High Yield Guarantee Liabilities, *pari passu* with any other senior subordinated obligations of any High Yield Guarantor and without any priority amongst themselves; and

THIRD, the Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities.

Senior Liabilities and High Yield Guarantee Liabilities

For the purposes of the High Yield Intercreditor Deed, “Senior Liabilities” include all present and future obligations and liabilities of the obligors to the Senior Finance Parties under or in connection with the Senior Finance Documents including any New Senior Liabilities together with any related additional liabilities

owed to the Senior Finance Parties and together also with all costs, charges and expenses incurred by each of the Senior Finance Parties in connection with the protection, preservation or enforcement of its rights under the Senior Finance Documents, which includes our secured hedging liabilities. The New Notes together with our obligations under our VM Credit Facility, our Existing Senior Secured Notes and our related secured hedging liabilities constitute Senior Liabilities for purposes of the High Yield Intercreditor Deed.

For the purposes of the High Yield Intercreditor Deed, “High Yield Guarantee Liabilities” include all present and future obligations and liabilities of any High Yield Guarantor to any High Yield Creditors pursuant to any High Yield Guarantee, which includes the senior subordinated guarantees provided by VMIH and VMIL in respect of our Existing Senior Notes, together with any related additional liabilities owed to any High Yield Creditor pursuant to any High Yield Guarantee in connection with the protection, preservation or enforcement of the rights of such High Yield Creditors under the indenture and other related documentation with respect thereto.

Payment Blockage

If there is a payment default under our Senior Liabilities or if there is an outstanding payment blockage notice, the High Yield Intercreditor Deed will restrict the ability of any High Yield Guarantor in respect of the High Yield Guarantee Liabilities or any Intra-group Debtor in respect of the Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities:

- to make payments on;
- to grant security for;
- to defease; or
- otherwise to provide financial support in relation to,

the High Yield Guarantee Liabilities or the Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities for so long as the Senior Liabilities remain outstanding. In the event of a payment default with respect to our Senior Liabilities, service of a payment blockage notice is not required to effect the restrictions described above.

A payment blockage notice may be served by the Instructing Group (as defined in the VM Credit Facility) or representatives of Designated Indebtedness (if applicable) on, among others, the trustee of any High Yield Notes during the continuance of a non-payment event of default with respect to our Senior Liabilities. While a payment blockage is in effect, any High Yield Guarantor and any Intra-group Debtor will be prohibited from making any payment with respect to the High Yield Guarantee Liabilities or the Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities, as applicable.

However, a payment blockage notice is only permitted to be served on or before the date falling 45 days after the date on which notice of such event of default has been received by the agent or representative of the relevant series of Senior Liabilities. A payment blockage notice will remain outstanding, unless cancelled, until the earliest of:

- 179 days after the date of such payment blockage notice;
- the date on which the event of default under the Senior Liabilities is no longer continuing or is remedied or waived;
- cancellation of such payment blockage notice by the agent or representative of the relevant series of Senior Liabilities which initially served such notice;
- if any standstill period is in effect on the date of the service of such payment blockage notice, the date on which such existing standstill period expired; or
- the date on which the Senior Liabilities have been discharged in full.

Only one blockage notice is permitted to be served in respect of a particular event or circumstance, and only one blockage notice is permitted to be served in any consecutive 360-day period relating to an event of

default under our Senior Liabilities which was existing at the time of such payment blockage notice, unless such event of default has been remedied and is no longer continuing for at least 180 days prior to the service of the proposed new payment blockage notice.

Standstill on Enforcement

The trustee under the indentures governing any of our High Yield Notes and the holders of such High Yield Notes may bring an action to enforce the obligations of Virgin Media Finance thereunder and, subject to the circumstances described below, the obligations of the relevant High Yield Guarantor under the related High Yield Guarantee. Subject also to the circumstances described below, Virgin Media Finance may also take action to enforce the obligations in respect of the Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities. Enforcement in respect of any High Yield Notes against Virgin Media Finance is not restricted by the High Yield Intercreditor Deed. However, enforcement action may not be taken with respect to the Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities, and the High Yield Guarantees will not become due, unless:

- all of our Senior Liabilities have been discharged in full;
- an insolvency event has occurred in relation to the relevant obligor;
- any Senior Liabilities have been declared due and payable or due and payable on demand, or the lenders thereunder have taken any action to enforce any security interest or lien granted in connection with such obligations; or
- a default has occurred with respect to the relevant High Yield Guarantees, the agents or representatives of the Senior Liabilities have been notified of such default, a standstill period of 179 days has expired and at the end of such period the default is continuing, unremedied or unwaived.

Subordination on Insolvency

In the event of an insolvency of any Intra-group Debtor, any High Yield Guarantor or any member of the Virgin Media group which is a party to a secured hedging agreement, the High Yield Intercreditor Deed provides that all High Yield Guarantee Liabilities and Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all Senior Liabilities. In that event, the security trustee may make demands under, or enforce, the High Yield Guarantee Liabilities and Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities and any amounts so received in respect thereof shall be applied by the security trustee towards all Senior Liabilities obligations outstanding until such obligations have been paid in full.

Turnover and Application of Proceeds

In the event that, in contravention of the subordination terms described above, or at a time when payments are not permitted to be made:

- Virgin Media Finance receives or recovers a payment or distribution, in cash or in-kind, relating to any Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities, or
- Virgin Media Finance, the trustee under the indentures governing any High Yield Notes or any holder thereof receives or recovers a payment under any High Yield Guarantee,

such person will turn over such amount to the security trustee for application towards payment of the Senior Liabilities until the obligations under the Senior Liabilities are paid in full as described below under “—*Priority of Payments*”.

Release of the High Yield Guarantees

The High Yield Intercreditor Deed provides for the automatic and unconditional release and discharge of High Yield Guarantees concurrently with any sales of all of the shares of any High Yield Guarantor or any of its direct or indirect holding companies or of all or substantially all of the assets of a High Yield Guarantor by the security trustee or an administrator appointed under the U.K. Insolvency Act of 1986. In order for the release to be effective:

- the proceeds of such sale must be in cash, or substantially in cash, and must be applied as described below under “—*Priority of Payments*;”
- the relevant High Yield Guarantor must be released from its obligations in respect of any other indebtedness of any member of the restricted group, except for our Senior Liabilities and claims by the trustee pursuant to the terms of any indenture governing the relevant High Yield Notes; and
- the sale must be made pursuant to either a public auction or a competitive bid process to obtain the best price reasonably obtainable given the then current condition (financial or otherwise), earnings, business, assets and prospects of the relevant High Yield Guarantor and its subsidiaries, the security trustee or administrator having consulted with an internationally recognized investment bank, including without limitation and to the extent appropriate a Senior Lender (as defined in the High Yield Intercreditor Deed) or a relationship bank of Virgin Media Finance or its subsidiaries, or an internationally recognized accounting firm regarding the appropriate procedures for obtaining the best price for the shares or assets, considered the recommendations of that investment bank or accounting firm and used its reasonable efforts to cause the procedures recommended by that investment bank or accounting firm to be implemented in all material respects in relation to the sale and to permit holders of the relevant High Yield Notes to participate in the sale process as bidders.

The High Yield Intercreditor Deed provides that if, notwithstanding the reasonable efforts of the security trustee, the procedures referred to above are not implemented by the relevant court or other authority or any other third party required to act in connection with such sale, the security trustee will not be under any further obligation to cause such procedures to be implemented by such authority.

Priority of Payments

The postponement, subordination, blockage and prevention of payment of the High Yield Guarantees is not intended to and will not impair the obligation of the High Yield Guarantors to pay the holders of our High Yield Notes all amounts due and payable under such guarantees as and when they become due and payable in accordance with the terms of the High Yield Intercreditor Deed. The liabilities owed to the creditors of any High Yield Guarantor will be paid and discharged in the following order:

FIRST, towards any liabilities owed to the trustee under the indentures of the High Yield Notes in respect of any costs, charges or expenses incurred by or payable to it in its capacity as trustee under such indentures *pari passu* with the security trustee in respect of any costs, charges or expenses incurred by or payable to it in its capacity as security trustee;

SECOND, towards any fees, costs, commissions or expenses payable to any Senior Finance Parties in relation to Senior Liabilities;

THIRD, towards the discharge of any Senior Liabilities *pari passu* without any priority amongst themselves;

FOURTH, towards any liabilities owed to the holders of any of our High Yield Notes in respect of the related High Yield Guarantee; and

FIFTH, towards payment of any Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities owed to Virgin Media Finance by any Intra-group Debtor.

Any additional amounts remaining after discharge of the above listed liabilities will be paid to the relevant obligor or any other person or persons entitled thereto.

Governing Law

The High Yield Intercreditor Deed is governed by and is to be construed in accordance with English law.

Certain Definitions

For purposes of this section, “Description of Intercreditor Deeds—High Yield Intercreditor Deed”:

“High Yield Creditor” means each holder of our High Yield Notes from time to time.

“High Yield Guarantor” means VMIH and VMIL as providers of subordinated guarantees in respect of our existing High Yield Notes and any other direct or indirect subsidiary of Virgin Media Finance which is a provider from time to time of any High Yield Guarantee in respect of any High Yield Notes.

“High Yield Guarantee” means any unsecured subordinated guarantee of any High Yield Notes provided by any High Yield Guarantor.

“High Yield Notes” means our Existing Senior Notes and any other senior unsecured notes issued by Virgin Media Finance and guaranteed by any High Yield Guarantor.

“Intra-group Debtor” means VMIH, VMIL and any other High Yield Guarantor from time to time.

“New Senior Liabilities” means credit facilities or other financial accommodation provided by any Senior Finance Party under the Senior Finance Documents to VMIH which exceeds the total commitments as of April 13, 2004 under our historic senior credit facility dated as of April 13, 2004 (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any credit exposure of a lender thereunder, if any, in its capacity as a hedge counterparty, if applicable). No consent by any creditor is required for the incurrence of such New Senior Liabilities provided such incurrence is permitted under the indenture governing our High Yield Notes.

“Refinancing Facilities Agreement” means any facilities agreement under which facilities are made available for the refinancing of the facilities made available under the VM Credit Facility or any predecessor Refinancing Facilities Agreement and which is designated as such by VMIH provided that the incurrence of such refinancing indebtedness is permitted under the finance documents in respect of our High Yield Notes.

“Senior Finance Documents” means the Finance Documents (as defined in our senior credit facility or any Refinancing Facilities Agreement), which shall include our secured hedging documents.

“Senior Finance Parties” means the Finance Parties (as defined in our senior credit facility or any Refinancing Facilities Agreement), which shall include our secured hedge counterparties.

“Subordinated Intra-group Liabilities” includes all present and future obligations constituted by indebtedness owed by any Intra-group Debtor to Virgin Media Finance, together with any related additional liabilities owed to Virgin Media Finance and together with all costs, charges and expenses incurred by Virgin Media Finance in connection with the protection, preservation or enforcement of its rights in respect of such amount.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER DEBT

The following contains a summary of the material provisions of our material indebtedness. It does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the underlying documents. The following summary is, unless indicated otherwise, presented as of the date hereof. Some of the terms used herein are defined in these agreements and not all such definitions have been included herein.

The VM Credit Facility

On June 7, 2013, Virgin Media Finance, as parent, together with certain other subsidiaries of Virgin Media, as borrowers and guarantors, entered into a new senior secured credit facility agreement, as amended on June 14, 2013, as amended and restated on July 17, 2015 and July 30, 2015, and as further amended on December 16, 2016 (the “**VM Credit Facility**”).

The VM Credit Facility allows any borrower to enter into additional term loan facilities (which may include any ancillary facility and/or documentary credit facility) or revolving credit facilities (each, an “**Additional Facility**”), subject to compliance with the financial covenants described below. The terms of any Additional Facility, including principal amount, interest rate and maturity, will be as agreed among the relevant borrower and the lenders under the Additional Facility. The lenders under any Additional Facility are required to become a party to the VM Credit Facility and are entitled to share in the collateral securing the other loans under the VM Credit Facility on a *pari passu* or junior basis (as may be agreed by such lenders).

Accession Agreements to the VM Credit Facility

There have been numerous accessions of Additional Facilities under the VM Credit Facility. As of February 6, 2017, the following accession agreements have been entered into:

- an accession agreement relating to the £100.0 million term loan (“**VM Facility D**”) dated April 17, 2014;
- an accession agreement relating to the £849.4 million term loan (“**VM Facility E**”), dated April 17, 2014;
- an accession agreement relating to the \$1,855.0 million term loan (“**VM Facility F**”), dated May 29, 2015;
- an accession agreement relating to the €75.0 million term loan (“**VM Facility G**”), dated March 31, 2016;
- an accession agreement relating to the €25.0 million term loan (“**VM Facility H**”), dated March 31, 2016;
- an accession agreement relating to the \$3,400.0 million term loan (“**VM Facility I**”), dated December 16, 2016; and
- an accession agreement relating to the £865.0 million term loan (“**VM Facility J**”), dated February 2, 2017.

The net proceeds of borrowings under VM Facility I were used in part to repay in full all outstanding amounts under VM Facility D and VM Facility F, each of which was cancelled on December 29, 2016. See “*Recent Developments—Q4 2016 Financing Transactions—VM Credit Facilities*”.

The accession agreement relating to VM Facility I provides that the lenders under VM Facility I consent to the amendments to the covenants and other provisions of the VM Credit Facility and the finance documents outlined in the accession agreement relating to VM Facility I (including in the schedules thereto) (the “**Facility I Amendments**”). The consent of the requisite lenders under the VM Credit Facility has been obtained, and such amendments may be implemented at any time at the election of VMIH.

On December 16, 2016, all outstanding amounts under VM Facility G and VM Facility H were repaid in full, and VM Facility G and VM Facility H were each cancelled. See “Recent Developments—Q4 2016 Financing Transactions—VM Credit Facilities”.

The net proceeds of borrowings under VM Facility J will be used in part to repay in full all outstanding amounts under VM Facility E, which will be cancelled in connection with such repayment. See “Recent Developments—Q1 2017 Financing Transactions—VM Credit Facilities”.

Structure

The details of the borrowings under the VM Credit Facility, as of September 30, 2016, are summarized in the following table. This table does not give effect to the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions or the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions. For a description of the Q1 2017 Financing Transactions and the Q4 2016 Financing Transactions, see “Recent Developments—Q4 2016 Financing Transactions” and “Recent Developments—Q1 2017 Financing Transactions”.

VM Facility	Final maturity date	Interest rate	Facility amount		Unused borrowing capacity	Carrying value (a)
			Borrowing currency	Pound sterling equivalent		
D.....	June 30, 2022	LIBOR + 3.25% (b)	£ 100.0	£ 100.0	£ —	£ 99.8
E.....	June 30, 2023	LIBOR + 3.50% (b)	£849.4	849.4	—	847.7
F.....	June 30, 2023	LIBOR + 2.75% (b)	\$ 1,855.0	1,430.2	—	1,421.0
G.....	January 15, 2022	EURIBOR + 3.00% (c)	€ 75.0	64.9	—	64.9
H.....	March 31, 2021	EURIBOR + 3.75% (c)	€ 25.0	21.6	—	21.6
VM Revolving Facility (d)	December 31, 2021	LIBOR + 2.75%	(e)	675.0	675.0	—
Total			£	3,141.1	£ 675.0	£ 2,455.0

- (a) The carrying values of VM Facilities D, E and F include the impact of discounts.
- (b) VM Facilities D, E and F each have a LIBOR floor of 0.75%.
- (c) VM Facilities G and H have a EURIBOR floor of 0.75% and 0.0%, respectively.
- (d) The VM Revolving Facility has a fee on unused commitments of 1.1% per year.
- (e) The VM Revolving Facility is a multi-currency revolving facility with maximum borrowing capacity equivalent to £675.0 million.

Interest Rates

Under the VM Credit Facility, the rate of interest for each interest period in respect of each facility under the VM Credit Facility is the percentage rate per annum equal to the aggregate of an applicable margin, LIBOR (or if loans are denominated in euro, EURIBOR) and any mandatory cost (which is the cost of compliance with reserve asset, liquidity, cash margin, special deposit or other like requirements). Interest on each of the facilities accrues daily from and including the first day of an interest period and is payable on the last day of each interest period (unless the interest period is longer than six months, in which case interest is payable on the last day of each six-month period) and is calculated on the basis of a 365-day year (in the case of amounts denominated in sterling) or 360-day year (in the case of amounts denominated in any other currency).

Guarantees and Security

The VM Credit Facility requires that members of the Bank Group (as defined therein) which generate not less than 80% of the EBITDA of the Bank Group (excluding the consolidated net income attributable to any joint venture) in any financial year guarantee the payment of all sums payable under the VM Credit Facility and related finance documentation and such members are required to grant first-ranking security over all or substantially all of their assets to secure the payment of all sums payable under the VM Credit Facility and related finance documentation; provided, however, that on and after the Asset Security Release Date (as defined

therein), the security shall be limited to (i) share pledges of all of the capital stock of the borrowers and the obligors thereunder and (ii) a pledge of rights of the relevant creditors in relation to certain intercompany loans.

Mandatory Prepayment

In addition to mandatory prepayments from disposal proceeds, not less than 30 business days following the occurrence of a change of control, if the Instructing Group (as defined herein) so requires, the facility agent may cancel the lenders' commitments and declare the lenders' outstanding loans immediately due and payable.

Automatic Cancellation

On the relevant termination date of a facility under the VM Credit Facility, any available commitments in respect of such facility shall automatically be cancelled and the commitment of each lender in relation to such facility shall automatically be reduced to zero. No available commitments which have been cancelled under this Agreement may thereafter be reinstated.

Financial Covenant

In the event that on the last day of a ratio period the aggregate of the outstanding revolving credit facilities and any outstanding additional facility that is a revolving facility and the net indebtedness outstanding under each ancillary facility exceed an amount equal to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the aggregate of the revolving facility commitments and any commitments under any additional facility that is a revolving facility and each ancillary facility commitment, the ratio of Total Net Debt to Annualised EBITDA on that day shall not exceed 5.50:1 unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Composite Revolving Facility Instructing Group and VMIH. Following implementation of the Facility I Amendments, the above financial ratio will be tested only in relation to the VM Revolving Facility and facilities that have been designated by VMIH to have the benefit of the financial covenants set out in the VM Credit Facility.

Events of Default

The VM Credit Facility contains certain customary events of default the occurrence of which, subject to certain exceptions and materiality qualifications, would allow the facility agent (on the instructions of the Instructing Group) to (i) cancel the total commitments, (ii) accelerate all outstanding loans and terminate their commitments thereunder and/or (iii) declare that all or part of the loans be payable on demand.

Representations and Warranties

The VM Credit Facility contains certain representations and warranties usual for facilities of this type, which are subject to exceptions and materiality qualifications.

Undertakings

The VM Credit Facility includes negative undertakings that, subject to significant exceptions, restrict the ability of the members of the Bank Group to, among other things: (i) incur or guarantee additional indebtedness; (ii) make certain disposals and acquisitions; (iii) create certain security interests; (iv) make certain restricted payments; (v) make loans and other investments; (vi) merge or consolidate with other entities; and (vii) change the nature of our business.

The VM Credit Facility also requires us to observe certain affirmative undertakings, which are subject to materiality and other exceptions. These affirmative undertakings, include, but are not limited to, undertakings related to: (i) obtaining, maintaining and complying with all necessary consents, authorizations and licenses; (ii) complying with applicable laws; (iii) maintaining the *pari passu* ranking of all payment obligations under the VM Credit Facility with present and future unsecured and unsubordinated payment obligations; (iv) maintaining insurance; and (v) maintaining and protecting intellectual property rights.

Certain Definitions

"Instructing Group" means: (a) at any time, Lenders (as defined therein) the aggregate of whose Available Commitment (as defined therein) and participations in outstanding Advances (as defined therein) exceeds 50% of the aggregate undrawn Total Commitments (as defined therein) and the outstanding Advances;

and (b) notwithstanding the foregoing, for the purposes of the definition of Instructing Group in the Group Intercreditor Agreement, the Senior Finance Parties (as defined therein) representing a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount and undrawn uncanceled commitments under the Senior Finance Documents (as defined therein) at the relevant date of determination.

“**Composite Revolving Facility Instructing Group**” means a Lender (as defined therein) or group of Lenders the aggregate of whose Revolving Facility Commitments (as defined therein) and Additional Facility Commitments (as defined therein) in relation to a revolving facility amount in aggregate to more than 50 per cent. of the Revolving Facility Commitments and Additional Facility Commitments in relation to a revolving facility. Following implementation of the Facility I Amendments, the above lender group will be determined only in relation to the VM Revolving Facility and facilities that have been designated by VMIH to have the benefit of the maintenance covenant set out in the VM Credit Facility.

Existing Senior Notes

In March 2012, Virgin Media Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 5.25% Senior Notes due 2022 with an aggregate original principal amount of \$500.0 million (£385.5 million) (the “**2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes**”). Interest on the 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes is payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year. The 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes are unsecured senior obligations of Virgin Media Finance and rank *pari passu* with Virgin Media Finance’s outstanding senior notes due 2023 and 2024. The 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes mature on February 15, 2022 and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media Inc., Virgin Media Group LLC, Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC and Virgin Media Communications and on a senior subordinated basis by VMIH and VMIL.

As of September 30, 2016, there was an aggregate principal amount of \$95.0 million (£73.2 million) 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes outstanding.

In October 2012, Virgin Media Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 4.875% senior notes due 2022 with an aggregate original principal amount of \$900.0 million (£693.9 million) (the “**2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes**”) and sterling denominated 5.125% senior notes due 2022 with an aggregate original principal amount of £400.0 million (the “**2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes**” and together with the 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes, and the 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes, the “**2022 VM Senior Notes**”). Interest on the 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes and the 2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes is payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year. The 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes and the 2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes are unsecured senior obligations of Virgin Media Finance and rank *pari passu* with the 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes. The 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes and the 2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes mature on February 15, 2022 and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media Inc., Virgin Media Group LLC and Virgin Media Communications and on a senior subordinated basis by VMIH and VMIL.

As of September 30, 2016, there was an aggregate principal amount of \$118.7 million (£91.5 million) 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes and £44.1 million 2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes outstanding.

In June 2013, Virgin Media Finance entered into an accession agreement among Virgin Media Finance, as acceding issuer, Lynx II Corp., as old issuer (the “**Old 2023 Senior Notes Issuer**”) and The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch as trustee under the relevant indenture (for the purposes of this section, the “**Trustee**”), whereby Virgin Media Finance acceded as issuer and assumed the obligations of the Old 2023 Senior Notes Issuer under (i) the Indenture dated as of February 22, 2013, between, among others, the Old 2023 Senior Notes Issuer and the Trustee and (ii) the global notes representing the U.S. dollar denominated 6.375% Senior Notes due 2023 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$530.0 million (£408.6 million) (the “**2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes**”) and sterling denominated 7.0% Senior Notes due 2023 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of £250.0 million (the “**2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes**” and together with the 2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes, the “**2023 VM Senior Notes**”). Interest on the 2023 VM Senior Notes is payable on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 2023 VM Senior Notes are unsecured senior obligations of Virgin Media Finance and rank *pari passu* with Virgin Media Finance’s other Existing Senior Notes. The 2023 VM Senior Notes mature on April 15, 2023 and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media Inc., Virgin Media Group LLC and Virgin Media Communications and on a senior subordinated basis by VMIH and VMIL.

In October 2014, Virgin Media Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 6.0% senior notes due 2024 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$500.0 million (£385.5 million) (the “**2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes**”) and sterling denominated 6.375% senior notes due 2024 with an aggregate principal amount

outstanding of £300.0 million (the “**2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes**” and together with the 2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes, the “**2024 VM Senior Notes**”). Interest on the 2024 VM Senior Notes is payable on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 2024 VM Senior Notes are unsecured senior obligations of Virgin Media Finance. The 2024 VM Senior Notes mature on April 15, 2024 and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media Inc., Virgin Media Group LLC and Virgin Media Communications and on a senior subordinated basis by VMIH and VMIL.

On January 28, 2015, Virgin Media Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 5.75% senior notes due 2025 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$400.0 million (£308.4 million) (the “**2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes**”) and euro denominated 4.5% senior notes due 2025 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of €460.0 million (£398.2 million) (the “**2025 VM Euro Senior Notes**”) and together with the 2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes, the “**2025 VM Senior Notes**”). Interest is payable on the 2025 VM Senior Notes on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning on July 15, 2015.

Existing Senior Secured Notes

On March 3, 2011, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 5.25% senior secured notes due 2021 with an aggregate original principal amount outstanding of \$500.0 million (£385.5 million) (the “**Original Dollar Notes**”) and sterling denominated 5.50% senior secured notes due 2021 with an aggregate original principal amount outstanding of £650.0 million (the “**Original Notes**”). Interest is payable on the Original Notes on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning on July 15, 2011.

As of September 30, 2016, there was an aggregate principal amount of \$447.9 million (£345.3 million equivalent) Original Dollar Notes and £628.4 million Original Sterling Notes outstanding. The Issuer exchanged £521,294,000 aggregate principal amount of Original Sterling Notes for the New Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offer.

On March 28, 2014, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 5.50% senior secured notes due 2025 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$425.0 million (£327.7 million) (the “**2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes**”), sterling denominated 5.50% senior secured notes due 2025 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of £430.0 million (the “**2025 VM 5.50% Sterling Senior Secured Notes**”), and sterling denominated 6.25% senior secured notes due 2029 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of £225.0 million (the “**Original 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes**”). On April 1, 2014, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued sterling denominated 6.25% senior secured notes due 2029 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of £175.0 million (the “**Additional 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes**”, and together with the Original 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes, the “**2029 VM Senior Secured Notes**”). Interest is payable on the 2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes, 2025 VM 5.50% Sterling Senior Secured Notes and 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning on January 15, 2015.

As of September 30, 2016, there was an aggregate principal amount of £387.0 million 2025 VM 5.50% Sterling Senior Secured Notes outstanding.

On January 28, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued sterling denominated 5.125% senior secured notes due 2025 with an aggregate original principal amount outstanding of £300.0 million (the “**2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes**”) and together with the 2025 VM 5.50% Sterling Senior Secured Notes, and the 2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes, the “**2025 VM Senior Secured Notes**”). Interest is payable on the 2025 VM Senior Secured Notes on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning on July 15, 2015.

On March 30, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued sterling denominated 4.875% senior secured notes due 2027 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of £525.0 million (the “**2027 VM Senior Secured Notes**”) and U.S. dollar denominated 5.25% senior secured notes due 2026 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$500.0 million (£385.5 million) (the “**Original 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes**”). On April 23, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 5.25% senior secured notes due 2026 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$500.0 million (£385.5 million) (the “**Additional 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes**”, and together with the Original 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes, the “**2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes**”). Interest is payable on the 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes and 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes on January 15 and July 15 each year, beginning on January 15, 2016.

On April 26, 2016, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued U.S. dollar denominated 5.50% senior secured notes due 2026 with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$750.0 million (£578.2 million) (the “**2026 VM 5.50% Senior Secured Notes**”, and together with the 2026 VM 5.25% Senior Secured Notes, the “**2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**”). Interest is payable on the 2026 VM 5.50% Senior Secured Notes on February 15 and August 15 each year, beginning on February 15, 2017. The 2026 VM 5.50% Senior Secured Notes mature on August 15, 2026.

On February 1, 2017, the Issuer issued the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes the (“**January 2017 Notes Offering**”). The net proceeds of the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes were used to fund the 2021 Notes Redemption.

The Original Notes, the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes, the 2025 VM Senior Secured Notes, the 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes, the 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes and the 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes rank *pari passu* with the Notes and the VM Credit Facility and, subject to certain exceptions, share in the same guarantees and security which have been granted in favor of our VM Credit Facility and will be granted in favor of the Notes.

Subject to certain significant exceptions, the covenants in the indentures governing the Original Notes, the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes, the 2025 VM Senior Secured Notes, the 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes, the January 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes and the 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes contain substantially similar covenants, obligations and restrictions on the activities of the Issuer, VMIH and certain of their respective affiliates and subsidiaries to those governing the Notes contained in the Indenture and described under “*Description of the New Notes*”.

New VM Facilities Agreement

On October 6, 2016, VMIH, as borrower, together with, among others, Virgin Media Limited, Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited and Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited, as guarantors, entered into a new senior unsecured credit facility agreement (the “**New VM Facilities Agreement**”).

The New VM Facilities (as defined below) provide for (i) a revolving credit facility (the “**Excess Cash Facility**”) in an aggregate principal amount up to the Excess Cash Facility Commitment under which Virgin Media Receivables Financing Notes I Designated Activity Company (the “**RFN Issuer**”) will, from time to time, fund loans to VMIH (the “**Excess Cash Loans**”) which shall bear interest at a rate of 5.50% per annum; (ii) a revolving credit facility (the “**Interest Facility**”) under which the RFN Issuer will, from time to time, fund non-interest bearing loans to VMIH (the “**Interest Facility Loans**”); and (iii) a term loan facility (the “**Issue Date Facility**”, collectively with the Excess Cash Facility and the Interest Facility, the “**New VM Facilities**”, and each a “**New VM Facility**”) under which the RFN Issuer funded a loan to VMIH in an aggregate principal amount equal to £2.0 million (the “**Issue Date Facility Loan**”) on the RFN Issue Date, and which shall bear interest at a rate of 5.50% per annum. The New VM Facilities will mature on September 15, 2024, and are subject to compliance with the financial covenants and undertakings described below.

Interest Rates

Interest will accrue on each Interest Bearing Loan daily from and including the first day of an interest period and is payable on the date that is one Business Day before the last day of each interest period and on the date of any repayment or prepayment of an Interest Bearing Loan, and is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30 day months. The interest period for each Interest Bearing Loan will commence on the Utilisation Date for that Interest Bearing Loan and end on the next Interest Payment Date, and each successive interest period shall commence on an Interest Payment Date and end on the next Interest Payment Date.

Guarantees and Security

The New VM Facilities are guaranteed by Virgin Media Limited, Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited and Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited (together with VMIH, the “**New VM Facilities Obligors**”). Any subsidiary of VMIH which accedes to the Accounts Payable Management Services Agreement in accordance with its terms shall also be a guarantor under the New VM Facilities Agreement (unless, with respect to a particular subsidiary, the RFN Transaction Documents stipulate otherwise), and any subsidiary of VMIH which resigns from the Accounts Payable Management Services Agreement in accordance with its terms (and the

applicable terms of the RFN Transaction Documents) shall cease to be a guarantor under the New VM Facilities Agreement. The indebtedness under the New VM Facilities Agreement is unsecured.

Repayments and Prepayments

The Excess Cash Loans will be repaid pursuant to prior notice from the Administrator confirming that the RFN Issuer requires cash (i) for the purchase of receivables in connection with the RFN Transactions, (ii) for the redemption of all or part of Receivables Financing Notes, or (iii) for cash in connection with an Approved Exchange Offer; *provided that*, VMIH will also repay all outstanding Excess Cash Loans by one Business Day before the earlier of (i) the Termination Date relating to the Excess Cash Facility and (ii) any date for redemption of all the Receivables Financing Notes in full.

The Interest Facility Loans will be repaid (or deemed repaid, as the case may be) (i) pursuant to prior notice from the Administrator confirming that the RFN Issuer requires cash for payment of interest due and payable on the Receivables Financing Notes (subject to the receipt of certain shortfall payments due from VMIH in accordance with the terms of the New VM Facilities Agreement), (ii) in an amount equal to a specified excess payment, if due and payable by the RFN Issuer under the New VM Facilities Agreement, (iii) in an amount equal to the amount, if any, by which the amount standing to the credit of the Lender Interest Proceeds Account (as defined in the New VM Facilities Agreement) will be insufficient to pay the interest due and payable by the RFN Issuer on the Receivables Financing Notes on any date for redemption of the Receivables Financing Notes that is not an Interest Payment Date, or (iv) pursuant to prior notice from the Administrator confirming that the RFN Issuer requires cash in connection with an Approved Exchange Offer; *provided that*, VMIH will also repay all outstanding Interest Facility Loans by one Business Day before the earlier of (i) the Termination Date relating to the Interest Facility and (ii) any date for redemption of all the Receivables Financing Notes in full.

The Issue Date Facility Loan will be repaid on or before the Termination Date relating to the Issue Date Facility.

In addition to the repayments described above, the New VM Facilities Agreement will contain provisions in relation to voluntary prepayment. The indebtedness under the New VM Facilities Agreement may be voluntarily prepaid, as VMIH may prepay all of the New VM Facilities Loans (as defined in the New VM Facilities Agreement) and cancel all of the Commitments of the RFN Issuer on three Business Days' (or shorter period as agreed by the Administrator) prior notice, subject to certain provisions. Following receipt of notice from the RFN Issuer that a Tax Event has occurred or will occur, on three Business Days' (or shorter period as agreed by the Administrator) prior notice, VMIH is permitted to prepay all of the Loans and cancel all of the Commitments of the RFN Issuer, subject to certain provisions. Additionally, for so long as a Drawstop Event has occurred and is continuing, on three Business Days' (or shorter period as agreed by the Administrator) prior notice, VMIH is permitted to prepay all or part of the Interest Facility Loans and/or Excess Cash Loans, but such prepayment shall not result in the cancellation of the Commitments of the RFN Issuer.

The New VM Facilities must also be prepaid (including all receivables assigned to the RFN Issuer pursuant to the platform documentation entered into in connection with the RFN Transactions) on the occurrence of any illegality (as described in the New VM Facilities Agreement) subject to certain conditions.

Automatic Cancellation

Any unutilized amount of a New VM Facility will be automatically cancelled on the earlier of: (i) the end of its Availability Period (as defined in the New VM Facilities Agreement); and (ii) the redemption of all of the Receivables Financing Notes in full.

Events of Default

The New VM Facilities Agreement contains certain customary events of default (each, an “**Event of Default**”), the occurrence of which, subject to certain agreed exceptions, thresholds, materiality and grace periods, would allow the RFN Issuer (by notice to VMIH) to (i) cancel the Total Commitments, (ii) accelerate all outstanding Loans, (iii) declare that all or part of the Loans be payable on demand and/or (iv) exercise any or all of its rights, remedies, powers or discretions under the Finance Documents.

Undertakings

The New VM Facilities Agreement includes certain negative undertakings that, subject to certain customary and other agreed exceptions, limit the ability of VMIH, any Permitted Affiliate Parent and each Restricted Subsidiary to, among other things: (i) incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain preferred stock; (ii) pay dividends, redeem capital stock and make certain investments; (iii) make certain other restricted payments; (iv) create or permit to exist certain liens; (v) impose restrictions on the ability of Restricted Subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments to VMIH, any Permitted Affiliate Parent or any other Restricted Subsidiary; (vi) transfer, lease or sell certain assets including subsidiary stock; (vii) merge or consolidate with other entities; and (viii) enter into certain transactions with affiliates.

The New VM Facilities Agreement also requires us to observe certain information and reporting undertakings. The information undertakings include: (i) the New VM Facilities Obligors must promptly supply the necessary information if a change in law or the status of the New VM Facilities Obligors or their shareholders obliges the Administrator or the RFN Issuer to comply with “know your customer” laws; and (ii) VMIH must notify the Administrator of any Default or Event of Default within 30 days after the occurrence of any Default or Event of Default. As part of their reporting undertakings, VMIH or any Permitted Affiliate Parent must provide annual reports, quarterly reports and certain material acquisitions or disposals of the Virgin Reporting Entity and its Restricted Subsidiaries (taken as a whole), as well as any material developments in the business of the Virgin Reporting Entity and its Restricted Subsidiaries (taken as a whole), in each case in certain specified circumstances and within the time periods stipulated in the New VM Facilities Agreement.

Certain Definitions

For purposes of this section “*Description of Other Debt—New VM Facilities Agreement*”:

“**Administrator**” means The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, in its capacity as administrator for the RFN Issuer under the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“**Accounts Payable Management Services Agreement**” has the meaning assigned to such term in the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“**Approved Exchange Offer**” means an exchange offer launched in certain specified circumstances by the RFN Issuer, designed to allow holders of the Receivables Financing Notes to exchange up to a specified principal amount of Receivables Financing Notes for a principal amount of new Receivables Financing Notes.

“**Availability Period**” means:

- (a) in relation to the Excess Cash Facility, the period from and including the date of the New VM Facilities Agreement to and including the date falling one Business Day or such shorter period as may be agreed by VMIH and the RFN Issuer prior to the Termination Date;
- (b) in relation to the Interest Facility, the period from and including the date of the New VM Facilities Agreement to and including the date falling one Business Day or such shorter period as may be agreed by VMIH and the RFN Issuer prior to the Termination Date; and
- (c) in relation to the Issue Date Facility, the period from and including the date of the New VM Facilities Agreement to and including the date falling one Business Day or such shorter period as may be agreed by VMIH and the RFN Issuer prior to the Termination Date.

“**Business Day**” means each day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banking institutions in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, New York, New York, Dublin, Ireland or London, England are authorised or required by law to close.

“**Commitments**” means an Excess Cash Facility Commitment, an Interest Facility Commitment and/or an Issue Date Facility Commitment, as applicable.

“**Default**” means an Event of Default or any event or circumstance specified in the New VM Facilities Agreement which would (with the expiry of a grace period or the giving of notice) be an Event of Default.

“Drawstop Event” means the delivery of a revocable notice, indicating that VMIH wishes to disapply certain utilisation clauses of the New VM Facilities Agreement with immediate effect, by VMIH to the Administrator (on behalf of the RFN Issuer) in accordance with the terms of the New VM Facilities Agreement which has not been withdrawn or revoked by VMIH.

“Excess Cash Facility Commitment” means the aggregate of (i) £330.8 million and (ii) the amount of any other Excess Cash Facility Commitment assumed by the RFN Issuer in accordance with the New VM Facilities Agreement to the extent not cancelled, reduced or assigned by it under the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“Finance Documents” means the New VM Facilities Agreement, the other documents designated as “Finance Documents” in the New VM Facilities Agreement and any other document designated as a “Finance Document” by the RFN Issuer and VMIH.

“Interest Bearing Loans” means the Excess Cash Loans and the Issue Date Facility Loan.

“Interest Facility Commitment” means the aggregate of (i) £19.2 million, (ii) the amount of any other Interest Facility Commitment assumed by the RFN Issuer in accordance with the New VM Facilities Agreement to the extent not cancelled, reduced or assigned by it under the New VM Facilities Agreement and (iii) the principal amount of any Interest Facility Loan required to be advanced from time to time by the RFN Issuer to VMIH in excess of the aggregate of the amounts referred to in (i) and (ii) above in accordance with the terms of the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“Interest Payment Date” means the days on which interest will be payable in pounds sterling semi-annually in arrears: March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing on March 15, 2017 subject to adjustment for non-business days.

“Issue Date Facility Commitment” means the aggregate of (i) £2,000,000 and (ii) the amount of any other Issue Date Facility Commitment assumed by the RFN Issuer in accordance with the New VM Facilities Agreement to the extent not cancelled, reduced or assigned by it under the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“Loans” means, collectively, the Excess Cash Loans, the Interest Facility Loans and the Issue Date Facility Loan, and “Loan” means any of them.

“Permitted Affiliate Parent” has the meaning assigned to such term in the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“Restricted Subsidiary” has the meaning assigned to such term in the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“RFN Transaction Documents” means the transaction documents entered into in connection with, and which govern, the RFN Transactions.

“Tax Event” means the occurrence of any of the following events by reason of a change in tax law (or in the application or official interpretation of any tax law) that has not become effective prior to the RFN Issue Date:

- (a) the RFN Issuer would on the next Interest Payment Date be required to deduct or withhold from any payment of principal, interest or other amounts (if any) on the Receivables Financing Notes any amount for or on account of any present or future taxes, imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by the jurisdiction of tax residency of the RFN Issuer or any political subdivision thereof or any authority thereof or therein and would be required to make an additional payment in respect thereof pursuant to Condition 9(a) (*Taxation—Gross Up for Deduction or Withholding*) of the Terms and Conditions of the Receivables Financing Notes; or
- (b) any amounts payable by VMIH or any member of the VM Group to the RFN Issuer under the New VM Facilities Agreement or in respect of the funding costs of the RFN Issuer cease to be receivable in full or VMIH or any member of the VM Group incurs increased costs thereunder.

“Termination Date” means:

- (a) in relation to the Excess Cash Facility, September 15, 2024 or if earlier, the date of repayment and cancellation in full of the Excess Cash Facility;
- (b) in relation to the Interest Facility, September 15, 2024 or if earlier, the date of repayment and cancellation in full of the Interest Facility; and
- (c) in relation to the Issue Date Facility, September 15, 2024 or if earlier, the date of repayment and cancellation in full of the Issue Date Facility.

“Total Commitments” means the aggregate of the Excess Cash Facility Commitments, the Interest Facility Commitments and the Issue Date Facility Commitments, as the same may be increased or reduced in accordance with the terms of the New VM Facilities Agreement.

“Utilisation Date” means the date on which a Loan is (or is requested to be) made.

“VM Group” means VMIH together with any of its subsidiaries from time to time.

“Virgin Reporting Entity” has the meaning assigned to such term in the New VM Facilities Agreement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW NOTES

Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC (the “**Issuer**”) has issued the Notes (as defined below) under the Indenture (the “**Indenture**”), dated as of the Issue Date (as defined below), between, among others, the Issuer and The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, as trustee (the “**Trustee**”). You will find the definitions of capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this description under the heading “—*Certain Definitions*”.

For purposes of this description, references to the “**Issuer**,” refer only to Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC, and not to any of its Subsidiaries, and references to the “**Company**”, “**we**”, “**our**” and “**us**” refer only to Virgin Media Investment Holdings Limited, which will guarantee the Notes on a senior basis, and not to any of its Subsidiaries.

The Indenture is unlimited in aggregate principal amount, but the aggregate principal amount of Notes issued in the offering in connection with the Exchange Offer was limited to £521,278,000 fixed rate senior secured notes due 2025 (the “**Notes**”). The Issuer may issue an unlimited amount of additional notes having identical terms and conditions to the Notes under the Indenture (the “**Additional Notes**”). The Issuer will only be permitted to issue such Additional Notes if, at the time of such issuance, it is in compliance with the covenants contained in the Indenture. Any Additional Notes will be part of the same issue as the Notes we are currently offering and will vote on all matters with the holders of the Notes. Unless expressly stated otherwise, in this “*Description of the New Notes*”, when we refer to the Notes, the reference includes the Notes issued on the Issue Date and any Additional Notes.

The Issuer has applied to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to trade on the Euro MTF of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the “**Euro MTF**”).

This “*Description of the New Notes*” is intended to be an overview of the material provisions of the Notes, the Indenture and the Security Documents. As this “*Description of the New Notes*” is only a summary, you should refer to the Indenture and the Security Documents for a complete description of the obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors (as defined below) and your rights. Copies of the Indenture and the Security Documents are available as set forth under “*Listing and General Information*.”

General

The Notes

The Notes mature on January 15, 2025. The Notes are initially guaranteed by the Guarantors (as defined below) and secured by the assets and security interests described below under “—*Ranking of the Notes, Note Guarantees and Security*.”

The Issuer has issued the Notes in minimum denominations of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof.

Interest

Interest on the Notes initially accrues at the rate of 6.000% *per annum*, provided that from (and including) January 15, 2021, the Notes will accrue interest at a rate of 11.000% *per annum*. Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15, commencing on July 15, 2017. Interest on the Notes will accrue from the Issue Date. The Issuer will make each interest payment for so long as the Notes are Global Notes to the holders of record in the Notes at the close of business (in the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day immediately before the due date for such payment, where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means a day on which each clearing system for which the Global Note is being held is open for business, or to the extent Definitive Registered Notes have been issued, to the holders of record of the Notes on the immediately preceding January 1 and July 1. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Payments on the Notes

Principal, premium, if any, interest, and Additional Amounts (as defined under “—*Withholding Taxes*”), if any, on the Global Notes (as defined under “—*Transfer and Exchange*”) will be payable, and the Global Notes may be exchanged or transferred, at the corporate trust office or agency of the Trustee in London,

England except that, at the option of the Issuer, payment of interest may be made by check mailed to the address of the holders of the Notes as such address appears in the Note register. Payments on the Global Notes (as defined under “—*Transfer and Exchange*”) will be made to the common depository or its nominee as the registered holder of the Global Notes.

The rights of holders to receive the payments of principal, premium, if any, interest, and Additional Amounts, if any, on such Global Notes are subject to applicable procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream (each as defined under “—*Transfer and Exchange*”). The Issuer will pay interest on the Notes to Persons who are registered holders at the close of business on the record date immediately preceding the interest payment date for such interest. Such holders must surrender their Notes to a Paying Agent to collect principal payments.

Principal, premium, if any, interest, and Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes issued in certificated non-global form (“**Definitive Registered Notes**”) will be payable at the office of the Paying Agent in London, England, except that, at the option of the Issuer, payment of interest may be made by check mailed to the address of the holders of Definitive Registered Notes as such address appears in the register for Definitive Registered Notes. The Issuer will pay interest on Definitive Registered Notes to persons who are registered holders at the close of business on the record date immediately preceding the interest payment date for such interest. Such holders must surrender their Definitive Registered Notes to a Paying Agent to collect principal payments.

If the due date for any payment in respect of any Notes is not a Business Day at the place at which such payment is due to be paid, the holders thereof will not be entitled to payment of the amount due until the next succeeding Business Day at such place, and will not be entitled to any further interest or other payment as a result of any such delay.

Paying Agent and Registrar

The Issuer will maintain one or more paying agents (each, a “**Paying Agent**”) for the Notes in London, England. The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, will initially act as Paying Agent.

The Issuer will also maintain one or more registrars (each, a “**Registrar**”) for so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require. The Issuer will also maintain a transfer agent. The initial Registrar for the Notes is The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. The initial transfer agent with respect to the Notes is The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch. The Registrar will maintain a register on behalf of the Issuer for so long as the Notes remain outstanding reflecting ownership of Definitive Registered Notes outstanding from time to time. The Paying Agents will make payments on, and the transfer agents will facilitate transfer of, Definitive Registered Notes on behalf of the Issuer. In the event that the Notes are no longer listed, the Issuer or its agent will maintain a register reflecting ownership of the Notes.

The Issuer may change a Paying Agent, Registrar or transfer agent for the Notes without prior notice to the holders of Notes, and the Issuer may act as Paying Agent, Registrar or transfer agent for the Notes. In the event that a Paying Agent, Registrar or transfer agent is replaced, the Issuer will provide notice thereof in accordance with the procedures described under “—*Notices*.”

Transfer and Exchange

The Notes have been issued in the form of several registered notes in global form, without interest coupons, as follows:

- Notes sold within the United States to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act are initially represented by one or more global notes in registered form without interest coupons attached (the “**144A Global Notes**”). The 144A Global Notes were, on the Issue Date, deposited with the common depository for the accounts of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (“**Clearstream**”) and registered in the name of a nominee of the common depository.
- Notes sold outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act are initially represented by temporary notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (the “**Regulation S Temporary Global Notes**”). The Regulation S Temporary Global Notes

were, on the Issue Date, deposited with the common depository for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream and registered in the name of a nominee of the common depository. Through and including the 40th day after the closing of the offering of the Notes (such period, through and including such 40th day, the “distribution compliance period” as defined in Regulation S), beneficial interests in the Regulation S Temporary Global Notes may be held only through Euroclear and Clearstream unless transferred to a person that takes delivery through a 144A Global Note in accordance with the certification requirements described under “Book-Entry Settlement and Clearance—Transfers.” After the expiration of the distribution compliance period the Regulation S Temporary Global Notes will be exchanged for one or more permanent notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (the “Regulation S Permanent Global Notes” and, together with the Regulation S Temporary Global Notes, the “**Regulation S Global Notes**”, and together with the 144A Global Notes, the “**Global Notes**”) as provided in the Indenture. The term “**Regulation S Global Notes**” as used herein shall refer to either Regulation S Temporary Global Notes or the Regulation S Permanent Global Notes, as the context requires.

Ownership of interests in the Global Notes (“**Book-Entry Interests**”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, or persons that may hold interests through such participants. Ownership of interests in the Book-Entry Interests and transfers thereof will be subject to the restrictions on transfer and certification requirements summarized below and described more fully under “*Transfer Restrictions*.” In addition, transfers of Book-Entry Interests between participants in Euroclear or participants in Clearstream will be effected by Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, pursuant to customary procedures and subject to the applicable rules and procedures established by Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, and their respective participants.

Book-Entry Interests in the 144A Global Notes may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of Book-Entry Interests in the Regulation S Global Notes only upon delivery by the transferor of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Regulation S Book-Entry Interests may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of 144A Book-Entry Interests only upon delivery by the transferor of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person who the transferor reasonably believes is a “qualified institutional buyer” within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A or otherwise in accordance with the transfer restrictions described under “*Transfer Restrictions*” and in accordance with any applicable securities law of any other jurisdiction.

Any Book-Entry Interest that is transferred as described in the immediately preceding paragraphs will, upon transfer, cease to be a Book-Entry Interest in the Global Note from which it was transferred and will become a Book-Entry Interest in the Global Note to which it was transferred.

Accordingly, from and after such transfer, it will become subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to Book-Entry Interests in the Global Note to which it was transferred.

If Definitive Registered Notes are issued, they will be issued only in minimum denominations of £100,000 principal amount and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof upon receipt by the Registrar of instructions relating thereto and any certificates, opinions and other documentation required by the Indenture. It is expected that such instructions will be based upon directions received by Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, from the participant which owns the relevant Book-Entry Interests. Definitive Registered Notes issued in exchange for a Book-Entry Interest will, except as set forth in the Indenture or as otherwise determined by the Issuer to be in compliance with applicable law, be subject to, and will have a legend with respect to, the restrictions on transfer summarized below and described more fully under “*Transfer Restrictions*.”

Subject to the restrictions on transfer referred to above, Notes issued as Definitive Registered Notes may be transferred or exchanged, in whole or in part, in minimum denominations of £100,000 in principal amount and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof. In connection with any such transfer or exchange, the Indenture requires the transferring or exchanging holder to, among other things, furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents, to furnish information regarding the account of the transferee at Euroclear or Clearstream where appropriate, to furnish certain certificates and opinions, and to pay any taxes, duties and governmental charges in connection with such transfer or exchange. Any such transfer or exchange

will be made without charge to the holder, other than any taxes, duties and governmental charges payable in connection with such transfer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer is not required to register the transfer of any Definitive Registered Note in registered form:

- (1) for a period of 15 calendar days prior to any date fixed for the redemption of the Notes;
- (2) for a period of 15 calendar days immediately prior to the date fixed for selection of Notes to be redeemed in part;
- (3) for a payment period of 15 calendar days prior to any interest payment date; or
- (4) that the registered holder of Notes has tendered (and not withdrawn) for repurchase in connection with a Change of Control Offer, an Asset Disposition Offer or a Make-Whole Offer.

The Issuer, the Trustee and the Paying Agents will be entitled to treat the registered holder of a Note as the owner of it for all purposes.

Ranking of the Notes, Note Guarantees and Security

General

The Notes:

- are general senior obligations of the Issuer;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with any existing and future Indebtedness of the Issuer that is not subordinated to the Notes (including any Additional Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the guarantee of the obligations under the Senior Credit Facility);
- rank senior in right of payment to any existing and future Subordinated Obligations of the Issuer;
- are guaranteed by the Guarantors as described under “—*Note Guarantees*”;
- have the benefit of security as described below under “—*Security*”; and
- are effectively subordinated to any existing and future Indebtedness of the Issuer that is secured by Liens senior to the Liens securing the Notes, or secured by property and assets that do not secure the Notes, to the extent of the value of the property and assets securing such Indebtedness.

The Issuer is a finance subsidiary of the Company with no significant assets of its own other than its intercompany loans to the Company or any other Parent advancing the proceeds of the offering of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes.

Note Guarantees

General

On the Issue Date, each Subsidiary Guarantor, jointly and severally, irrevocably guaranteed (the “**Subsidiary Guarantees**”), as primary obligors and not merely as sureties, on a senior basis the full and punctual payment when due, whether at Stated Maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, all payment obligations of the Issuer under the Indenture and the Notes, whether for payment of principal of or interest on or in respect of the Notes, fees, expenses, indemnification or otherwise. In addition, Virgin Media, the Company and Virgin Media Finance (the “**Parent Guarantors**” and together with the Subsidiary Guarantors, the “**Guarantors**”), jointly and severally, irrevocably guaranteed (the “**Parent Guarantees**,” and together with the Subsidiary

Guarantees, the “**Note Guarantees**”), as primary obligors and not merely as sureties, on a senior basis the full and punctual payment when due, whether at Stated Maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, all payment obligations of the Issuer under the Indenture and the Notes, whether for payment of principal of or interest on or in respect of the Notes, fees, expenses, indemnification or otherwise.

The Note Guarantee of each Guarantor is a general obligation of that Guarantor and:

- ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness of that Guarantor that is not subordinated to such Guarantor’s Note Guarantee (including, if such Note Guarantee is given by Virgin Media Finance, *pari passu* to the obligations of Virgin Media Finance under the Existing Senior Notes);
- ranks senior in right of payment to any existing and future subordinated obligations of such Guarantor (and if such Note Guarantee is given by a subsidiary of Virgin Media Finance (such subsidiaries being the Company and Virgin Media Investments Limited as of the Issue Date), senior to the senior subordinated guarantee given by such Guarantor in favor of the Existing Senior Notes);
- has the benefit of security as described below under “—*Security*”;
- is effectively subordinated to any existing and future Indebtedness of such Guarantor that is secured by Liens senior to the Liens securing such Guarantor’s Note Guarantee or secured by property and assets that do not secure such Guarantor’s Note Guarantee, to the extent of the value of the property and assets securing such Indebtedness; and
- is effectively subordinated to any Indebtedness of any Subsidiary of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor.

The obligations of a Guarantor under its Note Guarantee are limited as necessary to prevent the relevant Note Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law, or otherwise to reflect limitations under applicable law.

Virgin Media Investments Limited and the Company are guarantors of the Existing Senior Notes on a senior subordinated basis.

Additional Parent Guarantees

From time to time, a Parent may be designated as an additional Parent Guarantor of the Notes (an “**Additional Parent Guarantor**”) by causing it to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture in the form attached to the Indenture, pursuant to which such Parent will become a Parent Guarantor.

Each Additional Parent Guarantor will, jointly and severally, with the Parent Guarantors and each other Additional Parent Guarantor, irrevocably guarantee (each guarantee, an “**Additional Parent Guarantee**”), as primary obligor and not merely as surety, on a senior basis the full and punctual payment when due, whether at Stated Maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, of all payment obligations of the Issuer under the Indenture and the Notes, whether for payment of principal of or interest on or in respect of the Notes, fees, expenses, indemnification or otherwise. The obligations of any Additional Parent Guarantor will be contractually limited under its Additional Parent Guarantee to prevent the relevant Additional Parent Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law, or otherwise to reflect limitations under applicable law. Any Additional Parent Guarantee shall be issued on substantially the same terms as the Parent Guarantees. For purposes of the Indenture and this “*Description of the New Notes*,” references to the Parent Guarantees include references to any Additional Parent Guarantees and references to the Guarantors include references to any Additional Parent Guarantors.

Additional Subsidiary Guarantees

The Company or the Affiliate Issuer (as defined below) may from time to time designate a Restricted Subsidiary or an Affiliate as an additional guarantor of the Notes (an “**Additional Subsidiary Guarantor**”, together with any Additional Parent Guarantor, an “**Additional Guarantor**”) by causing it to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture in the form attached to the Indenture, pursuant to which such

Restricted Subsidiary or Affiliate will become a Guarantor. See “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees of Indebtedness by Restricted Subsidiaries.*”

Each Additional Subsidiary Guarantor will, jointly and severally, with the Guarantors and each other Additional Subsidiary Guarantor, irrevocably guarantee (each guarantee, an “**Additional Subsidiary Guarantee**”, together with any Additional Parent Guarantee, an “**Additional Guarantee**”), as primary obligor and not merely as surety, on a senior basis the full and punctual payment when due, whether at Stated Maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, of all payment obligations of the Issuer under the Indenture and the Notes, whether for payment of principal of or interest on or in respect of the Notes, fees, expenses, indemnification or otherwise. The obligations of any Additional Guarantor will be contractually limited under its Additional Subsidiary Guarantee to prevent the relevant Additional Subsidiary Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law, or otherwise to reflect limitations under applicable law. Any Additional Subsidiary Guarantee shall be issued on substantially the same terms as the Subsidiary Guarantees. For purposes of the Indenture and this “*Description of the New Notes,*” references to the Subsidiary Guarantees include references to any Additional Subsidiary Guarantees and references to the Subsidiary Guarantors include references to any Additional Subsidiary Guarantors.

Releases

A Note Guarantee will be automatically and unconditionally released:

- (1) in the case of a Subsidiary Guarantee, upon the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Capital Stock of the relevant Subsidiary Guarantor pursuant to an Enforcement Sale as provided for in the Group Intercreditor Deed or as otherwise provided for under the Group Intercreditor Deed. See “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds—Group Intercreditor Deed—Release of Collateral.*”;
- (2) in the case of a Subsidiary Guarantee, upon the sale or other disposition (including through merger or consolidation but other than pursuant to an Enforcement Sale) in compliance with the Indenture of the Capital Stock of the relevant Subsidiary Guarantor (whether directly or through the disposition of a parent thereof), following which such Subsidiary Guarantor is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary or Affiliate Subsidiary (other than a sale or other disposition to the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries);
- (3) in the case of a Parent Guarantee, pursuant to an Enforcement Sale as provided for in the Group Intercreditor Deed or as otherwise provided for under the Group Intercreditor Deed. See “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds—Group Intercreditor Deed—Release of Collateral.*”;
- (4) in the case of any Note Guarantee of a Released Entity (as defined below), pursuant to the Post-Closing Reorganization (as defined below); *provided* that (i) such Released Entity is also released or discharged from such Released Entity’s guarantee of Indebtedness of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors under the Senior Credit Facility and any Pari Passu Lien Obligation and (ii) the New Holdco provides a guarantee of the Notes on substantially the same terms as the Parent Guarantee provided by Virgin Media prior to the Post-Closing Reorganization;
- (5) in the case of any Note Guarantee of a Parent that ceases to be a Parent of Virgin Media Communications;
- (6) in the case of a Guarantor that is prohibited or restricted by applicable Law from guaranteeing the Notes;
- (7) upon the legal defeasance, covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the Notes and the Indenture as provided in “*—Defeasance*” or “*—Satisfaction and Discharge,*” in each case in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Indenture;
- (8) with respect to an Additional Subsidiary Guarantee given under the covenant captioned “*—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees of Indebtedness by Restricted Subsidiaries,*” upon release of the guarantee that gave rise to the requirement to issue such

Additional Subsidiary Guarantee so long as no Event of Default would arise as a result and no other Indebtedness that would give rise to an obligation to give an Additional Subsidiary Guarantee is at that time guaranteed by the relevant Subsidiary Guarantor;

- (9) with respect to Subsidiary Guarantors only, upon the release or discharge of such Subsidiary Guarantor from its guarantee of Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Subsidiary Guarantors under the Senior Credit Facility or any Pari Passu Lien Obligation (including by reason of the termination of the Senior Credit Facility or any Pari Passu Lien Obligation) and/or the guarantee that resulted in the obligation of such Subsidiary Guarantor to guarantee the Notes, if such Subsidiary Guarantor would not then otherwise be required to guarantee the Notes pursuant to the Indenture (and treating any guarantees of such Subsidiary Guarantor that remain outstanding as Incurred at least 30 days prior to such release or discharge), except a discharge or release by or as a result of payment under such guarantee;
- (10) with respect to any Additional Parent Guarantors only, upon the release or discharge of such Additional Parent Guarantor from its guarantee of any Indebtedness of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors under the Senior Credit Facility or any Pari Passu Lien Obligation (including by reason of the termination of the Senior Credit Facility or any Pari Passu Lien Obligation) and/or if such Additional Parent Guarantor would not then otherwise be required to guarantee the Notes pursuant to the Indenture, except a discharge or release by or as a result of payment under such guarantee;
- (11) in the case of a Subsidiary Guarantor, if such Subsidiary Guarantor is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in compliance with the covenant entitled “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”;
- (12) as a result of a transaction permitted by, and in compliance with, the covenant entitled “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*”;
- (13) if such Guarantor is an Affiliate Subsidiary and such Affiliate Subsidiary becomes a Subsidiary of or is merged into or with the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, another Restricted Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer which is not an Affiliate Subsidiary, the Affiliate Issuer or a Guarantor;
- (14) as described under “—*Amendments and Waivers*”;
- (15) upon the full and final payment and performance of all obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors under the Indenture and the Notes; or
- (16) as a result of, and in connection with, any Solvent Liquidation.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, in all circumstances a Note Guarantee shall only be released if (a) the relevant Guarantor has delivered to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent provided for in the Indenture relating to such transaction have been complied with and (b) such Guarantor is released from its guarantees of the Senior Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, and the Existing Senior Notes, as applicable.

The Trustee shall take all necessary actions, including the granting of releases or waivers under the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed, to effectuate any release in accordance with these provisions, subject to customary protections and indemnifications.

Security

General

The Notes and the Note Guarantees are secured by the same assets that secure the Senior Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and certain Hedging Obligations related thereto (the “**Collateral**”). The Collateral consists of (i) share pledges of all of the capital stock the Issuer and, after the Asset Security Release Date (as defined below), on each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media and other than Excluded

Assets) (the “**Stock Collateral**”) and (ii) a pledge of rights of the relevant creditors in relation to certain Subordinated Shareholder Loans (the “**Receivables Collateral**”).

In addition, the Collateral also consists of, initially, Liens on substantially all of the assets of the Company, the Issuer and each of the Guarantors (except for Virgin Media and other than Excluded Assets) (collectively, the “**Asset Collateral**”).

Any other additional security interests that may in the future be pledged to secure obligations under the Notes and the Indenture would also constitute Collateral. The agreements to be entered into between, *inter alios*, the Security Trustee, the Issuer and the other Grantors pursuant to which security interests in the Collateral are granted to secure the Notes and the Note Guarantees from time to time are referred to as the “**Security Documents**.”

Although the Notes are initially secured by the Asset Collateral, the Asset Collateral will be automatically released in accordance with clause (9) under “—*Releases*” when all other Liens on such Collateral securing Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary are substantially simultaneously released (the date of such release, the “**Asset Security Release Date**”). See “*Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Notes—There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the Notes under which the security will be released, without your consent*”.

Subject to certain conditions, including compliance with the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests*,” the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries are permitted to pledge the Collateral in connection with certain future issuances of Indebtedness, including any Additional Notes, in each case permitted under the Indenture and on terms consistent with the relative priority of such Indebtedness. In addition to the release provisions described below, the Liens over the Collateral will cease to exist by operation of law or will be released, depending on the type of security interest, upon the defeasance or discharge of the Notes as provided in “—*Defeasance*” or “—*Satisfaction and Discharge*,” in each case in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Indenture.

The Liens over some or all of the Collateral may also be released in circumstances described under “—*Releases*.”

No appraisals of any of the Collateral have been prepared by or on behalf of the Company, the Issuer or any other Guarantor in connection with the issuance of the Notes. There can be no assurance that the proceeds from the sale of the Collateral remaining after sharing with other creditors entitled to share in such proceeds would be sufficient to satisfy the obligations owed to the holders of the Notes. By its nature, some or all of the Collateral will be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Collateral will be able to be sold in a short period of time, if at all. In addition, the Group Intercreditor Deed places limitations on the ability of the Security Trustee to enforce the Collateral. See “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds—Group Intercreditor Deed*.” Each Holder will be deemed to have irrevocably appointed the Security Trustee to act as its agent and security trustee under the Intercreditor Deeds and the Security Documents.

The Trustee, acting on behalf of the holders of the Notes, acceded to the Group Intercreditor Deed on the Issue Date. The Indenture also provides that each holder, by accepting a Note, shall be deemed to have agreed to and accepted the terms and conditions of the Group Intercreditor Deed and any Additional Intercreditor Deed (whether then entered into or entered into in the future pursuant to the provisions described herein) and to have directed the Trustee to enter into such Deeds.

The creditors under the Senior Credit Facility, the trustees under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Existing Senior Notes, the counterparties to the Hedging Obligations secured by the Collateral and the Trustee have, and by accepting a Note, each holder will be deemed to have, irrevocably appointed the Security Trustee to act as its agent and security trustee under the Intercreditor Deeds, any Additional Intercreditor Deed and the Security Documents. The creditors under the Senior Credit Facility, the trustees under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Existing Senior Notes, the counterparties to the Hedging Obligations secured by the Collateral and the Trustee have, and by accepting a Note, each holder will be deemed to have, irrevocably authorized the Security Trustee to (i) perform the duties and exercise the rights, powers and discretions that are specifically given to it under the Intercreditor Deeds, any Additional Intercreditor Deed or the Security Documents, together with any other incidental rights, power and discretions; and (ii) execute each Security

Document, waiver, modification, amendment, renewal or replacement expressed to be executed by the Security Trustee on its behalf.

Priority

The relative priority among (a) the lenders under the Senior Credit Facility, (b) the counterparties under certain Hedging Obligations secured by the Collateral, (c) the holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and (d) the Trustee and the holders under the Indenture with respect to the security interest in the Collateral that is created by the Security Documents and secures obligations under the Notes or the Note Guarantees and the Indenture is established by the terms of the Intercreditor Deeds. See “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds.*” In addition, pursuant to any Additional Intercreditor Deeds entered into after the Closing Date in compliance with the Indenture, the Collateral may be pledged to secure other Indebtedness. See “*—Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests.*”

Security Documents

The Company, the Issuer, Virgin Media Finance and the Subsidiary Guarantors and, in each case, the Security Trustee have entered into Security Documents specifying the terms of the Liens that secure the obligations under the Notes and the Note Guarantees. Subject to the terms of, and limitations under, the Security Documents, these security interests will secure the payment and performance when due of the obligations of the Issuer and the relevant Guarantors under the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Indenture and the Security Documents.

Each Security Document is governed by the laws of England, New York, or Scotland. The Security Documents provide that the rights thereunder must be exercised by the Security Trustee. Since the holders are not parties to the Security Documents, they may not, individually or collectively, take any direct action to enforce any rights in their favor under the Security Documents. The holders may only act by instructing the Trustee to act through the Security Trustee.

Subject to the terms of the Indenture and the Security Documents, the Issuer and the Guarantors have the right to remain in possession and retain exclusive control of the Collateral securing the Notes and the Note Guarantees, to freely operate the Collateral and to collect, invest and dispose of any income therefrom.

Limitations on the Collateral

The Liens will be limited as necessary to recognize certain defenses generally available to providers of Liens (including those that relate to fraudulent conveyance or transfer, thin capitalization, voidable preference, financial assistance, corporate purpose, capital maintenance or similar laws, regulations or defenses affecting the rights of creditors generally) or other considerations under applicable law. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Notes—Insolvency Laws and other limitations on the Guarantees may adversely affect their validity and enforceability.*”

Security Trustee

The lenders under the Senior Credit Facility and the Existing Senior Secured Notes, counterparties to certain secured Hedging Obligations and the Trustee have and, by accepting a Note, each Holder will be deemed to have (i) irrevocably appointed the Security Trustee to act as its agent and security trustee under the Group Intercreditor Deed and the Security Documents and (ii) irrevocably authorized the Security Trustee to (A) perform the duties and exercise the rights, powers and discretions that are specifically given to it under the Group Intercreditor Deed or the Security Documents, together with any other incidental rights, power and discretions; and (B) execute each Security Document, waiver, modification, amendment, renewal or replacement expressed to be executed by the Security Trustee on its behalf.

For a description of the authority and function of the Security Trustee, see “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds—Group Intercreditor Deed—Security Trustee Authorization.*”

Enforcement of Security Interest

The ability of the Security Trustee to enforce the Liens is restricted by the terms of the Group Intercreditor Deed and will be at the discretion of the lenders and/or holders representing a majority of all

outstanding amounts under the Senior Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes, until certain conditions are met. See “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds—Group Intercreditor Deed—Instructing Party.*”

The ability of the Security Trustee to enforce the Liens may also be restricted by similar arrangements in relation to future Indebtedness that is secured by the Collateral in compliance with the Indenture.

Similar provisions may be included in any Additional Intercreditor Deed entered into in compliance with “*—Certain Covenants—Intercreditor Deeds; Additional Intercreditor Deed.*”

Releases

The security interests created by the relevant Security Documents will be automatically and unconditionally released:

- (1) in the event of a sale or disposition (including through merger or consolidation but other than pursuant to an Enforcement Sale) of assets included in the Collateral to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, *provided* that such sale or disposition is in compliance with the Indenture, including but not limited to the provisions described under “*—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock,*” or in connection with any other release of a Restricted Subsidiary from its obligations as a Subsidiary Guarantor permitted under the Indenture;
- (2) if such Collateral is the Capital Stock of, or an asset of, a Subsidiary Guarantor or any of its Subsidiaries, in connection with any sale or other disposition of Capital Stock of that Guarantor to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, *provided* that such sale or asset disposition is in compliance with the Indenture, including but not limited to the provisions described under “*—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock;*”
- (3) if the applicable Subsidiary of which such Capital Stock or assets are pledged or assigned is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in compliance with the covenant entitled “*—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments;*”
- (4) to release and/or re-take any Lien on any Collateral to the extent otherwise permitted by the terms of the Indenture (including, without limitation as may be permitted by the covenants described under “*—Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests;*”);
- (5) following a Default under the Indenture or a default under any other Indebtedness secured by the Collateral, pursuant to an Enforcement Sale (see “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds—Group Intercreditor Deed—Release of Collateral;*”);
- (6) as described under “*—Amendments and Waivers;*”;
- (7) upon the full and final payment and performance of all obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors under the Indenture and the Notes; or
- (8) with the consent of holders of at least 75% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a tender offer or exchange offer for, or purchase of, the Notes);
- (9) if such Collateral is Capital Stock of, or an asset of, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than the Capital Stock of the Company and the Issuer); *provided* that any other Lien on such Collateral that secures the Senior Credit Facility or any Pari Passu Lien Obligation, is simultaneously released;
- (10) with respect to any Collateral that is transferred to a Receivables Entity pursuant to a Qualified Receivables Transaction, and with respect to any Securitization Obligation that is transferred, in one or more transactions, to a Receivables Entity;

- (11) if the Collateral is owned by a Guarantor that is released from its Note Guarantee in accordance with the Indenture; and
- (12) as a result of, and in connection with, any Solvent Liquidation.

In addition, the security interests created by the Security Documents will be released in accordance with the Security Documents, the Group Intercreditor Deed or any Additional Intercreditor Deed. The security interests will also be released upon the defeasance or discharge of the Notes as provided in “—*Defeasance*” or “—*Satisfaction and Discharge*,” in each case, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Indenture.

Upon certification by the Issuer, the Trustee and the Security Trustee shall take all necessary actions, including the granting of releases or waivers under the Group Intercreditor Deed and any Additional Intercreditor Deed, to effectuate any release in accordance with these provisions, subject to customary protections and indemnifications. The Security Trustee and/or Trustee (as applicable) will agree to any release of the security interests created by the Security Documents that is in accordance with the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Group Intercreditor Deed and any Additional Intercreditor Deed without requiring any consent of the holders.

Affiliate Issuer and Affiliate Subsidiaries

The Company may from time to time designate an Affiliate as an Affiliate Issuer (each an “**Affiliate Issuer**”) by causing it to execute and deliver a supplemental indenture to the Indenture whereby the Affiliate Issuer will provide a Note Guarantee (the “**Affiliate Issuer Guarantee**”) and accede as an Affiliate Issuer (the “**Affiliate Issuer Accession**”); *provided* that, prior to or immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing.

Concurrently with the Affiliate Issuer Accession, the Parent of the Affiliate Issuer will enter into a pledge of all of the issued Capital Stock of the Affiliate Issuer (which will rank *pari passu* with the share pledges included in the Stock Collateral taking into account the Group Intercreditor Deed or any Additional Intercreditor Deed) as security for the Affiliate Issuer Guarantee. In this “*Description of the New Notes*”, references to the Affiliate Issuer include all Affiliate Issuers so designated from time to time.

The Company may designate an Affiliate as an Affiliate Subsidiary by causing it to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture to the Indenture whereby the Affiliate Subsidiary will provide a Note Guarantee (the “**Affiliate Subsidiary Accession**”); *provided* that, prior to or immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing.

Optional Redemption

Optional Redemption on or after January 15, 2021

Except as described below under “—*Optional Redemption prior to January 15, 2021*,” “—*Redemption for Taxation Reasons*,” “—*Optional Redemption upon Equity Offerings*” or “—*Optional Redemption upon Certain Tender Offers*,” the Notes are not redeemable until January 15, 2021. On or after January 15, 2021, the Issuer may redeem all, or from time to time a part, of the Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days’ notice, at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve month period commencing on January 15 of the years set out below:

Year	Redemption Price
2021	105.000%
2022	102.500%
2023 and thereafter.....	100.000%

In each case above, any such redemption and notice may, in the Issuer’s discretion, be subject to satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, including that the Issuer has received or any Paying Agent has received from the Issuer sufficient funds to pay the full redemption price payable to the holders of the Notes on or before the relevant redemption date. If such redemption or notice is subject to satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, such notice shall state that, in the Issuer’s discretion, the redemption date may be delayed

until such time as any or all such conditions shall be satisfied, or such redemption may not occur and such notice may be rescinded in the event that any or all such conditions shall not have been satisfied by the redemption date, or by the redemption date so delayed. In addition, the Issuer may provide in such notice that payment of the redemption price and performance of the Issuer's obligations with respect to such redemption may be performed by another Person.

If a redemption date is not a Business Day, payment may be made on the next succeeding day that is a Business Day, and no interest shall accrue on any amount that would have been otherwise payable on such redemption date if it were a Business Day for the intervening period. If the optional redemption date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, the accrued and unpaid interest, if any, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on such record date and no additional interest will be payable to holders whose Notes will be subject to redemption.

Optional Redemption prior to January 15, 2021

In addition, at any time prior to January 15, 2021, the Issuer may also redeem all, or from time to time a part, of the Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued but unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

In each case above, any such redemption and notice may, in the Issuer's discretion, be subject to satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, including that the Issuer has received or any Paying Agent has received from the Issuer sufficient funds to pay the full redemption price payable to the holders of the Notes on or before the relevant redemption date. If such redemption or notice is subject to satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, such notice shall state that, in the Issuer's discretion, the redemption date may be delayed until such time as any or all such conditions shall be satisfied, or such redemption may not occur and such notice may be rescinded in the event that any or all such conditions shall not have been satisfied by the redemption date, or by the redemption date so delayed; *provided* that in no case shall the notice have been delivered less than 10 days or more than 60 days prior to the date on which such redemption (if any) occurs. In addition, the Issuer may provide in such notice that payment of the redemption price and performance of the Issuer's obligations with respect to such redemption may be performed by another Person.

If a redemption date is not a Business Day, payment may be made on the next succeeding day that is a Business Day, and no interest shall accrue on any amount that would have been otherwise payable on such redemption date if it were a Business Day for the intervening period. If the optional redemption date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, the accrued and unpaid interest, if any, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on such record date and no additional interest will be payable to holders whose Notes will be subject to redemption.

Optional Redemption upon Equity Offerings

In addition, at any time, or from time to time, prior to January 15, 2020, the Issuer may, at its option, use the Net Cash Proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings to redeem, upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice, up to 40% of the principal amount of the Notes issued under the Indenture (including the principal amount of any Additional Notes) at a redemption price of 106.000% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to the date of redemption (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); *provided* that:

- (1) at least 50% of the principal amount of the Notes (which includes Additional Notes, if any) issued under the Indenture remains outstanding immediately after any such redemption; and
- (2) the Issuer makes such redemption not more than 180 days after the consummation of any such Equity Offering.

In each case above, any such redemption and notice may, in the Issuer's discretion, be subject to satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, including that the Issuer has received or any Paying Agent has received from the Issuer sufficient funds to pay the full redemption price payable to the holders of the Notes on or before the relevant redemption date. If such redemption or notice is subject to satisfaction of one or more

conditions precedent, such notice shall state that, in the Issuer's discretion, the redemption date may be delayed until such time as any or all such conditions shall be satisfied, or such redemption may not occur and such notice may be rescinded in the event that any or all such conditions shall not have been satisfied by the redemption date, or by the redemption date so delayed; *provided* that in no case shall the notice have been delivered less than 10 days or more than 60 days prior to the date on which such redemption (if any) occurs. In addition, the Issuer may provide in such notice that payment of the redemption price and performance of the Issuer's obligations with respect to such redemption may be performed by another Person.

If a redemption date is not a Business Day, payment may be made on the next succeeding day that is a Business Day, and no interest shall accrue on any amount that would have been otherwise payable on such redemption date if it were a Business Day for the intervening period. If the optional redemption date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, the accrued and unpaid interest, if any, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on such record date and no additional interest will be payable to holders whose Notes will be subject to redemption.

Optional Redemption upon Certain Tender Offers

In addition, in connection with any tender offer or other offer to purchase for all of the Notes, if holders of not less than 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding Notes validly tender and do not validly withdraw such Notes in such tender offer and the Issuer, or any third party making such tender offer in lieu of the Issuer, purchases all of the Notes validly tendered and not validly withdrawn by such holders, the Issuer or such third party will have the right, at any time, upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice following such purchase date, to redeem all Notes that remain outstanding following such purchase at a price equal to the price paid to each other holder in such tender offer, plus, to the extent not included in the tender offer payment, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon, to, but excluding, the date of such redemption.

If a redemption date is not a Business Day, payment may be made on the next succeeding day that is a Business Day, and no interest shall accrue on any amount that would have been otherwise payable on such redemption date if it were a Business Day for the intervening period. If the optional redemption date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, the accrued and unpaid interest, if any, will be paid to the Person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on such record date and no additional interest will be payable to holders whose Notes will be subject to redemption.

Selection and Notice

In the case of any partial redemption, selection of the Notes for redemption will be made by the Trustee on a pro rata basis (or, in the case of Notes issued in global form, based on the procedures of the applicable depository) unless otherwise required by law or applicable stock exchange or depository requirements, although no Notes of £100,000 or less can be redeemed in part. The Trustee and Registrar will not be liable for selections made by it in accordance with this paragraph. If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption relating to such Note will state the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. A new Note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion thereof will be issued in the name of the holder thereof upon cancellation of the original Note.

For Notes which are represented by Global Notes held on behalf of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, notices may be given by delivery of the relevant notices to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream for communication to entitled account holders in substitution for the aforesaid mailing.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons

The Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice to the holders of the Notes (which notice will be irrevocable) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date fixed for redemption (a "**Tax Redemption Date**") (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), and Additional Amounts (as defined under "*—Withholding Taxes*"), if any, then due and which will become due on the Tax Redemption Date as a result of the redemption or otherwise, if the Issuer determines that, as a result of:

- (1) any change in, or amendment to, the law or treaties (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined under “—*Withholding Taxes*”) affecting taxation; or
- (2) any change in position regarding the application, administration or interpretation of such laws, treaties, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment or order by a court of competent jurisdiction) (each of the foregoing in clauses (1) and (2), a “**Change in Tax Law**”),

the Issuer is, or on the next interest payment date in respect of the Notes would be, required to pay more than *de minimis* Additional Amounts, and such obligation cannot be avoided by taking reasonable measures available to it (including, without limitation, by appointing a new or additional paying agent in another jurisdiction). The Change in Tax Law must become effective on or after February 8, 2017. In the case of a successor to the Issuer, the Change in Tax Law must become effective after the date that such entity first makes payment on the Notes. Notice of redemption for taxation reasons will be published in accordance with the procedures described in the Indenture as described under “—*Notices*”. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no such notice of redemption will be given (a) earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Payor would be obliged to make such payment of Additional Amounts and (b) unless at the time such notice is given, such obligation to pay such Additional Amounts remains in effect. Prior to the publication, delivery or mailing of any notice of redemption of the Notes pursuant to the foregoing, the Issuer will deliver to the Trustee (a) an Officer’s Certificate stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to its right to so redeem have been satisfied and that it cannot avoid the obligations to pay Additional Amounts by taking reasonable measures available to it; and (b) an opinion of an independent tax counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee to the effect that the circumstances referred to above exist. The Trustee will accept such Officer’s Certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the existence of satisfaction of the conditions precedent as described above, in which event it will be conclusive and binding on the holders of the Notes.

The foregoing provisions will apply *mutatis mutandis* to any successor to the Issuer after such successor person becomes a party to the Indenture.

Redemption at Maturity

On January 15, 2025, the Issuer will redeem the Notes that have not been previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Withholding Taxes

All payments made by the Issuer, any Guarantor or any successor thereto (a “**Payor**”) on the Notes (including any Note Guarantee for the purposes of this covenant) will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes (including interest penalties to the extent resulting from a failure by the Issuer to timely pay amounts due), duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature (“**Taxes**”) unless the withholding or deduction of such Taxes is then required by law or by the official interpretation or administration thereof. If any deduction or withholding for, or on account of, any Taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of:

- (1) the government of the United Kingdom or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax;
- (2) any jurisdiction from or through which payment on the Notes is made, or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having the power to tax; or
- (3) any other jurisdiction in which a Payor is organized or otherwise considered to be a resident for tax purposes, or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having the power to tax (each of clause (1), (2) and (3), a “**Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction**”),

will at any time be required from any payments made with respect to the Notes, including payments of principal, redemption price, interest or premium, the Payor will pay (together with such payments) such additional amounts (the “**Additional Amounts**”) as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received in

respect of such payments by each holder, as the case may be, after such withholding or deduction (including any such deduction or withholding from such Additional Amounts) equal the amounts which would have been received in respect of such payments in the absence of such withholding or deduction; *provided, however*, that no such Additional Amounts will be payable with respect to:

- (a) any Taxes that would not have been so imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between the relevant holder or beneficial owner and the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction imposing such Taxes (other than the mere ownership or holding of such Note or enforcement of rights thereunder or under the Indenture or the receipt of payments in respect thereof);
- (b) any Taxes that would not have been so imposed if the holder had made a declaration of non-residence or any other claim or filing for exemption to which it is entitled (*provided* that (i) such declaration of non-residence or other claim or filing for exemption is required by the applicable law of the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction as a precondition to exemption from the requirement to deduct or withhold all or a part of any such Taxes and (ii) at least 30 days prior to the first payment date with respect to which such declaration of non-residence or other claim or filing for exemption is required under the applicable law of the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, the relevant holder at that time has been notified (in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture) by the Payor or any other person through whom payment may be made that a declaration of non-residence or other claim or filing for exemption is required to be made, but only to the extent the holder is legally entitled to provide such declaration, claim or filing);
- (c) any Note presented for payment (where presentation is required) more than 30 days after the relevant payment is first made available for payment to the holder (except to the extent that the holder would have been entitled to Additional Amounts had the Note been presented during such 30-day period);
- (d) any Taxes that are payable otherwise than by withholding from a payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Notes;
- (e) any estate, inheritance, gift, sale, transfer, personal property or similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge;
- (f) all United States backup withholding taxes;
- (g) any withholding or deduction imposed pursuant to (i) Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended), as of the Issue Date (or any amended or successor version that is substantively comparable and not materially more onerous to comply with) and any current or future regulations or official interpretations thereof, (ii) any treaty, law, regulation or other official guidance enacted in any other jurisdiction, or relating to an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and any other jurisdiction, which (in either case) facilitates the implementation of (i) above or (iii) any agreement pursuant to the implementation of (i) or (ii) above with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. government or any governmental or taxation authority in any other jurisdiction; or
- (h) any combination of items (a) through (g) above.

Such Additional Amounts will also not be payable where, had the beneficial owner of the Note been the holder, it would not have been entitled to payment of Additional Amounts by reason of any of clauses (a) to (h) inclusive above.

The Payor will (1) make any required withholding or deduction and (2) remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction in accordance with applicable law. The Payor will use all reasonable efforts to obtain certified copies of tax receipts evidencing the payment of any Taxes so deducted or withheld from each Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction imposing such Taxes and will provide such certified copies (or, if certified copies are not available despite reasonable efforts of the Payor, other evidence of payment reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee) to each holder. The Payor will attach to each certified copy (or other evidence) a certificate stating (a) that the amount of withholding Taxes evidenced by the certified copy was paid

in connection with payments in respect of the principal amount of Notes then outstanding and (b) the amount of such withholding Taxes paid per £1,000 principal amount of the Notes. Copies of such documentation will be available for inspection during ordinary business hours at the office of the Trustee by the holders of the Notes upon request and will be made available at the offices of the Paying Agent if the Notes are then listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

At least 30 days prior to each date on which any payment under or with respect to the Notes is due and payable (unless such obligation to pay Additional Amounts arises shortly before or after the 30th day prior to such date, in which case it shall be promptly thereafter), if the Payor will be obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to such payment, the Payor will deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate stating the fact that such Additional Amounts will be payable, the amounts so payable and will set forth such other information necessary to enable the Trustee to pay such Additional Amounts to holders on the payment date. Each such Officer's Certificate shall be relied upon until receipt of a further Officer's Certificate addressing such matters. The Trustee shall be entitled to rely solely on each such Officer's Certificate as conclusive proof that such payments are necessary.

Wherever mentioned in the Indenture, the Notes or this "*Description of the New Notes*", in any context: (1) the payment of principal, (2) purchase prices in connection with a purchase of Notes, (3) interest, or (4) any other amount payable on or with respect to the Notes, such reference shall be deemed to include payment of Additional Amounts as described under this heading to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

The Payor will pay any present or future stamp, court or documentary taxes or any other excise or property taxes, charges or similar levies (including interest and penalties to the extent resulting from a failure by the Issuer to timely pay amounts due) which arise in any jurisdiction from the execution, delivery or registration of any Notes or any other document or instrument referred to therein (other than a transfer of the Notes), or the receipt of any payments with respect to the Notes, excluding any such taxes, charges or similar levies imposed by any jurisdiction that is not a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction or any jurisdiction in which a Paying Agent is located, other than those resulting from, or required to be paid in connection with, the enforcement of the Notes, the Collateral or any other such document or instrument following the occurrence of any Event of Default with respect to the Notes.

The foregoing obligations will survive any termination, defeasance or discharge of the Indenture and will apply *mutatis mutandis* to any jurisdiction in which any successor to a Payor is organized or any political subdivision or taxing authority or agency thereof or therein.

Post-Closing Reorganizations

Following the issuance of the Notes, the Ultimate Parent may effect a reorganization of the Virgin Group (the "**Post-Closing Reorganizations**"). The Post-Closing Reorganizations are expected to include (i) a distribution or other transfer of Virgin Media Communications and any Affiliate Issuer and their Subsidiaries or a Parent of both Virgin Media Communications and any Affiliate Issuer to the Ultimate Parent or another direct Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent through one or more mergers, transfers, consolidations or other similar transactions such that Virgin Media Communications and its Subsidiaries or such Parent will become the direct Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent or such other direct subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent, (ii) the issuance by Virgin Media Communications, any Affiliate Issuer or Virgin Media Finance of Capital Stock to the Ultimate Parent or another direct Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent and, as consideration therefor, the assignment by the Ultimate Parent or a direct Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent of a loan receivable to Virgin Media Communications, any Affiliate Issuer or Virgin Media Finance, as the case may be, and/or (iii) the insertion of a new entity as a direct Subsidiary of Virgin Media Communications, which new entity will become a Parent of Virgin Media Finance. Any Parent that ceases to be a Parent of Virgin Media Communications following a Post-Closing Reorganization, is referred to as a "**Released Entity**" and together the "**Released Entities**."

Certain Covenants

Make-Whole Offer

If the Issuer elects to redeem all or a portion of the Original Sterling Notes (such aggregate principal amount of Original Sterling Notes being the "**Called Original Sterling Notes Amount**") pursuant to the optional redemption provisions of Section 3.07 (*Optional Redemption With a Make-Whole*) of the Original

Indenture and the redemption date with respect to the Called Original Sterling Notes Amount has occurred or will occur prior to January 15, 2020, the Issuer shall, pursuant to the procedures described below and in the Indenture, offer (the “**Make-Whole Offer**”) to purchase an aggregate principal amount of Notes equal to an aggregate principal amount of Notes in the same proportion as the Called Original Sterling Notes Amount bears to the aggregate principal amount of the Original Sterling Notes outstanding on the Issue Date (after giving effect to any cancellation of Original Sterling Notes on the Issue Date) (the “**Make-Whole Offer Amount**”), at a purchase price (the “**Make-Whole Purchase Price**”) in cash equal to 100% of the principal amount of such Notes, plus the “Applicable Premium” (as defined in the Original Indenture and assuming that the Notes were issued under the Original Indenture, including for purposes of determining the rate of interest accruing on the Notes and the end of the non-call period over which the Applicable Premium is to be calculated) and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (the “**Make-Whole Purchase Date**”) (subject to the rights of holders of record on relevant record dates to receive interest due on an interest payment date). No such purchase in part shall reduce the principal amount at maturity of the Notes held by any holder to below £100,000.

The Issuer shall, within 30 days of the date of the redemption notice delivered in connection with the redemption of the Original Sterling Notes under this subsection (the delivery of such notice, the “**Make-Whole Offer Trigger Event**”), or at the Issuer’s option, at any time prior to a Make-Whole Offer Trigger Event, notify the Trustee thereof and give written notice of such Make-Whole Offer Trigger Event to each holder stating to the extent relevant, among other things:

- that a Make-Whole Offer Trigger Event has occurred (or will occur) and the date (or expected date) of the redemption of such Original Sterling Notes;
- the Make-Whole Offer Amount;
- the Make-Whole Purchase Price;
- the Make-Whole Purchase Date (which shall be fixed by the Issuer on a Business Day no earlier than 10 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed or delivered);
- that any Note not tendered will continue to accrue interest and unless the Issuer defaults in payment of the Make-Whole Purchase Price, any Notes accepted for payment pursuant to the Make-Whole Offer shall cease to accrue interest after the Make-Whole Purchase Date; and
- certain other procedures that a holder must follow to accept a Make-Whole Offer or to withdraw such acceptance.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, a Make-Whole Offer may be made in advance of a Make-Whole Trigger Event, conditional upon such Make-Whole Offer Trigger Event.

To the extent that the aggregate amount of Notes so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn pursuant to a Make-Whole Offer is less than the Make-Whole Offer Amount (such amount being the “**Excess Make-Whole Offer Amount**”), the Company and the Affiliate Issuer may redeem an aggregate principal amount of the Original Sterling Notes in accordance with the Original Indenture in an amount equal to the Excess Make-Whole Offer Amount without having to make another offer to holders pursuant to this covenant. If the aggregate principal amount of Notes surrendered by holders in the Make-Whole Offer exceeds the Make-Whole Offer Amount, the Trustee shall select the Notes to be purchased on a *pro rata* basis on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of tendered Notes (or, in the case of Notes issued in global form, based on the procedures of the applicable depository). The Trustee or its authenticating agent will promptly authenticate and deliver (or cause to be transferred by book-entry) a new note or notes equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of Notes surrendered, if any, to the holder of Notes in global form or to each holder of certificated notes; *provided* that each such new note will be in a principal amount of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof. Upon completion of a Make-Whole Offer, the Make-Whole Offer Amount shall be reset at zero.

The provisions under the Indenture related to the Issuer’s obligation to make an offer to repurchase the Notes as a result of a Make-Whole Offer Event may be waived or modified with the written consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes prior to the occurrence of a Make-Whole Offer Event.

The Issuer will comply with the applicable tender offer rules, including Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act, and any other applicable securities laws or regulations in connection with a Make-Whole Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any applicable securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of this covenant (other than the obligation to make an offer pursuant to this covenant), the Issuer will comply with the securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations described in this covenant by virtue thereof.

Change of Control

If a Change of Control shall occur at any time, the Issuer shall, pursuant to the procedures described below and in the Indenture, offer (the “**Change of Control Offer**”) to purchase all Notes in whole or in part in denominations of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof at a purchase price (the “**Change of Control Purchase Price**”) in cash in an amount equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Notes, plus any Additional Amounts and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (the “**Change of Control Purchase Date**”) (subject to the rights of holders of record on relevant record dates to receive interest due on an interest payment date); *provided, however*, that the Issuer shall not be obliged to repurchase Notes as described under this subsection “—*Change of Control*” in the event and to the extent that it has unconditionally exercised its right to redeem all of the Notes as described under “—*Optional Redemption*” or all conditions to such redemption have been satisfied or waived. No such purchase in part shall reduce the principal amount at maturity of the Notes held by any holder to below £100,000.

Unless the Issuer has unconditionally exercised its right to redeem all the Notes as described under “—*Optional Redemption*” or all conditions to such redemption have been satisfied or waived, within 30 days of any Change of Control, or, at the Issuer’s option, at any time prior to a Change of Control following the public announcement thereof or if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control, the Issuer shall notify the Trustee thereof and give written notice of such Change of Control to each holder stating to the extent relevant, among other things:

- that a Change of Control has occurred (or may occur) and the date (or expected date) of such event;
- the circumstances and relevant facts regarding such Change of Control;
- the purchase price and the purchase date which shall be fixed by the Issuer on a Business Day no earlier than 10 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, or delivered, or such later date as is necessary to comply with requirements under the Exchange Act;
- that any Note not tendered will continue to accrue interest and unless the Issuer defaults in payment of the Change of Control Purchase Price, any Notes accepted for payment pursuant to the Change of Control Offer shall cease to accrue interest after the Change of Control Purchase Date; and
- certain other procedures that a holder must follow to accept a Change of Control Offer or to withdraw such acceptance.

If and for so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require, the Company will publish a public announcement with respect to the results of any Change of Control Offer in a leading newspaper of general circulation in Luxembourg or, to the extent and in the manner permitted by such rules, post such notice on the official website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The ability of the Issuer to repurchase Notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer may be limited by a number of factors. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Notes—We may not be able to obtain the funds required to repurchase the Notes upon a change of control.*”

The Trustee or its authenticating agent will promptly authenticate and deliver a new note or notes equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of Notes surrendered, if any, to the holder of Notes in global form or to each holder of certificated notes; *provided* that each such new note will be in a principal amount of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof. The Issuer will publicly announce the results of the Change of Control Offer on or as soon as practicable after the Change of Control Purchase Date.

The Issuer will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by the Issuer and purchases all Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, a Change of Control Offer may be made in advance of a Change of Control, conditional upon such Change of Control, if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control at the time of making of the Change of Control Offer.

If holders of not less than 90% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes validly tender and do not withdraw such Notes in a Change of Control Offer and the Issuer, or any third party making a Change of Control Offer in lieu of the Issuer as described above, purchases all of the Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn by such holders, the Issuer or such third party will have the right, upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, given not more than 30 days following such purchase pursuant to the Change of Control Offer described above, to redeem all Notes that remain outstanding following such purchase at a price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the date of the delivery of the notice for such redemption.

The term "all or substantially all" as used in the definition of "Change of Control" has not been interpreted under New York law (which is the governing law of the Indenture) to represent a specific quantitative test. As a consequence, in the event the holders of the Notes elect to exercise their rights under the Indenture and the Issuer elects to contest such election, there could be no assurance as to how a court interpreting New York law would interpret the phrase.

The provisions of the Indenture do not afford holders of the Notes the right to require the Issuer to repurchase the Notes in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, certain transactions with the Company's management or its Affiliates or certain other sale transactions, including a reorganization, restructuring, merger or similar transaction (including, in certain circumstances, an acquisition of the Company by management or its affiliates) involving the Issuer that may adversely affect holders of the Notes, if such transaction is not a transaction defined as a Change of Control.

The provisions under the Indenture related to the Issuer's obligation to make an offer to repurchase the Notes as a result of a Change of Control may be waived or modified with the written consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes prior to the occurrence of a Change of Control.

The Issuer will comply with the applicable tender offer rules, including Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act, and any other applicable securities laws or regulations in connection with a Change of Control Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any applicable securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of this covenant (other than the obligation to make an offer pursuant to this covenant), the Issuer will comply with the securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations described in this covenant by virtue thereof.

Limitation on Indebtedness

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not, and will not permit any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to, incur any Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness); *provided, however*, that the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness) if on the date of such Incurrence and after giving effect thereto on a *pro forma* basis (1) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 4.00 to 1.00 and (2) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio (including, for the avoidance of doubt, Indebtedness constituting Subordinated Obligations of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary as set forth in clauses (1)(a)(iv) and (1)(a)(v) of the definition of the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio) would not exceed 5.00 to 1.00.

The first paragraph of this covenant will not prohibit the Incurrence of the following Indebtedness:

- (1) Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and any of the Restricted Subsidiaries under Credit Facilities, and any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof, in the aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding not to exceed (A) an amount equal to the greater of (i)(a) £3,500.0 million plus (b) the amount of any Credit Facilities Incurred under the first paragraph of this covenant or any other provision of the second paragraph of this covenant to acquire any property, other assets or shares of Capital Stock of a Person and (ii) 5.0% of Total

Assets plus (B) any accrual or accretion of interest that increases the principal amount of Indebtedness under Credit Facilities, plus (C) in the case of any refinancing of any Indebtedness permitted under this clause (1) or any portion thereof, the aggregate amount of fees, underwriting discounts, premiums and other costs and expenses Incurred in connection with such refinancing;

- (2) Indebtedness of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer owing to and held by any Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity) or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary owing to and held by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity); *provided, however*, that:
- (a) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Capital Stock or any other event which results in any such Indebtedness being beneficially held by a Person other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity); and
 - (b) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity),

shall be deemed, in each case, to constitute an Incurrence of such Indebtedness by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be;

- (3) (a) Indebtedness of the Issuer represented by the Notes (other than any Additional Notes issued after the Issue Date) and the Existing Senior Secured Notes, (b) Indebtedness of the Guarantors represented by the Note Guarantees and the guarantees of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and (c) Indebtedness represented by the Security Documents;
- (4) any Indebtedness (other than the Indebtedness described in clauses (1), (2) and (3)) outstanding on the Issue Date;
- (5) any Refinancing Indebtedness Incurred in respect of any Indebtedness described in clause (3), clause (4), this clause (5), clause (6), clause (8), clause (13), clause (15), clause (16), clause (19), clause (21), clause (22) or clause (23) or Incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant;
- (6) Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary Incurred after the Issue Date (a) Incurred and outstanding on the date on which such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or is merged, consolidated, amalgamated or otherwise combined with (including pursuant to any acquisition of assets and assumption of related liabilities) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or was designated the Affiliate Issuer or an Affiliate Subsidiary; (b) Incurred to provide all or a portion of the funds utilized to consummate the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary or the Affiliate Issuer or was otherwise acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or was designated the Affiliate Issuer or an Affiliate Subsidiary or (c) Incurred and outstanding on the date on which such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or is merged, consolidated, amalgamated or otherwise combined with (including pursuant to any acquisition of assets and assumption of related liabilities) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than Indebtedness Incurred in contemplation of the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary or was otherwise acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary); *provided, however*, that with respect to (a) and (b) of this clause (6) only, immediately following the consummation of the acquisition of such Restricted Subsidiary by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or such other transaction, (i) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries would have been able to Incur £1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant after giving pro forma effect to the relevant acquisition or other transaction and the Incurrence of such Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (6) or (ii) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not be greater than immediately prior to such acquisition or such other transaction;

- (7) Indebtedness under Currency Agreements, Commodity Agreements and Interest Rate Agreements entered into for *bona fide* hedging purposes of (a) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries or (b) Virgin Media and its Subsidiaries, and following an Affiliate Issuer Accession, the Virgin Media Parent and its Subsidiaries, in each case, not for speculative purposes (as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer);
- (8) Indebtedness consisting of (a) mortgage financings, asset backed financings, Purchase Money Obligations or other financings, Incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of design, construction, installation or improvement (including, without limitation, in respect of tenant improvement) of property (real or personal), plant, equipment or other assets (including, without limitation, network assets) used or useful in the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary or (b) Indebtedness otherwise Incurred to finance the purchase, lease, rental or cost of design, development, construction, installation or improvement (including, without limitation, in respect of tenant improvement) of property (real or personal), plant, equipment or other assets (including, without limitation, network assets) used or useful in the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, whether through the direct purchase of assets or the Capital Stock of any Person owning such assets, and any Refinancing Indebtedness which refinances, replaces or refunds such Indebtedness, in an aggregate outstanding principal amount which, when taken together with the principal amount of all other Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (8) will not exceed the greater of (i) £250.0 million and (ii) 3.0% of Total Assets at any time outstanding so long as such Indebtedness exists on the date of, or commissioning of, or contracting for, such purchase, design, development, construction, installation or improvement, or is created within 270 days thereafter;
- (9) Indebtedness in respect of (a) workers' compensation claims, casualty or liability insurance, self-insurance obligations, performance, bid, indemnity, surety, judgment, appeal, completion, advance payment, customs, VAT or other tax or other guarantees or other similar bonds, instruments or obligations and completion guarantees and warranties provided by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or relating to liabilities, obligations or guarantees Incurred in the ordinary course of business (or consistent with past practice or industry practice) or in respect of any government requirement, including, but not limited to, those Incurred to secure health, safety and environmental obligations or rental obligations, (b) letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, guarantees or other similar instruments or obligations issued or relating to liabilities or obligations Incurred in the ordinary course of business (or consistent with past practice or industry practice) or in respect of any government requirement, including, but not limited to letters of credit or similar instruments in respect of casualty or liability insurance, self-insurance, unemployment insurance, worker's compensation obligations, health disability or other benefits, pensions-related obligations and other social security laws, (c) the financing of insurance premiums or take-or-pay obligations contained in supply agreements, in each case, in the ordinary course of business and (d) any customary cash management, cash pooling or netting or setting off arrangements in the ordinary course of business;
- (10) Indebtedness arising from agreements of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary providing for indemnification, guarantees or obligations in respect of earn-outs or adjustment of purchase price or similar obligations, in each case, Incurred or assumed in connection with the acquisition or disposition of any business, assets or Capital Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, *provided* that the maximum aggregate liability in respect of all such Indebtedness shall at no time exceed the gross proceeds (including the fair market value of non-cash proceeds) actually received (in the case of dispositions) or paid (in the case of acquisitions) by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such disposition or acquisition, as applicable;
- (11) Indebtedness arising from (i) Bank Products and (ii) the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument (except in the case of daylight overdrafts) drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course of business, *provided, however*, that in the case of this clause (ii), such Indebtedness is extinguished within thirty Business Days of Incurrence;

- (12) guarantees by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness or any other obligation or liability of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than of any Indebtedness Incurred in violation of this covenant); *provided, however*, that if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or any Note Guarantee, then such guarantee shall be subordinated substantially to the same extent as the relevant Indebtedness guaranteed;
- (13) Indebtedness with Affiliates reasonably required to effect or consummate any Post-Closing Reorganization;
- (14) Subordinated Shareholder Loans Incurred by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer;
- (15) Indebtedness of the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary Incurred pursuant to (a) the guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes and (b) any guarantees of other Indebtedness of Virgin Media Finance or any other Parent Guarantor; *provided* that for purposes of this clause (b): (i) on the date of such Incurrence and after giving effect thereto on a *pro forma* basis the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 5.00 to 1.00 (for the avoidance of doubt, outstanding Indebtedness for the purpose of calculating the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio under this clause (b) shall include any Indebtedness represented by guarantees by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness of Virgin Media Finance or any other Parent Guarantor) and (ii) such guarantees shall be subordinated to the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees pursuant to the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed to substantially the same extent, and on substantially the same terms, as the guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes are subordinated to the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees on the Issue Date pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Deeds;
- (16) Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in an aggregate outstanding principal amount which, when taken together with any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof and the principal amount of all other Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (16) and then outstanding, will not exceed 100% of the Net Cash Proceeds received by the Company from the issuance or sale (other than to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) of its respective Subordinated Shareholder Loans or Capital Stock or otherwise contributed to the equity of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, in each case, subsequent to February 22, 2013 (and in each case, other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock, Preferred Stock or an Excluded Contribution); *provided, however*, that (i) any such Net Cash Proceeds that are so received or contributed shall be excluded for purposes of making Restricted Payments under clauses 4(c)(ii) and 4(c)(iii) of the first paragraph and clause (1) of the third paragraph of the covenant described below under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” to the extent the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary Incurs Indebtedness in reliance thereon and (ii) any Net Cash Proceeds that are so received or contributed shall be excluded for purposes of incurring Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (16) to the extent the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary makes a Restricted Payment under clauses 4(c)(ii) and 4(c)(iii) of the first paragraph and clause (1) of the third paragraph of the covenant described below under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” in reliance thereon;
- (17) Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary relating to any VAT liabilities or deferral of PAYE taxes with the agreement of the U.K. HM Revenue and Customs (including guarantees by a Restricted Subsidiary in favor of the U.K. HM Revenue and Customs in connection with the U.K. tax liability of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (including, without limitation, any VAT liabilities));
- (18) Indebtedness reasonably necessary to effect the UPC Ireland Acquisition;
- (19) Indebtedness pursuant to any Permitted Financing Action;
- (20) Indebtedness arising under (a) any arrangements to fund a production where such funding is only repayable from the distribution revenues of that production or (b) Production Facilities provided that the aggregate amount of Indebtedness under all Production Facilities incurred

pursuant to this clause (b) does not exceed the greater of (i) £200.0 million and (ii) 1.0% of Total Assets at any time outstanding;

- (21) Indebtedness of the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary that constitutes Subordinated Obligations; *provided* that on the date of such Incurrence and after giving effect thereto on a pro forma basis the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 5.00 to 1.00;
- (22) Indebtedness arising under borrowing facilities provided by a special purpose vehicle notes issuer to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with the issuance of notes or other similar debt securities intended to be supported primarily by the payment obligations of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with any vendor financing platform; and
- (23) in addition to the items referred to in clauses (1) through (22) above, Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries in an aggregate outstanding principal amount which, when taken together with the principal amount of all other Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (23) and then outstanding, will not exceed the greater of (i) £300.0 million and (ii) 5.0% of Total Assets at any time outstanding.

The Issuer and the Affiliate Issuer will not Incur, and will not permit any Subsidiary Guarantor to Incur, any Indebtedness that constitutes Subordinated Obligations (other than Subordinated Shareholder Loans pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant or clauses (6) and (21) of the second paragraph of this covenant), unless such Indebtedness is unsecured or secured on a junior ranking basis to the Notes and, in each case, subordinated to the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees pursuant to the Intercreditor Deeds (as may be amended to reflect such Indebtedness) or any Additional Intercreditor Deed to substantially the same extent, and on substantially the same terms, as the guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes are subordinated to the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees on the Issue Date pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Deeds (*provided* that, for the avoidance of doubt, any such secured indebtedness may rank senior to the guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes and other Subordinated Obligations).

For purposes of determining compliance with, and the outstanding principal amount of any particular Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to and in compliance with, this covenant:

- (1) in the event that Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Indebtedness described in the first and second paragraphs of this covenant, the Company, in its sole discretion, will classify such item of Indebtedness on the date of its Incurrence and only be required to include the amount and type of such Indebtedness in one of such clauses and will be permitted on the date of such Incurrence to divide and classify an item of Indebtedness in more than one of the types of Indebtedness described in the first and second paragraphs of this covenant, and, from time to time, may reclassify all or a portion of such Indebtedness, in any manner that complies with this covenant;
- (2) guarantees of, or obligations in respect of letters of credit relating to, Indebtedness which is otherwise included in the determination of a particular amount of Indebtedness shall not be included;
- (3) if obligations in respect of letters of credit are Incurred pursuant to any Credit Facility and are being treated as Incurred pursuant to the first paragraph above or clauses (1), (16), (20), (21) or (23) of the second paragraph above and the letters of credit relate to other Indebtedness, then such other Indebtedness shall not be included;
- (4) the principal amount of any Disqualified Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, or Preferred Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary, will be equal to the greater of the maximum mandatory redemption or repurchase price (not including, in either case, any redemption or repurchase premium) or the liquidation preference thereof;
- (5) Indebtedness permitted by this covenant need not be permitted solely by reference to one provision permitting such Indebtedness but may be permitted in part by one such provision and in part by one or more other provisions of this covenant permitting such Indebtedness; and

- (6) the amount of Indebtedness issued at a price that is less than the principal amount thereof will be equal to the amount of the liability in respect thereof determined in accordance with GAAP.

Accrual of interest, accrual of dividends, the accretion of accreted value, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest or dividends in the form of additional Indebtedness, Preferred Stock or Disqualified Stock and increases in the amount of Indebtedness due to a change in accounting principles will not be deemed to be an Incurrence of Indebtedness for purposes of this covenant. The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date shall be (i) the accreted value thereof in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount and (ii) the principal amount or liquidation preference thereof, together with any interest thereon that is more than 30 days past due, in the case of any other Indebtedness.

If at any time an Unrestricted Subsidiary becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary shall be deemed to be Incurred by a Restricted Subsidiary as of such date.

For purposes of determining compliance with any sterling-denominated restriction on the Incurrence of Indebtedness, the Sterling Equivalent principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency shall be (1) calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date such Indebtedness was Incurred, in the case of term Indebtedness, or first committed or first Incurred (whichever yields the lower Sterling Equivalent), in the case of revolving credit Indebtedness; *provided* that if such Indebtedness is Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency, and such refinancing would cause the applicable sterling-dominated restriction to be exceeded if calculated at the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date of such refinancing, such sterling-dominated restriction shall be deemed not to have been exceeded so long as the principal amount of such refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount of such Indebtedness being refinanced and (2) if and for so long as any such Indebtedness is subject to an agreement intended to protect against fluctuations in currency exchange rates with respect to the currency in which such Indebtedness is denominated covering principal and interest on such Indebtedness, the swapped rate of such Indebtedness as of the date of the applicable swap. Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies. The principal amount of any Indebtedness Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness, if Incurred in a different currency from the Indebtedness being refinanced, shall be calculated based on the currency exchange rate applicable to the currencies in which such Refinancing Indebtedness is denominated that is in effect on the date of such refinancing.

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not incur, and will not permit the Issuer or any Guarantor to incur, any Indebtedness that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of the Company, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor unless such Indebtedness is also contractually subordinated in right of payment to the Notes and, if applicable, the guarantee of the person incurring such Indebtedness, on substantially identical terms (as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer); *provided, however*, that no Indebtedness will be deemed to be contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, the Issuer, any Guarantor or any other Restricted Subsidiary solely by virtue of being unsecured or secured on a junior Lien basis or by virtue of not being guaranteed or by virtue of the application of waterfall or other payment ordering provisions affecting different tranches of Indebtedness.

For purposes of determining compliance with (i) the first paragraph of this covenant and (ii) any other provision of the Indenture which required the calculation of any financial ratio or test, including the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio, the Sterling Equivalent principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency (if such Indebtedness has not been swapped into pounds sterling, or if such Indebtedness has been swapped into a currency other than pounds sterling) shall be calculated using the same weighted average exchange rates for the relevant period used in the Consolidated financial statements of the Virgin Reporting Entity for calculating the Sterling Equivalent of Consolidated EBITDA denominated in the same currency as the currency in which such Indebtedness is denominated or into which it has been swapped.

Limitation on Restricted Payments

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not, and will not permit any of the Restricted Subsidiaries, directly or indirectly:

- (1) to declare or pay any dividend or make any distribution on or in respect of its Capital Stock (including any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries) except:
 - (a) dividends or distributions payable in Capital Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock) or Subordinated Shareholder Loans; and
 - (b) dividends or distributions payable to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (and if such Restricted Subsidiary is not a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, to its other holders of common Capital Stock on a pro rata basis);
- (2) to purchase, redeem, retire or otherwise acquire for value any Capital Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, any Affiliate Subsidiary, or any Parent of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Affiliate Subsidiary held by Persons other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (3) to purchase, repurchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value, prior to scheduled maturity, scheduled repayment or scheduled sinking fund payment, any Subordinated Obligations (other than (x) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Subordinated Obligations purchased in anticipation of satisfying a sinking fund obligation, principal installment or final maturity, in each case due within one year of the date of purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement or (y) Indebtedness permitted under clause (2) of the second paragraph under the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*”); or
- (4) to make any Restricted Investment in any Person;

(any such dividend, distribution, purchase, redemption, repurchase, defeasance, other acquisition, retirement or Restricted Investment referred to in clauses (1) through (4) is referred to herein as a “**Restricted Payment**”), if at the time the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary makes such Restricted Payment:

 - (a) in the case of a Restricted Payment other than a Restricted Investment, an Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing (or would result therefrom); or
 - (b) except in the case of a Restricted Investment, if such Restricted Payment is made in reliance on clause (c)(i) below, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries are not able to Incur an additional £1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to clause (1) of the first paragraph under the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*”, after giving effect, on a pro forma basis, to such Restricted Payment; or
 - (c) the aggregate amount of such Restricted Payment and all other Restricted Payments declared or made subsequent to July 25, 2006 and not returned or rescinded would exceed the sum of:
 - (i) 50% of Consolidated Net Income for the period (treated as one accounting period) from the beginning of the first fiscal quarter commencing after July 25, 2006 to the end of the most recent fiscal quarter ending prior to the date of such Restricted Payment for which financial statements are available (or, in case such Consolidated Net Income is a deficit, minus 100% of such deficit);

- (ii) 100% of the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds and the fair market value, as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, of marketable securities, or other property or assets, received by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer from the issue or sale of its Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) or Subordinated Shareholder Loans or other capital contributions subsequent to July 25, 2006 (other than (A) Net Cash Proceeds received from an issuance or sale of such Capital Stock to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or an employee stock ownership plan, option plan or similar trust to the extent such sale to an employee stock ownership plan or similar trust is financed by loans from or guaranteed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary unless such loans have been repaid with cash on or prior to the date of determination, (B) Excluded Contributions or (C) any property received in connection with clause (26) of the second paragraph of this covenant;
- (iii) 100% of the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds and the fair market value, as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, of marketable securities, or other property or assets, received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary from the issuance or sale (other than to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary subsequent to July 25, 2006 of any Indebtedness that has been converted into or exchanged for Capital Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock) or Subordinated Shareholder Loans;
- (iv) the amount equal to the net reduction in Restricted Investments made by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries subsequent to July 25, 2006 resulting from:
 - (A) repurchases, redemptions or other acquisitions or retirements of any such Restricted Investment, proceeds realized upon the sale or other disposition to a Person other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary of any such Restricted Investment, repayments of loans or advances or other transfers of assets (including by way of dividend, distribution, interest payments or returns of capital) to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; or
 - (B) the redesignation of Unrestricted Subsidiaries as Restricted Subsidiaries (valued, in each case, as provided in the definition of "Investment") not to exceed, in the case of any Unrestricted Subsidiary, the amount of Investments previously made by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Unrestricted Subsidiary,

which amount in each case under this clause (iv) was included in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments; *provided, however*, that no amount will be included in Consolidated Net Income for the purposes of the preceding clause (i) to the extent that it is (at the Company's option) included under this clause (iv);

- (v) without duplication of amounts included in clause (iv), the amount by which Indebtedness of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer is reduced on the Consolidated balance sheet of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer upon the conversion or exchange of any Indebtedness of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer issued after July 25, 2006, which is convertible or exchangeable for Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer held by Persons not including the Company or the Affiliate

Issuer or any of their Restricted Subsidiaries, as applicable (less the amount of any cash or the fair market value of other property or assets distributed by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer upon such conversion or exchange); and

- (vi) 100% of the Net Cash Proceeds and the fair market value (as conclusively determined in accordance with the next succeeding paragraph) of marketable securities, or other property or assets, received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with: (A) the sale or other disposition (other than to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or an employee stock ownership plan or trust established by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer for the benefit of its employees to the extent funded by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary) of Capital Stock of an Unrestricted Subsidiary; and (B) any dividend or distribution made by an Unrestricted Subsidiary to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that no amount will be included in Consolidated Net Income for the purposes of the preceding clause (i) to the extent that it is (at the Company's option) included under this clause (vi).

For purposes of calculating the aggregate amount of Restricted Payments under clause 4(c) above declared or made subsequent to July 25, 2006 and prior to the Issue Date, any Restricted Payment which was not included in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments under Section 4.07(a)(C) of the 2006 Indenture shall also not be included in such calculation under clause 4(c) above.

The fair market value of property or assets other than cash, for purposes of this covenant, shall be the fair market value thereof as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph will not prohibit:

- (1) any purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Capital Stock, Disqualified Stock, Subordinated Shareholder Loans or Subordinated Obligations of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer made by exchange (including any such exchange pursuant to the exercise of a conversion right or privilege in connection with which cash is paid in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares) for, or out of, the proceeds of the sale or issuance within 90 days of Subordinated Shareholder Loans or, Capital Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock or Capital Stock issued or sold to a Subsidiary or an employee stock ownership plan or similar trust to the extent such sale to an employee stock ownership plan or similar trust is financed by loans from or guaranteed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary unless such loans have been repaid with cash on or prior to the date of determination), Subordinated Shareholder Loans or a substantially concurrent capital contribution to the Company or the Affiliate Issuer; *provided, however*, that (a) such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance, acquisition or retirement will be excluded in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments and (b) the Net Cash Proceeds from such sale or issuance of Capital Stock or Subordinated Shareholder Loans or from such capital contribution will be excluded from clause (c)(ii) of the preceding paragraph;
- (2) any purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Subordinated Obligations of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary made by exchange for, or out of the proceeds of the sale or issuance within 90 days of, Subordinated Obligations of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary that is permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” and that in each case constitutes Refinancing Indebtedness *provided, however*, that such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance, acquisition or retirement will be excluded in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (3) any purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Disqualified Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary made by

exchange for, or out of, the proceeds of the sale or issuance within 90 days of Disqualified Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, that, in each case, is permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” and that in each case constitutes Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance, acquisition or retirement will be excluded in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;

- (4) dividends paid within 60 days after the date of declaration if at such date of declaration such dividend would have complied with this provision; *provided, however*, that such dividends will be included in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (5) the purchase, repurchase, defeasance, redemption or other acquisition, cancellation or retirement for value of Capital Stock, or options, warrants, equity appreciation rights or other rights to purchase or acquire Capital Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or any parent of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer held by any existing or former employees or management of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or their assigns, estates or heirs, in each case in connection with the repurchase provisions under employee stock option or stock purchase agreements or other agreements to compensate management employees; *provided* that such redemptions or repurchases pursuant to this clause will not exceed an amount equal to £20.0 million in the aggregate during any calendar year (with any unused amounts in any preceding calendar year being carried over to the succeeding calendar year); *provided, however*, that the amount of any such repurchase or redemption will be included in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (6) the declaration and payment of dividends to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock, or of any Preferred Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary, Incurred in accordance with the terms of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” above; *provided, however*, that such dividends will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (7) purchases, repurchases, redemptions, defeasance or other acquisitions or retirements of Capital Stock deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options, warrants or other convertible securities if such Capital Stock represents a portion of the exercise price thereof; *provided, however*, that such repurchases will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (8) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Subordinated Obligation:
 - (a) at a purchase price not greater than 101% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Obligation in the event of a Change of Control in accordance with provisions similar to the “—*Change of Control*” covenant;
 - (b) at a purchase price not greater than 100% of the principal amount thereof in accordance with provisions similar to the “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” covenant; *provided* that, prior to or simultaneously with such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement, the Issuer has made (or caused to be made) the Change of Control Offer or Asset Disposition Offer, as applicable, as provided in such covenant with respect to the Notes and have completed the repurchase or redemption of all Notes validly tendered for payment in connection with such Change of Control Offer or Asset Disposition Offer; and *provided, further*, that such purchase, redemption or other acquisition of Subordinated Obligations will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments; or
 - (c) (i) consisting of Acquired Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness Incurred to provide all or any portion of the funds utilized to consummate the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary or was designated an Affiliate Issuer or an Affiliate Subsidiary or was otherwise

acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) and (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 100% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Obligation plus accrued and unpaid interest and any premium required by the terms of any Acquired Indebtedness;

- (9) dividends, loans, advances or distributions to any Parent or other payments by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in amounts equal to:
- (i) the amounts required for any Parent to pay Parent Expenses;
 - (ii) the amounts required for any Parent to pay Public Offering Expenses or fees and expenses related to any other equity or debt offering of such Parent that are directly attributable to the operation of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries;
 - (iii) the amounts required for any Parent to pay Related Taxes or, without duplication, pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement; and
 - (iv) amounts constituting payments satisfying the requirements of clauses (11), (12) and (23) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*”;

provided, that such dividends, loans, advances, distributions or other payments will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;

- (10) Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount outstanding at any time not to exceed the aggregate cash amount of Excluded Contributions, or consisting of non-cash Excluded Contributions, or Investments in exchange for or using as consideration Investments previously made under this clause, *provided, however*, that the amount of such Restricted Payments will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (11) payments by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, or loans, advances, dividends or distributions to any Parent to make payments to holders of Capital Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or any Parent in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares of such Capital Stock *provided, however*, that the net amount of such payments will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (12) Restricted Payments in relation to any tax losses received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary from the Ultimate Parent or any of its Subsidiaries (other than Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary) *provided* that (i) such Restricted Payments shall only be made in relation to such tax losses in an amount equal to the amount of tax that would have otherwise been required to be paid by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary if those tax losses were not so received and such payment shall only be made in the tax year in which such losses are utilized by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or (ii) such payments shall only be made in relation to such tax losses in an amount not exceeding, in any financial year, the greater of £200.0 million and 2.0% of Total Assets (with any unused amounts in any financial year being carried over to the next succeeding financial year); *provided, however*, that, in each case, the amount of such Restricted Payments will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (13) so long as no Default or Event of Default of the type specified in clauses (1) or (2) under “—*Events of Default*” has occurred and is continuing, any Restricted Payment to the extent that, after giving *pro forma* effect to any such Restricted Payment, the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 4.00 to 1.00, *provided, however*, that the net amount of such payments will be included in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (14) Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount at any time outstanding, when taken together with all other Restricted Payments made pursuant to this clause (14), not to exceed the greater

of (a) £250.0 million and (b) 5.0% of Total Assets, in the aggregate in any calendar year (with any unused amounts in any preceding calendar year being carried over to the succeeding calendar year), *provided, however*, that the net amount of such payments will be included in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;

- (15) payments permitted by the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed for purposes of making corresponding payments on (i) the Convertible Senior Notes, the Existing Senior Notes and other Indebtedness of Virgin Media Finance or any other Parent that is guaranteed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to clause (15) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” above, (ii) any other Indebtedness of Virgin Media or any of its Subsidiaries, the Affiliate Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries or any Parent or any of such Parent’s Subsidiaries, provided that the net proceeds of any such other Indebtedness described in this clause (ii) are or were (a) used in the prepayment, repayment, redemption, defeasance, retirement or purchase of the Convertible Senior Notes, the Existing Senior Notes, other Indebtedness of Virgin Media Finance or any other Parent Guarantor that is guaranteed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to clause (15) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” above or any Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, in each case, in whole or in part, or (b) contributed to or otherwise loaned or transferred to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and (iii) any other third-party Indebtedness of a Parent provided that the net proceeds of any other such Indebtedness described in this clause (iii) are or were contributed or otherwise loaned or transferred to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or such other Indebtedness is otherwise Incurred for the benefit of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that the amount of such payments will be excluded in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (16) the distribution, as a dividend or otherwise, of shares of Capital Stock of or, Indebtedness owed to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary by, Unrestricted Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that such distributions will be excluded from subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (17) following a Public Offering of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Parent, the declaration and payment by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Parent, or the making of any cash payments, advances, loans, dividends or distributions to any Parent to pay, dividends or distributions on the Capital Stock, common stock or common equity interests of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Parent; *provided* that the aggregate amount of all such dividends or distributions under this clause (17) shall not exceed in any fiscal year the greater of (a) 6.0% of the Net Cash Proceeds received from such Public Offering or subsequent Equity Offering by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or contributed to the capital of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer by any Parent in any form other than Indebtedness or Excluded Contributions and (b) following the Initial Public Offering, an amount equal to the greater of (i) 7.0% of the Market Capitalization and (ii) 7.0% of the IPO Market Capitalization, *provided* that after giving *pro forma* effect to the payment of any such dividend or making of any such distribution, the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 4.00 to 1.00; *provided, however*, that the amount of such Restricted Payments will be included in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (18) after the designation of any Restricted Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, distributions (including by way of dividend) consisting of cash, Capital Stock or property or other assets of such Unrestricted Subsidiary that in each case is held by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that (a) such distribution or disposition shall include the concurrent transfer of all liabilities (contingent or otherwise) attributable to the property or other assets being transferred; (b) any property or other assets received from any Unrestricted Subsidiary (other than Capital Stock issued by any Unrestricted Subsidiary) may be transferred by way of distribution or disposition pursuant to this clause (18) only if such property or other assets, together with all related liabilities, is so transferred in a transaction that is substantially concurrent with the receipt of the proceeds of such distribution or disposition by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary; and (c) such

distribution or disposition shall not, after giving effect to any related agreements, result nor be likely to result in any material liability, tax or other adverse consequences to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries on a Consolidated basis; *provided further, however*, that such distributions will be excluded from the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments, it being understood that proceeds from the disposition of any cash, Capital Stock or property or other assets of an Unrestricted Subsidiary that are so distributed will not increase the amount of Restricted Payments permitted under clause (c)(iv) of the preceding paragraph;

- (19) any Restricted Payment on common stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Affiliate Subsidiary up to £60 million per year; *provided, however*, in each case, that such Restricted Payments will be included in the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (20) Restricted Payments at any time outstanding made with the proceeds of any drawings under a Permitted Credit Facility in an amount not to exceed the Credit Facility Excluded Amount, *provided* that, the amount of any Restricted Payment made pursuant to this clause (20) shall be deemed to be reduced (but not below zero) by the aggregate principal amount of any prepayment or repayment (including on a cashless basis) of any such drawings under such Permitted Credit Facility; *provided, however*, that, the net amount of such Restricted Payments will be included in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (21) any Business Division Transaction, *provided*, that after giving pro forma effect thereto, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries could Incur at least £1.00 of additional Indebtedness under clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*”; *provided, however*, that the amount of such Restricted Payments will be excluded from the calculation of Restricted Payments;
- (22) any prepayment, repayment, repurchase, redemption, retirement, defeasance or other acquisition for value of the Existing Senior Notes and other Indebtedness of Virgin Media Finance or any other Parent Guarantor that is guaranteed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to clause (15) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” above, in an amount not exceeding in any financial year of the Company ten per cent in aggregate principal amount of such Indebtedness or any Restricted Payment to facilitate such transaction; *provided* that in the event that any such amount available for the prepayment, repayment, repurchase, redemption, retirement, defeasance or other acquisition for value of such Indebtedness in any financial year of the Company is not utilized in full, then the maximum amount available for such purposes in the following financial years of the Company shall be increased by such unutilized amount; *provided, however*, that such Restricted Payments will be excluded from the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (23) any Restricted Payment from the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to a Parent or any other Subsidiary of a Parent which is not a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that such Subsidiary advances the proceeds of any such Restricted Payment to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary, as applicable, within 3 days of receipt thereof and that such Restricted Payments do not exceed an amount equal to 10% of Total Assets at any one time; *provided, however*, that such Restricted Payments will be excluded from the calculation of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (24) any Restricted Payment by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary not to exceed the aggregate amount of the proceeds of the Notes issued on the Issue Date and any other Restricted Payments reasonably required in connection with the UPC Ireland Acquisition; *provided, however*, that the amount of such Restricted Payments will be excluded in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments;
- (25) distributions or payments of Receivables Fees and purchases of Receivables pursuant to a Receivables Repurchase Obligation in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (26) Restricted Payments to finance Investments or other acquisitions by a Parent or any Affiliate (other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) which would

otherwise be permitted to be made pursuant to this covenant “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” if made by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided*, that (i) such Restricted Payment shall be made within 120 days of the closing of such Investment or other acquisition, (ii) such Parent or Affiliate shall, prior to or promptly following the date such Restricted Payment is made, cause (1) all property acquired (whether assets or Capital Stock) to be contributed to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or (2) the merger, amalgamation, consolidation, or sale of the Person formed or acquired into the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (in a manner not prohibited by the covenant described under “—*Merger and Consolidation*”) in order to consummate such Investment or other acquisition, (iii) such Parent or Affiliate receives no consideration or other payment in connection with such transaction except to the extent the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary could have given such consideration or made such payment in compliance with this covenant “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” and (iv) any property received in connection with such transaction shall not constitute an Excluded Contribution up to the amount of such Restricted Payment made under this clause (26);

- (27) distributions (including by way of dividend) to a Parent consisting of cash, Capital Stock or property or other assets of a Restricted Subsidiary that is in each case held by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary for sole purpose of transferring such cash, Capital Stock or property or other assets to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; and
- (28) Restricted Payments reasonably required to consummate any Permitted Financing Action or any Post-Closing Reorganization, *provided, however*, that the amount of such Restricted Payments will be excluded in subsequent calculations of the amount of Restricted Payments.

For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant, in the event that a Restricted Payment meets the criteria of more than one of the categories described in clauses (1) through (28) above, or is permitted pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer will be entitled to classify such Restricted Payment (or portion thereof) on the date of its payment or later reclassify such Restricted Payment (or portion thereof) in any manner that complies with this covenant.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) shall be the fair market value (as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer) on the date of such Restricted Payment of the asset(s) or securities proposed to be paid, transferred or issued by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to such Restricted Payment. The fair market value of any cash Restricted Payment shall be its face amount and any non-cash Restricted Payment shall be conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company.

Limitation on Liens

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not, and will not cause or permit any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, Incur, assume or otherwise cause or suffer to exist or become effective any Lien of any kind securing Indebtedness upon any of their respective property or assets (including Capital Stock of Restricted Subsidiaries), whether owned on the Issue Date or acquired after that date, except Permitted Liens; *provided* that the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary may create, Incur, or suffer to exist, a Lien upon any property or asset (such Lien, the “**Initial Lien**”) if, contemporaneously with the Incurrence of such Initial Lien, effective provision is made to secure the Indebtedness due under the Indenture and the Notes or the Company’s, the Affiliate Issuer’s or such Restricted Subsidiary’s Guarantee, equally and ratably with (or prior to, in the case of Liens with respect to Subordinated Obligations of the Company, Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) the Indebtedness secured by such Initial Lien for so long as such Indebtedness is so secured.

Any Lien created pursuant to the preceding paragraph in favor of the Notes will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon (i) the release and discharge of the Initial Lien to which it relates or (ii) in accordance with the provision described under “—*Ranking of the Notes, Note Guarantees and Security Releases*”.

For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant, (x) a Lien need not be Incurred solely by reference to one category of Permitted Liens but may be Incurred under any combination of such categories (including in part under one such category and in part under any other such category) and (y) in the event that a Lien (or any portion thereof) meets the criteria of one or more of such categories of Permitted Liens the Company shall, in its sole discretion, divide, classify or may subsequently reclassify at any time such Lien (or any portion thereof) in any manner that complies with this covenant and the definition of “Permitted Liens”.

With respect to any Lien securing Indebtedness that was permitted to secure such Indebtedness at the time of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness, such Lien shall also be permitted to secure any Increased Amount of such Indebtedness. The “**Increased Amount**” of any Indebtedness shall mean any increase in the amount of such Indebtedness in connection with any accrual of interest, the accretion of accreted value, the amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms or in the form of common stock, the payment of dividends on Preferred Stock in the form of additional shares of Preferred Stock of the same class, accretion of original issue discount or liquidation preference, any fees, underwriting discounts, accrued and unpaid interest, premiums and other costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith and increases in the amount of Indebtedness outstanding solely as a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies or increases in the value of property securing Indebtedness.

Limitation on Restrictions on Distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary (other than the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer and the Affiliate Subsidiaries) to, create or otherwise cause or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or consensual restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary (other than the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer and the Affiliate Subsidiaries) to:

- (1) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock or pay any Indebtedness or other obligations owed to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) make any loans or advances to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
or
- (3) transfer any of its property or assets to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;

provided that (a) the priority of any Preferred Stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions being paid on Common Stock and (b) the subordination of (including but not limited to, the application of any standstill requirements to) loans or advances made to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to other Indebtedness Incurred by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, shall not be deemed to constitute such an encumbrance or restriction.

The preceding provisions will not prohibit:

- (1) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement in effect at or entered into on the date of the Indenture, including, without limitation, the Indenture, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures, the Existing Senior Notes Indentures, the Senior Credit Facility, the Intercreditor Deeds, the Security Documents and any related documentation, in each case, as in effect on the Issue Date;
- (2) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement or instrument of a Person relating to any Capital Stock or Indebtedness of a Person, Incurred on or before the date on which such Person was acquired by or merged or consolidated with or into the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or on which such agreement or instrument is assumed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with an acquisition of assets (other than Capital Stock or Indebtedness Incurred as consideration in, or to provide all or any portion of the funds utilized to consummate, the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary or was acquired by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or was merged or consolidated with or into the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or in contemplation of such transaction) and outstanding on such date, *provided*, that any such encumbrance or restriction

shall not extend to any assets or property of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary other than the assets and property so acquired and *provided, further*, that for the purposes of this clause, if another Person is the Successor Company, any Subsidiary thereof or agreement or instrument of such Person or any such Subsidiary shall be deemed acquired or assumed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary when such Person becomes the Successor Company;

- (3) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement or instrument effecting a refunding, replacement or refinancing of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to, or that otherwise extends, renews, refunds, refinances or replaces, an agreement referred to in clause (1) or (2) of this paragraph or this clause (3) or contained in any amendment, supplement or other modification to an agreement referred to in clause (1) or (2) of this paragraph or this clause (3); *provided, however*, that the encumbrances and restrictions, taken as a whole, with respect to such Restricted Subsidiary contained in any such agreement are no less favorable in any material respect to the holders of the Notes than the encumbrances and restrictions contained in such agreements referred to in clauses (1) or (2) of this paragraph (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer);
- (4) in the case of clause (3) of the first paragraph of this covenant, any encumbrance or restriction:
 - (a) that restricts in a customary manner the subletting, assignment or transfer of any property or asset that is subject to a lease, license or similar contract, or the assignment or transfer of any such lease, license or other contract;
 - (b) contained in Liens permitted under the Indenture securing Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary to the extent such encumbrances or restrictions restrict the transfer of the property subject to such mortgages, pledges or other security agreements; or
 - (c) pursuant to customary provisions restricting dispositions of real property interests set forth in any reciprocal easement agreements of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to (a) Purchase Money Obligations for property acquired in the ordinary course of business or (b) Capitalized Lease Obligations permitted under the Indenture, in each case, that impose encumbrances or restrictions of the nature described in clause (3) of the first paragraph of this covenant on the property so acquired;
- (6) any encumbrance or restriction arising in connection with any Purchase Money Note or other Indebtedness or a Qualified Receivables Transaction relating exclusively to a Receivables Entity that, in the good faith determination of the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company, are necessary to effect such Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (7) any encumbrance or restriction with respect to a Restricted Subsidiary (or any of its property or assets) imposed pursuant to an agreement entered into for the direct or indirect sale or disposition of all or substantially all the Capital Stock or assets of such Restricted Subsidiary (or the property or assets that are subject to such restriction) pending the closing of such sale or disposition;
- (8) customary provisions in leases, asset sale agreements, joint venture agreements and other agreements and instruments entered into by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business;
- (9) encumbrances or restrictions arising or existing by reason of applicable law or any applicable rule, regulation, governmental license or order or required by any regulatory authority;
- (10) any encumbrance or restriction on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers under agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business;

- (11) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to Currency Agreements, Commodity Agreements or Interest Rate Agreements;
- (12) any encumbrance or restriction arising pursuant to an agreement or instrument relating to any Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred subsequent to the Issue Date pursuant to the provisions of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” if (a) the encumbrances and restrictions taken as a whole are not materially less favorable to the holders of the Notes than the encumbrances and restrictions contained in the Senior Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and the Group Intercreditor Deed, in each case, as in effect on the Issue Date (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer) or (b) such encumbrances and restrictions taken as a whole are not materially more disadvantageous to the holders of the Notes than is customary in comparable financings (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer) and, in each case, either (i) the Company or the Affiliate Issuer reasonably believes that such encumbrances and restrictions will not materially affect the Issuer’s ability to make principal or interest payments on the Notes as and when they come due or (ii) such encumbrances and restrictions apply only if a default occurs in respect of a payment or financial covenant relating to such Indebtedness.

Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not, and will not permit any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to, make any Asset Disposition *unless*:

- (1) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, receives consideration (including by way of relief from, or by any other Person assuming responsibility for, any liabilities, contingent or otherwise) at least equal to the fair market value (such fair market value to be determined on the date of contractually agreeing to such Asset Disposition), as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (including as to the value of all non-cash consideration), of the shares and assets subject to such Asset Disposition;
- (2) unless the Asset Disposition is a Permitted Asset Swap, at least 75% of the consideration from such Asset Disposition (excluding any consideration by way of relief from, or by any other Person assuming responsibility for, any liabilities, contingent or otherwise, other than Indebtedness) received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, is in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents; and
- (3) an amount equal to 100% of the Net Available Cash from such Asset Disposition is applied by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be:
 - (a) to the extent the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, elects (or is required by the terms of any Indebtedness), to prepay, repay or purchase Senior Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, the Issuer (including the Notes) or any Subsidiary Guarantor or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor (in each case other than Indebtedness owed to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or an Affiliate of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer) within 365 days from the later of the date of such Asset Disposition or the receipt of such Net Available Cash; *provided, however*, that, in connection with any prepayment, repayment or purchase of Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (a), the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary will retire such Indebtedness and will cause the related commitment (if any) (except in the case of any revolving Indebtedness) to be permanently reduced in an amount equal to the principal amount so prepaid, repaid or purchased; or
 - (b) to the extent the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary elects to invest in or commit to invest in Additional Assets within 365 days from the later of the date of such Asset Disposition or the receipt of such Net Available Cash; *provided, however*, that any such reinvestment in Additional Assets made pursuant to a definitive agreement or a commitment approved by the Board of Directors or senior

management of the Company that is executed or approved within such time will satisfy this requirement, so long as such investment is consummated within 6 months of such 365th day;

provided that pending the final application of any such Net Available Cash in accordance with clause (a) or clause (b) above, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary may temporarily reduce Indebtedness or otherwise invest such Net Available Cash in any manner not prohibited by the Indenture.

Any Net Available Cash from Asset Dispositions that is not applied or invested or committed to be applied as provided in the preceding paragraph will be deemed to constitute “Excess Proceeds”. On the 366th day (or the 546th day, in the case of any Net Available Cash committed to be used pursuant to a definitive binding agreement or commitment approved by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer pursuant to clause (3)(b) of this covenant) after an Asset Disposition (or at such earlier date that the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may elect), if the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds £250.0 million, the Issuer will be required to make an offer (“**Asset Disposition Offer**”) to all holders of Notes and to the extent notified by the Issuer in such notice, to all holders of other Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, the Issuer or any Subsidiary Guarantor that does not constitute Subordinated Obligations (“**Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness**”), to purchase the maximum principal amount of Notes and any such Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness to which the Asset Disposition Offer applies that may be purchased out of the Excess Proceeds, at an offer price in cash in an amount equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture or the agreements governing the Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness, as applicable, in each case in a principal amount of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof.

To the extent that the aggregate amount of Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn pursuant to an Asset Disposition Offer is less than the Excess Proceeds, the Company and the Affiliate Issuer may use any remaining Excess Proceeds for general corporate purposes in any manner not prohibited by the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of Notes surrendered by holders thereof and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness surrendered by holders or lenders, collectively, exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the Trustee shall select the Notes to be purchased on a *pro rata* basis on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of tendered Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness (or, in the case of Notes issued in global form, based on the procedures of the applicable depository). For the purposes of calculating the principal amount of any such Indebtedness not denominated in sterling, such Indebtedness shall be calculated by converting any such principal amounts into their Sterling Equivalent determined as of a date selected by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer that is prior to the Asset Disposition Purchase Date (as defined below). Upon completion of such Asset Disposition Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds shall be reset at zero.

No later than five Business Days after the termination of the Asset Disposition Offer (the “**Asset Disposition Purchase Date**”), the Issuer will purchase the principal amount of Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness required to be purchased pursuant to this covenant (the “**Asset Disposition Offer Amount**”) or, if less than the Asset Disposition Offer Amount has been so validly tendered, all Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness validly tendered in response to the Asset Disposition Offer.

To the extent that any portion of Net Available Cash payable in respect of the Notes is denominated in a currency other than the currency in which the Notes are denominated, the amount thereof payable in respect of such Notes shall not exceed the net amount of funds in the currency in which such Notes are denominated that is actually received by the Issuer upon converting such portion into such currency.

If the Asset Disposition Purchase Date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, any accrued and unpaid interest will be paid to the Person in whose name a Note is registered at the close of business on such record date, and no additional interest will be payable to holders who tender Notes pursuant to the Asset Disposition Offer.

On or before the Asset Disposition Purchase Date, the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer will, to the extent lawful, accept for payment, on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary, the Asset Disposition Offer Amount of Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness or portions of Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn pursuant to the Asset Disposition Offer, or if less than the Asset Disposition Offer Amount has been validly tendered and not properly withdrawn, all Notes and Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn, in each case in a principal amount of

£100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof. The Company will deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate stating that such Notes or portions thereof were accepted for payment by the Issuer in accordance with the terms of this covenant. The Issuer or the Paying Agent, as the case may be, will promptly (but in any case on or prior to the Asset Disposition Purchase Date) mail or deliver to each tendering holder of Notes or holder or lender of Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness, as the case may be, an amount equal to the purchase price of the Notes or Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by such holder or lender, as the case may be, and accepted by the Issuer for purchase, and the Issuer will promptly issue a new Note, and the Trustee (or its authenticating agent), upon delivery of an Officer's Certificate from the Company will authenticate and mail or deliver (or cause to be transferred by book entry) such new Note to such holder, in a principal amount equal to any unpurchased portion of the Note surrendered; *provided* that each such new Note will be in a principal amount of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof. In addition, the Issuer will take any and all other actions required by the agreements governing the Other Asset Disposition Indebtedness. Any Note not so accepted will be promptly mailed or delivered by the Issuer to the holder thereof. The Company will publicly announce the results of the Asset Disposition Offer on the Asset Disposition Purchase Date.

For the purposes of this covenant, the following will be deemed to be cash:

- (1) the assumption by the transferee of Indebtedness (other than Subordinated Obligations) of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, the Issuer or any Subsidiary Guarantor or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor and the release of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, the Issuer, such Subsidiary Guarantor or such Restricted Subsidiary from all liability on such Indebtedness in connection with such Asset Disposition (in which case the Issuer will, without further action, be deemed to have applied such deemed cash to Indebtedness in accordance with clause (3)(a) above);
- (2) securities, notes or other obligations received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary from the transferee that are convertible by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash or Cash Equivalents within 180 days following the closing of such Asset Disposition;
- (3) Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary that is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such Asset Disposition, to the extent that the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and each Restricted Subsidiary are released from any guarantee of payment of the principal amount of such Indebtedness in connection with such Asset Disposition;
- (4) consideration consisting of Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) any Designated Non-Cash Consideration received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Asset Dispositions having an aggregate fair market value not to exceed 25.0% of the consideration from such Asset Disposition (excluding any consideration received from such Asset Disposition in accordance with clauses (1) to (4) of this paragraph) (with the fair market value of each item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value); and
- (6) in addition to any Designated Non-Cash Consideration received pursuant to clause (5) of this paragraph, any Designated Non-Cash Consideration received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Asset Dispositions having an aggregate fair market value, taken together with all other Designated Non-Cash Consideration received pursuant to this clause (6) that is at that time outstanding, not to exceed the greater of (i) £250 million and (ii) 5.0% of Total Assets (with the fair market value of each item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value).

The Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as the case may be, will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to the Indenture. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with provisions of this covenant, the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as the case may be, will

comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Indenture by virtue of any conflict.

Limitation on Affiliate Transactions

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not, and will not permit any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, enter into or conduct any transaction (including the purchase, sale, lease or exchange of any property or the rendering of any service) with any Affiliate of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (an “**Affiliate Transaction**”) involving aggregate consideration in excess of £50.0 million for such Affiliate Transactions in any fiscal year, *unless*:

- (1) the terms of such Affiliate Transaction are not materially less favorable, taken as a whole, to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, than those that could be obtained in a comparable transaction at the time of such transaction in arm’s-length dealings with a Person who is not such an Affiliate (or, in the event that there are no comparable transactions involving Persons who are not Affiliates of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary to apply for comparative purposes, is otherwise on terms that, taken as a whole, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer has conclusively determined in good faith to be fair to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary); and
- (2) in the event such Affiliate Transaction involves an aggregate consideration in excess of £100.0 million, the terms of such transaction have been approved by either (i) a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or (ii) the senior management of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as applicable.

The preceding paragraph will not apply to:

- (1) any Restricted Payment permitted to be made pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” or any Permitted Investment;
- (2) any issuance or sale of Capital Stock, options, other equity-related interests or other securities, or other payments, awards or grants in cash, securities or otherwise pursuant to, or the funding of, or entering into, or maintenance of, any employment, consulting, collective bargaining or benefit plan, program, agreement or arrangement, related trust or other similar agreement and other compensation arrangements, options, warrants or other rights to purchase Capital Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, any Restricted Subsidiary or any Parent, restricted stock plans, long-term incentive plans, stock appreciation rights plans, participation plans or similar employee benefits or consultant plans (including, without limitation, valuation, health, insurance, deferred compensation, severance, retirement, savings or similar plans, programs or arrangements) and/or indemnities provided on behalf of officers, employees or directors or consultants, in each case in the ordinary course of business;
- (3) loans or advances to employees, officers or directors in the ordinary course of business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries but in any event not to exceed £15.0 million in the aggregate outstanding at any one time with respect to all loans or advances made since the Issue Date;
- (4) (a) any transaction between or among the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and a Restricted Subsidiary (or an entity that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with such transaction) or between or among Restricted Subsidiaries (or an entity that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with such transaction); and (b) any guarantees issued by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary for the benefit of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (or an entity that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with such transaction), as the case may be, in accordance with “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*”;
- (5) transactions with customers, clients, suppliers or purchasers or sellers of goods or services, in each case in the ordinary course of business and otherwise in compliance with the terms of the Indenture, which, taken as a whole, are fair to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the relevant

Restricted Subsidiary or are on terms not materially less favorable than those that could reasonably have been obtained at such time from an unaffiliated party;

- (6) loans or advances to any Affiliate of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, *provided* that the terms of such loan or advance are fair to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, or are on terms not materially less favorable than those that could reasonably have been obtained from an unaffiliated party;
- (7) the payment of reasonable and customary fees paid to, and indemnity provided on behalf of, directors, executives or officers of any Parent, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (8) the performance of obligations of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries under (a) the terms of any agreement to which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries is a party as of or on the Issue Date or (b) any agreement entered into after the Issue Date on substantially similar terms to an agreement under clause (a) of this paragraph (8), in each case, as these agreements may be amended, modified, supplemented, extended or renewed from time to time; *provided, however*, that any such agreement or amendment, modification, supplement, extension or renewal to such agreement, in each case, entered into after the Issue Date will be permitted to the extent that its terms are not materially more disadvantageous to the holders of the Notes than the terms of the agreements in effect on the Issue Date;
- (9) any transaction with (i) a Receivables Entity effected as part of a Qualified Receivables Transaction, acquisitions of Permitted Investments in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction, and other Investments in Receivables Entities consisting of cash or Securitization Obligations or (ii) with an Affiliate in respect of Non-Recourse Indebtedness;
- (10) the issuance of Capital Stock or any options, warrants or other rights to acquire Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer to any Affiliate;
- (11) the payment to any Permitted Holder of all reasonable expenses Incurred by any Permitted Holder in connection with its direct or indirect investment in the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and their respective Subsidiaries and unpaid amounts accrued for prior periods;
- (12) the payment to any Parent or Permitted Holder (1) of Management Fees (a) on a bona fide arm's-length basis in the ordinary course of business or (b) of up to the greater of £15.0 million and 0.5% of Total Assets in any calendar year, (2) for financial advisory, financing, underwriting or placement services or in respect of other investment banking activities, including without limitation in connection with loans, capital market transactions, hedging and other derivative transactions, acquisitions or divestitures or (3) of Parent Expenses;
- (13) guarantees of indebtedness, hedging and other derivative transactions and other obligations otherwise permitted under the Indenture;
- (14) if not otherwise prohibited under the Indenture, the issuance of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) or Subordinated Shareholder Loans (including the payment of cash interest thereon; *provided* that, after giving *pro forma* effect to any such cash interest payment, the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 4.00 to 1.00) of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries to any Parent of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or any Permitted Holder;
- (15) arrangements with customers, clients, suppliers, contractors, lessors or sellers of goods or services that are negotiated with an Affiliate, in each case, which are otherwise in compliance with the terms of the Indenture; *provided* that the terms and conditions of any such transaction or agreement as applicable to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole are fair to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries and are on terms not materially less favorable to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the

Restricted Subsidiaries than those that could have reasonably been obtained in respect of an analogous transaction or agreement that would not constitute an Affiliate Transaction;

- (16) (a) transactions with Affiliates in their capacity as holders of indebtedness or Capital Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, so long as such Affiliates are not treated materially more favorably than holders of such indebtedness or Capital Stock generally, and (b) transactions with Affiliates in their capacity as borrowers of indebtedness from the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, so long as such Affiliates are not treated materially more favorably than holders of such indebtedness generally;
- (17) any tax sharing agreement or arrangement and payments pursuant thereto between or among the Ultimate Parent, the Company, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any other Person or a Restricted Subsidiary not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture and any payments or other transactions pursuant to a tax sharing agreement between the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and any other Person or a Restricted Subsidiary and any other Person with which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries files a consolidated tax return or with which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries is part of a group for tax purposes;
- (18) transactions relating to the provision of Intra-Group Services in the ordinary course of business;
- (19) transactions between any Restricted Subsidiary and Virgin Media Finance and/or Virgin Media Communications, or between the Company and Virgin Media Finance and/or Virgin Media Communications, in each case, to effect or facilitate a transfer of any property or asset from the Company and/or any Restricted Subsidiary to another Restricted Subsidiary and/or the Company, as applicable;
- (20) any transaction reasonably necessary to effect the UPC Ireland Acquisition;
- (21) any transaction reasonably necessary to effect the Post-Closing Reorganizations;
- (22) any transaction in the ordinary course of business between or among the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and any Affiliate of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer that is an Unrestricted Subsidiary or a joint venture or similar entity (including a Permitted Joint Venture) that would constitute an Affiliate Transaction solely because the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary owns an equity interest in or otherwise controls such Unrestricted Subsidiary, joint venture or similar entity;
- (23) commercial contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business between an Affiliate of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer and the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary that are on arm's length terms or on a basis that senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer reasonably believes allocates costs fairly; and
- (24) any Permitted Financing Action.

Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees of Indebtedness by Restricted Subsidiaries

No Restricted Subsidiary (other than the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or a Guarantor) shall guarantee or otherwise become obligated under any Indebtedness under the Senior Credit Facility or any Existing Senior Secured Notes or guarantee any other Indebtedness of the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor in an amount in excess of £50 million, unless such Restricted Subsidiary is or becomes an Additional Guarantor on the date on which such other guarantee or Indebtedness is Incurred (or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter) and, if applicable, executes and delivers to the Trustee a supplemental indenture in the form attached to the Indenture pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary will provide an Additional Subsidiary Guarantee (which Additional Subsidiary Guarantee shall be senior to or *pari passu* with such Restricted Subsidiary's guarantee of such other Indebtedness); *provided that*,

- (1) if such Restricted Subsidiary is not a Significant Subsidiary, such Restricted Subsidiary shall only be obligated to become an Additional Guarantor if such Indebtedness is Indebtedness of the Company, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or Public Debt of a Guarantor;
- (2) an Additional Subsidiary Guarantor's Additional Subsidiary Guarantee may be limited in amount to the extent required by fraudulent conveyance, thin capitalization, corporate benefit, financial assistance or other similar laws (but, in such a case (a) each of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries will use their reasonable best efforts to overcome the relevant legal limit and will procure that the relevant Restricted Subsidiary undertakes all whitewash or similar procedures which are legally available to eliminate the relevant limit and (b) the relevant guarantee shall be given on an equal and ratable basis with the guarantee of any other Indebtedness giving rise to the obligation to guarantee the Notes); and
- (3) for so long as it is not permissible under applicable law for a Restricted Subsidiary to become an Additional Subsidiary Guarantor, such Restricted Subsidiary need not become an Additional Subsidiary Guarantor (but, in such a case, each of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries will use their reasonable best efforts to overcome the relevant legal prohibition precluding the giving of the guarantee and will procure that the relevant Restricted Subsidiary undertakes all whitewash or similar procedures which are legally available to eliminate the relevant legal prohibition, and shall give such guarantee at such time (and to the extent) that it thereafter becomes permissible).

The preceding paragraph shall not apply to: (1) the granting by such Restricted Subsidiary of a Permitted Lien under circumstances which do not otherwise constitute the guarantee of Indebtedness of the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; or (2) the guarantee by any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness that refinances Indebtedness which benefited from a guarantee by any Restricted Subsidiary Incurred in compliance with this covenant immediately prior to such refinancing.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Additional Subsidiary Guarantee created pursuant to the provisions described in the foregoing paragraphs shall provide by its terms that it shall be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon the occurrence of any events described in clauses (1) through (16) under “—*Ranking of the Notes, Note Guarantees and Security—Note Guarantees—Releases*”.

Reports

So long as the Notes are outstanding, the Issuer will provide to the Trustee without cost to the Trustee (who, at the Issuer's expense, will provide to the holders), and, in each case of clauses (2) and (3) below, will post on its, the Company's, the Virgin Reporting Entity's or the Ultimate Parent's website (or make similar disclosure) the following; *provided, however*, that to the extent any reports are filed on the SEC's website or on the Company's, the Virgin Reporting Entity's or the Ultimate Parent's website, such reports shall be deemed to be provided to the Trustee and the holders of the Notes:

- (1) within 150 days after the end of each fiscal year ending subsequent to the Issue Date, an annual report of the Virgin Reporting Entity, containing the following information: (a) audited combined or consolidated balance sheets of the Virgin Reporting Entity (or if the Virgin Reporting Entity has been in existence for less than two full fiscal years, of the preceding Virgin Reporting Entity) as of the end of the two most recent fiscal years and audited combined or consolidated income statements and statements of cash flow of the Virgin Reporting Entity (or if the Virgin Reporting Entity has been in existence for less than two full fiscal years, of the preceding Virgin Reporting Entity) for the two most recent fiscal years, in each case prepared in accordance with GAAP, including appropriate footnotes to such financial statements, and a report of the independent public accountants on the financial statements; (b) to the extent relating to such annual periods, an operating and financial review of the audited financial statements, including a discussion of the results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources, and critical accounting policies; and (c) to the extent not included in the audited financial statements or operating and financial review, a description of the business, management and shareholders of the Virgin Reporting Entity and a description of all material debt instruments; *provided, however*, that such reports need not (i) contain any segment data other than as required under GAAP in its financial reports with

respect to the period presented, (ii) include any exhibits or (iii) include separate financial statements for any Affiliates of the Virgin Reporting Entity or any acquired businesses;

- (2) within 60 days after each of the first three fiscal quarters in each fiscal year, a quarterly report of the Virgin Reporting Entity containing the following information: (a) unaudited combined or consolidated financial statements of the Virgin Reporting Entity for such period, prepared in accordance with GAAP, and (b) a financial review of such period including a comparison against the prior year's comparable period), consisting of a discussion of (i) the results of operations and financial condition of the Virgin Reporting Entity on a consolidated basis, and material changes between the current period and the prior year's comparable period and (ii) material developments in the business of the Virgin Reporting Entity and its Restricted Subsidiaries, (c) financial information and trends in the business in which the Virgin Reporting Entity and its Restricted Subsidiaries are engaged and (d) information with respect to any material acquisition or disposal during the period *provided, however*, that such reports need not (i) contain any segment data other than as required under GAAP in its financial reports with respect to the period presented, (ii) include any exhibits or (iii) include separate financial statements for any Affiliates of the Virgin Reporting Entity or any acquired businesses; and
- (3) within 10 days after the occurrence of such event, information with respect to (a) any change in the independent public accountants of the Virgin Reporting Entity (unless such change is made in conjunction with a change in the auditor of the Ultimate Parent), (b) any material acquisition or disposal, and (c) any material development in the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

If the Company has designated any of the Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries and any such Unrestricted Subsidiary or group of Unrestricted Subsidiaries constitute Significant Subsidiaries of the Virgin Reporting Entity, then the annual and quarterly information required by clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of this covenant shall include a reasonably detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements, in the footnotes thereto or in a separate report delivered therewith, of the financial condition and results of operations of the Virgin Reporting Entity and Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of such Unrestricted Subsidiaries.

Following any election by the Virgin Reporting Entity to change its accounting principles in accordance with the definition of GAAP set forth below under “—*Certain Definitions*,” the annual and quarterly information required by clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of this covenant shall include any reconciliation presentation required by clause 2(a) of the definition of GAAP set forth below under “—*Certain Definitions*.”

To the extent that material differences exist between the business, assets, results of operations or financial condition of (i) the Virgin Reporting Entity and (ii) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, the effect of any intercompany balances between the Virgin Reporting Entity and the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries), the annual and quarterly reports shall give a reasonably detailed description of such differences and include an unaudited reconciliation of the Reporting Entity's financial statements to the financial statements of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, prior to an Affiliate Issuer Accession or an Affiliate Subsidiary Accession, the Company may satisfy its obligations under clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of this covenant by delivering the corresponding consolidated annual report and quarterly reports of Virgin Media Finance or any Parent of Virgin Media Finance and, following such election, references in this covenant to the “Virgin Reporting Entity” shall be deemed to refer to Virgin Media Finance or any Parent of Virgin Media Finance (as the case may be). Nothing contained in the Indenture shall preclude the Virgin Reporting Entity from changing its fiscal year end.

In addition, so long as the Notes remain outstanding and during any period during which the Virgin Reporting Entity is not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt therefrom pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) of the Exchange Act, the Virgin Reporting Entity shall furnish to the holders of the Notes and to prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

Merger and Consolidation

No Parent Guarantor will consolidate with, or merge with or into, or convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all of its assets to, any Person, unless:

- (1) the resulting, surviving or transferee Person (the “**Successor Company**”) will be a corporation, partnership, trust or limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of any member of the state of the European Union that is a member of the European Union on the Issue Date, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, or the United States of America, any State of the United States or the District of Columbia and the Successor Company (if not the Issuer or such Parent Guarantor) will expressly assume, by supplemental indenture, executed and delivered to the Trustee, in form satisfactory to the Trustee, all the obligations of such Parent Guarantor under the Notes and the Indenture and expressly assumes all obligations of such Parent Guarantor under the Security Documents to which it is a party and the Intercreditor Deeds pursuant to agreements reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee;
- (2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction (and treating any Indebtedness that becomes an obligation of the Successor Company or any Subsidiary of the Successor Company as a result of such transaction as having been Incurred by the Successor Company or such Subsidiary at the time of such transaction), no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing;
- (3) either (a) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, if it is a surviving corporation, or the Successor Company, would be able to Incur at least an additional £1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (b) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries (including such Successor Company) or such Successor Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries calculated in accordance with clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” would be no greater than that of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries immediately prior to giving effect to such transaction; and
- (4) the Company or the Affiliate Issuer shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger or transfer complies with the Indenture; *provided* that in giving such opinion, such counsel may rely on an Officer’s Certificate as to compliance with clauses (2) and (3) above and as to any matters of fact.

Neither the Issuer nor the Affiliate Issuer will consolidate with, or merge with or into, or convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all its assets to, any Person, unless:

- (1) the Successor Company will be a corporation, partnership, trust or limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of any member of the state of the European Union that is a member of the European Union on the Issue Date, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, or the United States of America, any State of the United States or the District of Columbia and the Successor Company (if not the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable) will expressly assume, by supplemental indenture, executed and delivered to the Trustee, in form satisfactory to the Trustee, all the obligations of the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, under the Notes and the Indenture and expressly assumes all obligations of the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, under the Security Documents to which it is a party and the Intercreditor Deeds pursuant to agreements reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee;
- (2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction (and treating any Indebtedness that becomes an obligation of the Successor Company or any Subsidiary of the Successor Company as a result of such transaction as having been Incurred by the Successor Company or such Subsidiary at the time of such transaction), no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing;

- (3) either (a) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or such Successor Company, as applicable, would be able to Incur at least an additional £1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (b) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries (including such Successor Company) or such Successor Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries calculated in accordance with clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” would be no greater than that of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries immediately prior to giving effect to such transaction; and
- (4) the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger or transfer complies with the Indenture; *provided* that in giving such opinion, such counsel may rely on an Officer’s Certificate as to compliance with clauses (2) and (3) above and as to any matters of fact.

A Subsidiary Guarantor will not consolidate with, or merge with or into, or convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all its assets to, any Person, other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or another Subsidiary Guarantor (other than in connection with a transaction that does not constitute an Asset Disposition or a transaction that is permitted under “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*”), unless:

- (1) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing; and
- (2) either:
 - (a) the Successor Company assumes all the obligations of that Guarantor under its Note Guarantee, the Indenture, the Intercreditor Deeds and the Security Documents to which such Guarantor is a party pursuant to agreements reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee; or
 - (b) the Net Cash Proceeds of such sale or other disposition are applied in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Indenture.

For purposes of this covenant, the sale, lease, conveyance, assignment, transfer, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties and assets of one or more Subsidiaries of the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or a Guarantor which properties and assets, if held by the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or such Guarantor, as applicable, instead of such Subsidiaries, would constitute all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or such Guarantor, as applicable, on a consolidated basis, shall be deemed to be the transfer of all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or such Guarantor, as applicable.

The Successor Company will succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the relevant Guarantor, the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as the case may be, under the Indenture, and upon such substitution, the predecessor to such Guarantor, the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as the case may be, will be released from its obligations under the Indenture and the Notes, but, in the case of a lease of all or substantially all its assets, the predecessor to such Guarantor, the Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as the case may be, will not be released from the obligation to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase “substantially all”, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve “all or substantially all” of the property or assets of a Person.

The provisions set forth in this “*Merger and Consolidation*” covenant shall not restrict (and shall not apply to): (a) any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor from consolidating with, merging or liquidating into or transferring all or substantially all of its properties and assets to the Company, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer, a Subsidiary Guarantor or any other Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor; (b) any Subsidiary Guarantor from merging or liquidating into or transferring all or part of its properties and assets to the Company, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or another Subsidiary Guarantor; (c) any consolidation or merger of the Company, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer into any Guarantor, *provided* that, for the purposes of this clause

(c), if the Issuer is not the surviving entity of such merger or consolidation, the relevant Guarantor will assume the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes, the Indenture, the Intercreditor Deeds, any Additional Intercreditor Deeds and the Security Documents and clauses (1) and (4) under the second paragraph of this covenant shall apply to such transaction; (d) any Parent Guarantor from consolidating with, merging into or transferring all or part of its properties and assets to any other Parent Guarantor; (e) any consolidation or merger effected as part of the Post-Closing Reorganizations; (f) any Solvent Liquidation; and (g) the Company, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor consolidating into or merging or combining with an Affiliate incorporated or organized for the purpose of changing the legal domicile of such entity, reincorporating such entity in another jurisdiction, or changing the legal form of such entity, *provided* that, for the purposes of this clause (g), clauses (1), (2) and (4) under the first or second paragraphs of this covenant or clauses (1) or (2) under the third paragraph of this covenant, as the case may be, shall apply to any such transaction.

Impairment of Security Interests

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer shall not, and shall not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, take or omit to take any action that would have the result of materially impairing any Lien in the Collateral granted under the Security Documents (it being understood, subject to the proviso below, that the Incurrence of Permitted Liens shall under no circumstances be deemed to materially impair any Lien in the Collateral granted under the Security Documents) for the benefit of the Trustee and the holders, and the Company and the Affiliate Issuer shall not, and shall not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, grant to any Person other than the Security Trustee, for the benefit of the Trustee and the holders and the other beneficiaries described in the Security Documents, any interest whatsoever in any of the Collateral, except that (1) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries may Incur Permitted Liens, (2) the Collateral may be discharged and released in accordance with the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed, and (3) the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may consummate any other transaction permitted under “-*Merger and Consolidation*”; *provided, however*, that, except with respect to any discharge or release of Collateral in accordance with the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed, in connection with the Incurrence of Liens for the benefit of the Trustee and holders of Notes, no Security Document may be amended, extended, renewed, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified or replaced, except that, at the direction of the Company and without the consent of the holders of the Notes, the Trustee and the Security Trustee may from time to time (subject to customary protections and indemnifications from the Company) enter into one or more amendments to the Security Documents to: (a) cure any ambiguity, omission, manifest error, defect or inconsistency therein; (b) provide for Permitted Liens; (c) make any change necessary or desirable, in the good faith determination of the Company in order to implement transactions permitted under “-*Merger and Consolidation*”; (d) provide for the release of any Lien pursuant to, or in connection with, any Solvent Liquidation; (e) provide for the release of any Lien on any properties and assets constituting Collateral under the Security Documents, *provided* that such release is followed by the substantially concurrent re-taking of a Lien of at least equivalent priority over the same properties and assets securing the Notes or any Note Guarantee and (f) make any other change that does not adversely affect the holders of the Notes in any material respect, *provided* that, contemporaneously with any such action in clauses (b), (e) and (f), the Company or the Affiliate Issuer delivers to the Trustee, either (i) a solvency opinion, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee from an Independent Financial Advisor confirming the solvency of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement, (ii) a certificate from the responsible financial or accounting officer of the relevant Grantor (acting in good faith) which confirms the solvency of the person granting such security interest after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement or (iii) an Opinion of Counsel, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, confirming that, after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement, the Lien or Liens created under the Security Documents, as applicable, so amended, extended, renewed, restated, supplemented, modified or replaced, are valid Liens not otherwise subject to any limitation, imperfection or new hardening period, in equity or at law, that such Lien or Liens were not otherwise subject to immediately prior to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement. In the event that the Company or the Affiliate Issuer complies with the requirements of this covenant, the Trustee shall (subject to customary protections and indemnifications from the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable) consent to any such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement without the need for instructions from the holders of the Notes.

Intercreditor Deeds; Additional Intercreditor Deeds

The Trustee became party to the Intercreditor Deeds by executing an accession and/or amendment thereto on the Issue Date, and each holder, by accepting such Note, will be deemed to have (1) authorized the Trustee to enter into the Intercreditor Deeds, (2) agreed to be bound by all the terms and provisions of the Intercreditor Deeds applicable to such holder and (3) irrevocably appointed each of the Trustee and the Security Trustee to act on its behalf and to perform the duties and exercise the rights, powers and discretions that are specifically given to them under the Intercreditor Deeds.

The Indenture provides that, at the request of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, in connection with the Incurrence by the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of any Indebtedness that is permitted to share the Collateral pursuant to the definition of Permitted Liens, the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer, the relevant Restricted Subsidiaries and the Trustee shall enter into with the holders of such Indebtedness (or their duly authorized Representatives) an intercreditor agreement, including a restatement, amendment or other modification of either of the Intercreditor Deeds (an “**Additional Intercreditor Deed**”), on substantially the same terms (other than, prior to an Enforcement Control Event, with respect to rights to provide notice or instructions or other administrative matters) as the relevant Intercreditor Deed (or terms not materially less favorable to the holders), including with respect to the subordination, payment blockage, limitation on enforcement and release of Note Guarantees, priority and release of any Lien in respect of the Collateral or other terms which become customary for similar agreements; *provided, further*, that such Additional Intercreditor Deed will not impose any personal obligations on the Trustee or adversely affect the personal rights, duties, liabilities or immunities of the Trustee under the Indenture or the Intercreditor Deeds. For the avoidance of doubt, subject to the foregoing and the succeeding paragraph, any such Additional Intercreditor Deed may provide for *pari passu* or subordinated Lien in respect of any such Indebtedness (to the extent such Indebtedness is permitted to share the Collateral pursuant to the definition of Permitted Lien).

At the direction of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer and without the consent of the holders of the Notes, the Trustee and the Security Trustee will upon direction of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer from time to time enter into one or more amendments to the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed to: (a) cure any ambiguity, omission, manifest error, defect or inconsistency therein; (b) add Guarantors or other parties (such as representatives of new issuances of Indebtedness) thereto; (c) further secure the Notes (including Additional Notes) and the Note Guarantees; (d) make provision for equal and ratable grants of Liens on the Collateral to secure Additional Notes or to implement any Permitted Liens; (e) make any change to the Intercreditor Deeds or such Additional Intercreditor Deed to provide for additional Indebtedness constituting Subordinated Obligations (including with respect to any Intercreditor Deed or Additional Intercreditor Deed, the addition of provisions relating to such new Indebtedness ranking junior in right of payment to the Notes and the Note Guarantees); (f) make any other change to the Intercreditor Deeds or such Additional Intercreditor Deed to provide for additional Indebtedness (including with respect to any Intercreditor Deed or Additional Intercreditor Deed, the addition of provisions relating to new Indebtedness ranking junior in right of payment to the Notes) or other obligations that are permitted by the terms of the Indenture to be Incurred and secured by a Lien on the Collateral on a senior, *pari passu* or junior basis with the Liens securing the Notes or the Note Guarantees, (g) add Restricted Subsidiaries to the Intercreditor Deeds or an Additional Intercreditor Deed, (h) amend the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed in accordance with the terms thereof or; (i) make any change necessary or desirable, in the good faith determination of the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, in order to implement any transaction that is subject to the covenants described under the caption “—*Merger and Consolidation*”; (j) implement any transaction in connection with the renewal, extension, refinancing, replacement or increase of the Credit Facilities that is not prohibited by the Indenture; or (k) make any other change thereto that does not adversely affect the rights of the holders of the Notes in any material respect; *provided* that no such changes shall be permitted to the extent they affect the ranking of any Note or Note Guarantee, enforcement of Liens over the Collateral, the application of proceeds from the enforcement of Collateral or the release of any Note Guarantees or Collateral in a manner than would adversely affect the rights of the holders of the Notes in any material respect except as otherwise permitted by the Indenture, the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed immediately prior to such change. The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not otherwise direct the Trustee or the Security Trustee to enter into any amendment to either of the Intercreditor Deeds or, if applicable, any Additional Intercreditor Deed, without the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes outstanding, except as otherwise permitted below under “—*Amendments and Waivers*”, and the Company may only direct the Trustee and the Security Trustee to enter into any amendment to the extent such amendment does not impose any personal obligations on the Trustee or Security Trustee or, in the opinion of the Trustee or Security Trustee,

adversely affect their respective rights, duties, liabilities or immunities under the Indenture or the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed.

Each holder of a Note, by accepting such Note, will be deemed to have:

- (a) appointed and authorized the Trustee and the Security Trustee from time to time to give effect to such provisions;
- (b) authorized each of the Trustee and the Security Trustee from time to time to become a party to any Additional Intercreditor Deed and any document giving effect to such amendments to either of the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed;
- (c) agreed to be bound by such provisions and the provisions of any Additional Intercreditor Deed and any document giving effect to such amendments to either of the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed; and
- (d) irrevocably appointed the Trustee and the Security Trustee to act on its behalf from time to time to enter into and comply with such provisions and the provisions of any Additional Intercreditor Deed and of any document giving effect to such amendments to either of the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed,

in each case, without the need for the consent of the holders.

The Indenture also provides that, in relation to the Intercreditor Deeds or an Additional Intercreditor Deed, the Trustee shall consent on behalf of the holders to the payment, repayment, purchase, repurchase, defeasance, acquisition, retirement or redemption of any obligations subordinated to the Notes thereby; *provided, however*, that such transaction would comply with the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*”.

Amendments to Senior Credit Facility

The Company and the Affiliate Issuer will not, and will not permit any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to (i) consent to any amendments to clause (b) of the definition of “Instructing Group” in the Senior Credit Facility that are materially adverse to the holders of the Notes or (ii) enter into any other Credit Facility that refinances the Senior Credit Facility that includes a definition of “Instructing Group” that is less favorable to the holders of the Notes than the definition of “Instructing Group” in the Senior Credit Facility with respect to the matters covered by clause (b) thereof.

In the event each Intercreditor Deed is amended in accordance with its terms and the Indenture (or replaced with an Additional Intercreditor Deed in accordance with the terms of the Indenture) to provide for proportional voting rights *for* all senior secured creditors in respect of enforcement of security (including instructions related thereto and releases thereof), removal and replacement of the Security Trustee and amendments to such Intercreditor Deed, this covenant shall have no further force or effect.

Suspension of Covenants on Achievement of Investment Grade Status

If, during any period after the Issue Date, the Notes have achieved and continue to maintain Investment Grade Status and no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing (such period hereinafter referred to as an “**Investment Grade Status Period**”), then the Company or the Affiliate Issuer will notify the Trustee of this fact and beginning on such date, the covenants in the Indenture described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*,”

“—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*,” “—*Limitation on Restrictions on Distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries*,” “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*,” “—*Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*,” “—*Change of Control*,” the provisions of clause (3) of the first and the second paragraphs of the covenant described under “—*Merger and Consolidation*” and any related default provisions of the Indenture will be suspended and will not, during such Investment Grade Status Period, be applicable to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries. As a result, during any such Investment Grade Status Period, the Notes will lose a significant amount of the covenant protection initially provided under the Indenture. No action taken during an Investment Grade Status Period or prior to an Investment Grade Status Period in compliance with the covenants then applicable will require reversal or constitute a default under the Indenture or the Notes in the

event that suspended covenants are subsequently reinstated or suspended, as the case may be. An Investment Grade Status Period will terminate immediately upon the failure of the Notes to maintain Investment Grade Status (the “**Reinstatement Date**”). The Company or the Affiliate Issuer will promptly notify the Trustee in writing of any failure of the Notes to maintain Investment Grade Status and the Reinstatement Date.

Limited Condition Transaction

In connection with any action being taken in connection with a Limited Condition Transaction, for purposes of determining compliance with any provision of the Indenture which requires that no Default or Event of Default, as applicable, has occurred, is continuing or would result from any such action, as applicable, such condition shall, at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, be deemed satisfied, so long as no Default or Event of Default, as applicable, exists on the date the definitive agreement (or other relevant definitive documentation) for such Limited Condition Transaction is entered into. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Company or the Affiliate Issuer has exercised its option under the first sentence of this paragraph, and any Default or Event of Default occurs following the date such definitive agreement for a Limited Condition Transaction is entered into and prior to the consummation of such Limited Condition Transaction, any such Default or Event of Default shall be deemed to not have occurred or be continuing for purposes of determining whether any action being taken in connection with such Limited Condition Transaction is permitted hereunder.

In connection with any action being taken in connection with a Limited Condition Transaction for purposes of:

- (1) determining compliance with any provision of the Indenture which requires the calculation of any financial ratio or test, including the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio; or
- (2) testing baskets set forth in the Indenture (including baskets measured as a percentage or multiple, as applicable, of Total Assets or Pro forma EBITDA);

in each case, at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s election to exercise such option in connection with any Limited Condition Transaction, an “**LCT Election**”), the date of determination of whether any such action is permitted hereunder, shall be deemed to be the date the definitive agreement (or other relevant definitive documentation) for such Limited Condition Transaction is entered into (the “**LCT Test Date**”); *provided, however*, that the Company or the Affiliate Issuer shall be entitled to subsequently elect, in its sole discretion, the date of consummation of such Limited Condition Transaction instead of the LCT Test Date as the applicable date of determination, and if, after giving *pro forma* effect to the Limited Condition Transaction and the other transactions to be entered into in connection therewith (including any Incurrence of Indebtedness and the use of proceeds thereof), as are appropriate and consistent with the pro forma adjustment provisions set forth in the definition of “Pro forma EBITDA” and “Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio”, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary could have taken such action on the relevant LCT Test Date in compliance with such ratio, test or basket, such ratio, test or basket shall be deemed to have been complied with.

If the Company or the Affiliate Issuer has made an LCT Election and any of the ratios, tests or baskets for which compliance was determined or tested as of the LCT Test Date are exceeded as a result of fluctuations in any such ratio, test or basket, including due to fluctuations in Pro forma EBITDA or Total Assets, of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries or the Person or assets subject to the Limited Condition Transaction (as at each reference to the “Company” in such definition was to such Person or assets) at or prior to the consummation of the relevant transaction or action, such baskets or ratios will not be deemed to have been exceeded as a result of such fluctuations. If the Company or the Affiliate Issuer has made an LCT Election for any Limited Condition Transaction, then in connection with any subsequent calculation of any ratio, test or basket availability under the Indenture (including with respect to the Incurrence of Indebtedness or Liens, or the making of Asset Dispositions, acquisitions, mergers, the conveyance, lease or other transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or the designation of an Unrestricted Subsidiary) on or following the relevant LCT Test Date and prior to the earlier of the date on which such Limited Condition Transaction is consummated or the definitive agreement for such Limited Condition Transaction is terminated or expires without consummation of such Limited Condition Transaction, any such ratio, test or basket shall be calculated on a pro forma basis assuming such Limited Condition Transaction and other transactions in connection therewith (including any Incurrence of Indebtedness and the use of proceeds thereof) have been consummated.

Events of Default

Each of the following is an “Event of Default” under the Indenture:

- (1) default in any payment of interest or Additional Amounts on any Note when due, which has continued for 30 days;
- (2) default in the payment of principal of or premium, if any, on any Note when due at its Stated Maturity, upon optional redemption, upon required repurchase or otherwise;
- (3) failure by the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor to comply for 60 days after notice specified in the Indenture with its other agreements contained in the Notes or the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed; *provided, however*, that the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor shall have 90 days after receipt of such notice to remedy, or receive a waiver for, any failure to comply with the obligations to file annual, quarterly and current reports in accordance with the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*” so long as the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor is, as applicable, attempting to cure such failure as promptly as reasonably practicable;
- (4) default under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any Indebtedness for money borrowed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries (or the payment of which is guaranteed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries), other than Indebtedness owed to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, whether such Indebtedness or guarantee now exists, or is created after the Issue Date, which default:
 - (a) is caused by a failure to pay principal of such Indebtedness at its Stated Maturity after giving effect to any applicable grace period provided in such Indebtedness (“**payment default**”); or
 - (b) results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its maturity (the “**cross acceleration provision**”);

and, in each case, the principal amount of any such Indebtedness, together with the principal amount of any other such Indebtedness under which there has been a payment default or the maturity of which has been so accelerated, aggregates £75.0 million or more;

- (5) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor or a Significant Subsidiary or group of Restricted Subsidiaries that, taken together (as of the latest audited Consolidated financial statements delivered to the holders of the Notes pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*”), would constitute a Significant Subsidiary, in each case, except as a result of, or in connection with, any Solvent Liquidation) (the “**bankruptcy provisions**”) have been commenced;
- (6) failure by the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, any Guarantor or any Significant Subsidiary or group of Restricted Subsidiaries that, taken together (as of the latest audited Consolidated financial statements delivered to the holders of the Notes pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*”), would constitute a Significant Subsidiary, to pay final judgments aggregating in excess of £75.0 million (net of any amounts that a solvent insurance company has acknowledged liability for), which judgments are not paid, discharged or stayed for a period of 60 days (the “**judgment default provision**”);
- (7) any Note Guarantee of a Significant Subsidiary ceases to be in full force and effect (except in accordance with the terms of the Indenture) or is declared invalid or unenforceable in a judicial proceeding and such Default continues for 30 days after the notice specified in the Indenture; or

- (8) with respect to any Collateral having a fair market value in excess of £100 million, individually or in the aggregate, (a) the failure of the Lien with respect to such Collateral under the Security Documents, at any time, to be in full force and effect in any material respect for any reason other than in accordance with their terms and the terms of the Indenture and other than the satisfaction in full of all obligations under the Indenture and discharge of the Indenture if such Default continues for 60 days after receipt of notice specified in the Indenture by the Trustee of such event, (b) the declaration by any court of competent jurisdiction in a judicial proceeding that the Lien with respect to such Collateral created under the Security Documents or under the Indenture is invalid or unenforceable, if such Default continues for 60 days or (c) the assertion in writing by the Company, the Issuer or any Guarantor, in any pleading in any court of competent jurisdiction, that any such Lien is invalid or unenforceable and any such Default continues for 60 days.

However, a default under clauses (3), (7) or (8) of the immediately preceding paragraph will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes notify the Company of the default and the Company does not cure such default within the time specified in clauses (3), (7) or (8) of the immediately preceding paragraph after receipt of such notice.

If an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default described in clause (5) above) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee by notice to the Company, or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes by notice to the Company and the Trustee, may, and the Trustee at the request of such holders shall, declare the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and Additional Amounts, if any, on all the Notes to be due and payable. Upon such a declaration, such principal, premium and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, will be due and payable immediately. In the event of a declaration of acceleration of the Notes because an Event of Default described in clause (4) under “—*Events of Default*” has occurred and is continuing, the declaration of acceleration of the Notes shall be automatically annulled if the event of default or payment default triggering such Event of Default pursuant to clause (4) shall be remedied or cured by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries or waived by the holders of the relevant Indebtedness within 20 days after the declaration of acceleration with respect thereto and if (a) the annulment of the acceleration of the Notes would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and (b) all existing Events of Default, except non-payment of principal, premium or interest and Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes that became due solely because of the acceleration of the Notes, have been cured or waived. If an Event of Default described in clause (5) above occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, on all the Notes will become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders. The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes may waive all past defaults (except with respect to non-payment of principal, premium, interest or Additional Amounts) and rescind any such acceleration with respect to the Notes and its consequences if (a) rescission would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, (b) all existing Events of Default, other than the non-payment of the principal of, premium, if any, interest and Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes that have become due solely by such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived; and (c) the Company has paid the Trustee its reasonable compensation and reimbursed the Trustee for its reasonable expenses, disbursements and advances.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, if an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders unless such holders have offered to the Trustee indemnity or security satisfactory to the Trustee against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium, if any, interest or Additional Amounts, if any, when due, no holder of Notes may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the Notes *unless*:

- (1) such holder of Notes has previously given the Trustee written notice that an Event of Default is continuing;
- (2) holders of at least 50% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have requested the Trustee to pursue the remedy;
- (3) such holders of Notes have offered the Trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee against any loss, liability or expense;

- (4) the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of security or indemnity; and
- (5) the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have not given the Trustee a direction that, in the opinion of the Trustee, is inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

Subject to certain restrictions, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes are given the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee. The Indenture provides that in the event an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee will be required in the exercise of its powers to use the degree of care that a prudent person would use under the circumstances in the conduct of its own affairs. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law, the Indenture or the Intercreditor Deed or any Additional Intercreditor Deed or that the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder of Notes or that would involve the Trustee in personal liability. Prior to taking any action under the Indenture, the Trustee will be entitled to security or indemnification satisfactory to it in its sole discretion against all losses and expenses caused by taking or not taking such action.

The Indenture provides that if a Default occurs and is continuing and is actually known to the Trustee, the Trustee must give notice of the Default within 90 days after it occurs. Except in the case of a Default in the payment of principal of, premium, if any, interest or Additional Amounts, if any, on any Note, the Trustee may withhold notice if and so long as a committee of trust officers of the Trustee in good faith determines that withholding notice is in the interests of the holders. In addition, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer is required to deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, a certificate indicating whether the signers thereof know of any Default that occurred during the previous year. The Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, also is required to deliver to the Trustee, within 30 days after the occurrence thereof, written notice of any events of which it is aware which would constitute certain Defaults, their status and what action the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, is taking or proposing to take in respect thereof.

Amendments and Waivers

Subject to certain exceptions, the Indenture, the Notes, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Deeds and any Additional Intercreditor Deed, may be amended or supplemented with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Notes) and, subject to certain exceptions, any past default or compliance with any provisions of the Indenture, the Notes, the Intercreditor Deeds, any Additional Intercreditor Deed or the Security Documents may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Notes). However, unless consented to by the holders of at least 90% of the aggregate principal amount of then outstanding Notes, an amendment may not:

- (1) reduce the principal amount of Notes whose holders must consent to an amendment or waiver;
- (2) reduce the stated rate of or extend the stated time for payment of interest or Additional Amounts on any Note;
- (3) reduce the principal of or extend the Stated Maturity of any Note;
- (4) whether through an amendment or waiver of provisions in the covenants, definitions or otherwise (i) reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any Note or change the time at which any Note may be redeemed as described above under “—*Optional Redemption*” (other than the notice provisions) or (ii) reduce the premium payable upon repurchase of any Note or change the time at which any Note is to be repurchased as described under “—*Certain Covenants—Change of Control*,” “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” or “—*Certain Covenants—Make-Whole Offer*” at any time after the obligation to repurchase has arisen;
- (5) make any Note payable in money other than that stated in the Note (except to the extent the currency stated in the Notes has been succeeded or replaced pursuant to applicable law);

- (6) impair the right of any holder to receive payment of, premium, if any, principal of or interest or Additional Amounts, if any, on such holder's Notes on or after the due dates therefor or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such holder's Notes; or
- (7) make any change in the amendment or waiver provisions described in this paragraph.

In addition, without the consent of at least 75% in aggregate principal amount of Notes then outstanding, no amendment or supplement may:

- (1) release any Guarantor (including the Company) from any of its obligations under its Note Guarantee or modify any Note Guarantee, except, in each case, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; and
- (2) modify any Security Document or the provisions in the Indenture dealing with Security Documents or application of trust moneys in any manner, taken as a whole, materially adverse to the holders or otherwise release all or substantially all of the Collateral except in accordance with the terms of the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Deeds, any applicable Additional Intercreditor Deed or as otherwise permitted by the Indenture.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, without the consent of any holder, the Issuer and the Trustee may amend the Indenture, the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Intercreditor Deeds, any Additional Intercreditor Deed and the Security Documents to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, manifest error, defect or inconsistency;
- (2) provide for the assumption by a Successor Company of the obligations of the Issuer, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor under the Indenture, the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Intercreditor Deeds, any Additional Intercreditor Deed, and the Security Documents, as applicable;
- (3) provide for uncertificated Notes in addition to or in place of certificated Notes (*provided* that the uncertificated Notes are issued in registered form for purposes of Section 163(f) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended));
- (4) add guarantees with respect to the Notes;
- (5) secure the Notes;
- (6) add to the covenants of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries under the Indenture, the Notes or the Security Documents;
- (7) make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder in any material respect;
- (8) release (i) the Note Guarantees and (ii) any Lien created under the Security Documents, in each case as provided by the terms of the Indenture;
- (9) provide for the issuance of Additional Notes in accordance with the terms of the Indenture;
- (10) give effect to Permitted Liens;
- (11) evidence and provide for the acceptance and appointment under the Indenture of a successor Trustee pursuant to the requirements thereof;
- (12) to the extent necessary to grant a Lien for the benefit of any Person; *provided* that the granting of such Lien is permitted by the Indenture or the Security Documents;

- (13) make any amendment to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the transfer and legending of Notes as permitted by the Indenture, including, without limitation to facilitate the issuance and administration of the Notes; *provided, however*, that (i) compliance with the Indenture as so amended would not result in Notes being transferred in violation of the Securities Act or any applicable securities law and (ii) such amendment does not materially and adversely affect the rights of holders to transfer Notes;
- (14) to conform the text of the Indenture, the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Intercreditor Agreement and the Security Documents, to any provision of this “*Description of the New Notes*” to the extent that such provision in this “*Description of the New Notes*” was intended to be a verbatim recitation of the Indenture, the Notes, the Intercreditor Deeds or the Security Documents;
- (15) comply with the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*”;
- (16) provide for a reduction in the minimum denominations of the Notes; *provided* that such reduction would not result in a breach of applicable securities laws or in a requirement to produce a prospectus or otherwise register the Notes with any regulatory authority in connection with any investment therein or resale thereof; or
- (17) comply with the rules of any applicable securities depository.

In formulating its opinion on such matters, the Trustee shall be entitled to require and rely on such evidence as it deems appropriate, including an Opinion of Counsel and an Officer’s Certificate.

The consent of the holders is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment. A consent to any amendment or waiver under the Indenture by any holder of Notes given in connection with a tender of such holder’s Notes will not be rendered invalid by such tender. For so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the guidelines of such Stock Exchange so require, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer will notify the Luxembourg Stock Exchange of any such amendment, supplement and waiver.

Defeasance

The Issuer at any time may terminate all of its obligations under the Notes and the Indenture (“**legal defeasance**”), except for certain obligations, including those respecting the defeasance trust and obligations to register the transfer or exchange of the Notes, to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Notes and to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the Notes.

The Issuer at any time may terminate its obligations under the covenants described under “—*Certain Covenants*” (other than clauses (1) and (2) under the second paragraph of “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*”) and the default provisions relating to such covenants under “—*Events of Default*” above, the operation of the cross-default upon a payment default, the cross acceleration provisions, the bankruptcy provisions with respect to Significant Subsidiaries, the judgment default provision, the guarantee failure provision and the collateral failure provision, in each case, described under “—*Events of Default*” above and the limitations contained in clauses (3) and (4) under the second paragraph of “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*” above (“**covenant defeasance**”).

The Issuer may exercise its legal defeasance option notwithstanding their prior exercise of their covenant defeasance option. If the Issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to the Notes. If the Issuer exercises its covenant defeasance option, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in clauses (4), (5), (6), (7) (with respect only to Significant Subsidiaries), or (8) under “—*Events of Default*” above or because of the failure of the Issuer or any Parent Guarantor to comply with clauses (3) or (4) under the first and second paragraphs of “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*” above.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, the Issuer must irrevocably deposit in trust (the “**defeasance trust**”) with the Trustee (or an agent nominated by the Trustee for such purpose) pounds sterling, sterling-denominated UK Government Obligations or a combination thereof for the payment of principal,

premium, if any, interest and Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes to redemption or maturity, as the case may be, and must comply with certain other conditions, including, among other things, delivery to the Trustee of an Opinion of Counsel (subject to customary exceptions and exclusions) to the effect that holders of the Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only, such Opinion of Counsel must be based on a ruling of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or other change in applicable U.S. federal income tax law.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture, the Security Documents and the rights, duties and obligations of the Trustee and the holders thereunder and under the Intercreditor Deeds or any Additional Intercreditor Deed will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect as to all Notes issued thereunder:

- (1) either:
 - (a) all Notes that have been authenticated, except lost, stolen or destroyed Notes that have been replaced or paid and Notes for whose payment money has been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to the Issuer, have been delivered to a Paying Agent or Registrar for cancellation; or
 - (b) (i) all Notes that have not been delivered to a Paying Agent or Registrar for cancellation (A) have become due and payable by reason of the mailing or delivery of a notice of redemption or otherwise or (B) will become due and payable within one year and (ii) the Issuer or a Guarantor has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee as trust funds in trust solely for the benefit of the holders, cash, Cash Equivalents, UK Government Obligations or a combination thereof, in each case, denominated in pounds sterling, in amounts as will be sufficient, without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the Notes not delivered to a Paying Agent or Registrar for cancellation for principal, premium and Additional Amounts (if any) and accrued interest to the date of maturity or redemption;
- (2) the Issuer or the Guarantor(s) has paid or caused to be paid all other amounts payable by it under the Indenture; and
- (3) the Company has delivered irrevocable instructions to the Trustee under the Indenture to apply the deposited money toward the payment of the Notes at maturity or on the redemption date, as the case may be.

In addition, the Company must deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an opinion of counsel, in each case, stating that all conditions precedent to satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied.

In addition, if:

- (1) part of the Notes (the "**Called Notes**") have become irrevocably due and payable by reason of the mailing or delivery of an unconditional notice of redemption or otherwise;
- (2) the Issuer or any Guarantor has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee as trust funds in trust solely for the benefit of the holders, with respect to the Called Notes, cash, Cash Equivalents, UK Government Obligations or a combination thereof, in each case, denominated in pounds sterling, in amounts as will be sufficient, without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the Called Notes for principal, premium and Additional Amounts (if any) and accrued interest to the date of redemption; and
- (3) the Company or the Affiliate Issuer has delivered irrevocable instructions to the Trustee to apply the deposited money toward the payment of the Called Notes on the redemption date,

then the Called Notes will not constitute Indebtedness under the Indenture, In addition, the Company must deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an opinion of counsel, in each case, stating that all conditions precedent to such Notes not constituting Indebtedness have been satisfied.

Currency Indemnity

The sole currency of account and payment for all sums payable by the Issuer with respect to the Notes under the Indenture is pounds sterling. Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than pounds sterling (whether as a result of, or the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction, in the winding-up or dissolution of the Company, any Subsidiary or otherwise) by the holder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer will constitute a discharge of the Issuer only to the extent of the pound sterling amount, which the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not possible to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is possible to do so). If that pound sterling amount is less than the pound sterling amount expressed to be due to the recipient under any Note, the Issuer will indemnify the recipient against any loss sustained by it as a result. In any event the Issuer will indemnify the recipient against the cost of making any such purchase.

For the purposes of this indemnity, it will be sufficient for the holder to certify that it would have suffered a loss had an actual purchase of pounds sterling been made with the amount so received in that other currency on the date of receipt or recovery (or, if a purchase of pounds sterling on such date had not been practicable, on the first date on which it would have been practicable). These indemnities constitute a separate and independent obligation from the other obligations of the Issuer, will give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, will apply irrespective of any waiver granted by any holder and will continue in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any Note or any other judgment or order.

Listing

The Issuer has applied to list the Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and will maintain such listing as long as the Notes are outstanding; *provided, however*, that if the Issuer can no longer maintain such listing or it becomes unduly burdensome to make or maintain such listing (for the avoidance of doubt, preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS (except pursuant to the definition of GAAP) or any accounting standard other than GAAP and any other standard pursuant to which the Virgin Reporting Entity then prepares its financial statements shall be deemed unduly burdensome), the Issuer may cease to make or maintain such listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange *provided* that the Issuer will use its reasonable best efforts to obtain and maintain the listing of the Notes on another recognized listing exchange for high yield issuers (which may be a stock exchange that is not regulated by the European Union). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer may at its sole option at any time, without the consent of the holders of the Notes or the Trustee, de-list the Notes from any stock exchange for the purposes of moving the listing of the Notes to the Official List of The Channel Islands Securities Exchange Authority Limited.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees and Stockholders

No director, officer, employee, incorporator, member or stockholder of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, any of their respective parent companies or any of their respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates, as such, shall have any liability for any obligations of the Issuer or any Guarantor under the Notes or the Indenture or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder by accepting a Note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the Notes. Such waiver and release may not be effective to waive liabilities under the United States federal securities laws and it is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

Consent to Jurisdiction and Service of Process

The Indenture provides that the Issuer and each Guarantor will irrevocably appoint Virgin Media, as its agent for service of process in any suit, action or proceeding with respect to the Indenture and the Notes, as the case may be, brought in any federal or state court located in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and that each of the parties submit to the jurisdiction thereof. If, for any reason Virgin Media. is unable to serve in such capacity, the Issuer and such Guarantor shall appoint another agent reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee.

Concerning the Trustee and certain agents

The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch is the Trustee. The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch is initially the Paying Agent and transfer agent with regard to the Notes. The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. is the Registrar and listing agent with respect to the Notes.

Governing Law

The Indenture provides that it and the Notes are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Notices

So long as any Notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require, any such notice to the holders of the relevant Notes shall also be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in Luxembourg or, to the extent and in the manner permitted by such rules, posted on the official website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and, in connection with any redemption, the Company or the Issuer will notify the Luxembourg Stock Exchange of any change in the principal amount of Notes outstanding. In addition, for so long as any Notes are represented by Global Notes, all notices to holders of the Notes will be delivered by or on behalf of the Issuer to Euroclear and Clearstream. Additionally, in the event the Notes are in the form of Definitive Registered Notes, notices will be sent, by first-class mail, with a copy to the Trustee, to each holder at such holder's address as it appears on the registration books of the Registrar. If publication as provided above is not practicable, notice will be given in such other manner, and shall be deemed to have been given on such date, as the Trustee may approve. If and so long as such Notes are listed on any other securities exchange, notices will also be given in accordance with any applicable requirements of such securities exchange. Notices given by publication will be deemed given on the first date on which publication is made and notices given by first-class mail, postage prepaid, will be deemed given five calendar days after mailing.

Prescription

Claims against the Issuer for the payment of principal or Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes will be prescribed ten years after the applicable due date for payment thereof. Claims against the Issuer for the payment of interest on the Notes will be prescribed five years after the applicable due date for payment of interest.

Certain Definitions

“**2006 Indenture**” means the indenture dated as of July 25, 2006 between the Issuer, NTL Incorporated, NTL:Telewest LLC, NTL Holdings Inc., NTL (UK) Group, Inc., NTL Communications Limited, NTL Investment Holdings Limited, The Bank of New York, as trustee and paying agent and The Bank of New York (Luxembourg) S.A. as Luxembourg paying agent.

“**Acquired Indebtedness**” means Indebtedness (i) of a Person or any of its Subsidiaries existing at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or (ii) assumed in connection with the acquisition of assets from such Person, in each case whether or not Incurred by such Person in connection with, or in anticipation or contemplation of, such Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary or such acquisition. Acquired Indebtedness shall be deemed to have been Incurred, with respect to clause (i) of the preceding sentence, on the date such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary and, with respect to clause (ii) of the preceding sentence, on the date of consummation of such acquisition of assets.

“**Additional Assets**” means:

- (1) any property or assets (other than Indebtedness and Capital Stock) to be used by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary in a Related Business or are otherwise useful in a Related Business (it being understood that capital expenditure on property or assets already used in a Related Business or to replace any property or assets that are the subject of such Asset Disposition or any operating expenses Incurred in the day-to-day operations of a Related Business shall be deemed an Investment in Additional Assets);

- (2) the Capital Stock of a Person that is engaged in a Related Business and becomes a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of the acquisition of such Capital Stock by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (3) Capital Stock constituting a minority interest in any Person that at such time is a Restricted Subsidiary.

“**Affiliate**” of any specified Person means any other Person, directly or indirectly, controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For the purposes of this definition, “control” when used with respect to any Person means the power to direct the management and policies of such Person, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise; and the terms “controlling” and “controlled” have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

“**Affiliate Subsidiaries**” refers to (i) ntl Kirklees, a private unlimited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, (ii) ntl Glasgow, a private unlimited company incorporated under the laws of Scotland, each of which is an indirect Subsidiary of Virgin Media and (iii) any Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent (other than a Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer) that provides a Note Guarantee following the Issue Date.

“**Applicable Premium**” means, with respect to any redemption date prior to January 15, 2021, the excess of (A) the present value at such redemption date of (1) the redemption price of such Note on January 15, 2021 (such redemption price being described under “—*Optional Redemption—Optional Redemption on or after January 15, 2021*” exclusive of any accrued and unpaid interest) plus (2) all required remaining scheduled interest payments due on such Note through January 15, 2021 (but excluding accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date), computed using a discount rate equal to the Gilt Rate plus 50 basis points over (B) the principal amount of such Note on such redemption date.

“**Asset Disposition**” means any direct or indirect sale, lease (other than an operating lease entered into in the ordinary course of business), transfer, issuance or other disposition, or a series of related sales, leases (other than an operating lease entered into in the ordinary course of business), transfers, issuances or dispositions that are part of a common plan, of shares of Capital Stock of a Subsidiary (other than directors’ qualifying shares or shares required by applicable law to be held by a Person other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary), property or other assets (each referred to for the purposes of this definition as a “disposition”) by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries, including any disposition by means of a merger, consolidation or similar transaction.

Notwithstanding the preceding, the following items shall not be deemed to be Asset Dispositions:

- (1) a disposition by a Restricted Subsidiary to the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity) to a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) the sale or disposition of cash, Cash Equivalents or Investment Grade Securities in the ordinary course of business;
- (3) a disposition of inventory, equipment, trading stock, communications capacity or other assets in the ordinary course of business;
- (4) a sale, lease, transfer or other disposition, or a series of related sales, leases, transfers, issuances or dispositions that are part of a common plan, of obsolete, surplus or worn out equipment or other equipment and assets that are no longer useful in the conduct of the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (5) transactions permitted under “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*” or a transaction that constitutes a Change of Control;
- (6) an issuance of Capital Stock or other securities by a Restricted Subsidiary to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or to another Restricted Subsidiary;

- (7) (a) for purposes of “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” only, the making of a Permitted Investment or a disposition subject to “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”, and (b) solely for the purpose of clause (3) of the first paragraph under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*,” a disposition, the proceeds of which are used to make Restricted Payments permitted to be made under the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*” or Permitted Investments;
- (8) dispositions of assets of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or the issuance or sale of Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary in a single transaction or series of related transactions with an aggregate fair market value in any calendar year of less than the greater of £50.0 million and 3.0% of Total Assets (with unused amounts in any calendar year being carried over to the next succeeding year subject to a maximum of the greater of £50.0 million and 3.0% of Total Assets of carried over amounts for any calendar year);
- (9) dispositions in connection with Permitted Liens;
- (10) dispositions of receivables or related assets in connection with the compromise, settlement or collection thereof in the ordinary course of business or in bankruptcy or similar proceedings and exclusive of factoring or similar arrangements;
- (11) the assignment, licensing or sublicensing of intellectual property or other general intangibles and assignments, licenses, sublicenses, leases or subleases of spectrum or other property;
- (12) foreclosure, condemnation or similar action with respect to any property, securities or other assets;
- (13) the sale or discount (with or without recourse, and on customary or commercially reasonable terms) of receivables arising in the ordinary course of business, or the conversion or exchange of accounts receivable for notes receivable;
- (14) sales of accounts receivable and related assets or an interest therein of the type specified in the definition of “Qualified Receivables Transaction” to a Receivables Entity, and Investments in a Receivables Entity consisting of cash or Securitization Obligations;
- (15) any disposition of Capital Stock, Indebtedness or other securities of an Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (16) any disposition of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to an agreement or other obligation with or to a Person (other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) from whom such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired or from whom such Restricted Subsidiary acquired its business and assets (having been newly formed in connection with such acquisition), made as part of such acquisition and in each case comprising all or a portion of the consideration in respect of such sale or acquisition;
- (17) any surrender or waiver of contract rights or the settlement, release or surrender of contract, tort or other claims of any kind;
- (18) (a) disposals of assets, rights or revenue not constituting part of the Distribution Business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, and (b) other disposals of non-core assets acquired in connection with any acquisition permitted under the Indenture;
- (19) any disposition or expropriation of assets or Capital Stock which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary is required by, or made in response to concerns raised by, a regulatory authority or court of competent jurisdiction;
- (20) any disposition of other interests in other entities in an amount not to exceed £10.0 million;
- (21) any disposition of real property, *provided* that the fair market value of the real property disposed of in any calendar year does not exceed the greater of £50.0 million and 3.0% of

Total Assets (with unused amounts in any calendar year being carried over to the next succeeding year subject to a maximum of the greater of £50.0 million and 3.0% of Total Assets of carried over amounts for any calendar year);

- (22) any disposition of assets to a Person who is providing services related to such assets, the provision of which have been or are to be outsourced by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to such Person;
- (23) any disposition of Investments in joint ventures to the extent required by, or made pursuant to, customary buy/sell arrangements between the joint venture parties set forth in joint venture arrangements and similar binding agreements; *provided* that any cash or Cash Equivalents received in such disposition is applied in accordance with the “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” covenant;
- (24) any sale or disposition with respect to property built, repaired, improved, owned or otherwise acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to customary sale and lease-back transactions, asset securitizations and other similar financings permitted by the Indenture;
- (25) the sale or disposition of the Towers Assets;
- (26) any dispositions constituting the surrender of tax losses by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (a) to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; (b) to the Ultimate Parent or any of its Subsidiaries (other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary); or (c) in order to eliminate, satisfy or discharge any tax liability of any Person that was formerly a Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent which has been disposed of pursuant to a disposal permitted by the terms of the Indenture, to the extent that the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary would have a liability (in the form of an indemnification obligation or otherwise) to one or more Persons in relation to such tax liability if not so eliminated, satisfied or discharged; and
- (27) any other disposition of assets comprising in aggregate percentage value of 10% or less of Total Assets.

In the event that a transaction (or any portion thereof) meets the criteria of a disposition permitted under clauses (1) through (27) above and would also be a Restricted Payment permitted to be made under the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*” or a Permitted Investment, the Company, in its sole discretion, will be entitled to divide and classify such transaction (or a portion thereof) as a disposition permitted under clauses (1) through (27) above and/or one or more of the types of Restricted Payments permitted to be made under the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*” or Permitted Investments.

“**Bank Products**” means (i) any facilities or services related to cash management, cash pooling, treasury, depository, overdraft, commodity trading or brokerage accounts, credit or debit card, p-cards (including purchasing cards or commercial cards), electronic funds transfer, automated clearinghouse, zero balance accounts, returned check concentration, controlled disbursement, lockbox, account reconciliation and reporting and trade financial services or other cash management and cash pooling arrangements and (ii) daylight exposures of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in respect of banking and treasury arrangements entered into in the ordinary course of business.

“**Board of Directors**” means, as to any Person, the board of directors of such Person or any duly authorized committee thereof; *provided* that (i) if and for so long as the Company or the Affiliate Issuer is a Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent, any action required to be taken under the Indenture by the Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer can, in the alternative, at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, be taken by the Board of Directors of the Ultimate Parent and (ii) following consummation of a Spin-Off, any action required to be taken under the Indenture by the Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer can, in the alternative, at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, be taken by the Board of Directors of the Spin Parent.

“**Business Day**” means each day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banking institutions in New York, New York or London, England are authorized or required by law to close.

“**Business Division Transaction**” means any creation or participation in any joint venture with respect to any assets, undertakings and/or businesses of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries which comprise all or part of the Virgin Media Business division (or its predecessor or successors), to or with any other entity or person whether or not the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries, excluding the contribution to (but not the use by) any joint venture of the backbone assets utilized by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries and excluding any Subsidiary included in or owned by the Virgin Media Business division but not engaged in the business of that division.

“**Capital Stock**” of any Person means any and all shares, interests, rights to purchase, warrants, options, participation or other equivalents of or interests in (however designated) equity of such Person, including any Preferred Stock, but excluding any debt securities convertible into such equity.

“**Capitalized Lease Obligation**” means an obligation that is required to be classified and accounted for as a capitalized lease for financial reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP. The amount of Indebtedness represented by such obligation will be the capitalized amount of such obligation at the time any determination thereof is to be made as determined in accordance with GAAP, and the Stated Maturity thereof will be the date of the last payment of rent or any other amount due under such lease prior to the first date such lease may be terminated without penalty, *provided* that, upon a change in generally accepted accounting principles eliminating the difference in treatment of operating leases and capital leases, “capital lease” shall be deemed to be a leasing arrangement where the net present value of the payments (using an interest rate determined with reference to yield to maturity in the trading markets for the issue at the date of the lease of Virgin Media Finance’s unsecured senior notes with the longest maturity date at the date of the lease) exceeds 90% of the fair value of the asset.

“**Cash Equivalents**” means:

- (1) securities or obligations issued, insured or unconditionally guaranteed by the United States government, the government of the United Kingdom, the relevant member state of the European Union as of January 1, 2004 (each, a “**Qualified Country**”) or any agency or instrumentality thereof, in each case having maturities of not more than 24 months from the date of acquisition thereof;
- (2) securities or obligations issued by any Qualified Country, or any political subdivision of any such Qualified Country, or any public instrumentality thereof, having maturities of not more than 24 months from the date of acquisition thereof and, at the time of acquisition, having an investment grade rating generally obtainable from either S&P or Moody’s (or, if at any time neither S&P nor Moody’s shall be rating such obligations, then from another nationally recognized rating service in any Qualified Country);
- (3) commercial paper issued by any lender party to a Credit Facility or any bank holding company owning any lender party to a Credit Facility;
- (4) commercial paper maturing no more than 12 months after the date of acquisition thereof and, at the time of acquisition, having a rating of at least A-2 or P-2 from either S&P or Moody’s (or, if at any time neither S&P nor Moody’s shall be rating such obligations, an equivalent rating from another nationally recognized rating service in any Qualified Country);
- (5) time deposits, eurodollar time deposits, bank deposits, certificates of deposit or bankers’ acceptances maturing no more than two years after the date of acquisition thereof issued by any lender party to a Credit Facility or any other bank or trust company (x) having combined capital and surplus of not less than \$250.0 million in the case of U.S. banks and \$100.0 million (or the U.S. Dollar equivalent thereof) in the case of non-U.S. banks or (y) the long-term debt of which is rated at the time of acquisition thereof at least “A-” or the equivalent thereof by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, or “A-” or the equivalent thereof by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (or if at the time neither is issuing comparable ratings, then a comparable rating of another nationally recognized rating agency in any Qualified Country);

- (6) auction rate securities rated at least Aa3 by Moody's and AA- by S&P (or, if at any time either S&P or Moody's shall not be rating such obligations, an equivalent rating from another nationally recognized rating service in any Qualified Country);
- (7) repurchase agreements or obligations with a term of not more than 30 days for underlying securities of the types described in clauses (1), (2) and (5) above entered into with any bank meeting the qualifications specified in clause (5) above or securities dealers of recognized national standing;
- (8) marketable short-term money market and similar funds (x) either having assets in excess of \$250.0 million (or U.S. Dollar equivalent thereof) or (y) having a rating of at least A-2 or P-2 from either S&P or Moody's (or, if at any time neither S&P nor Moody's shall be rating such obligations, an equivalent rating from another nationally recognized rating service in any Qualified Country);
- (9) interests in investment companies or money market funds, 95% the investments of which are one or more of the types of assets or instruments described in clauses (1) through (8) above; and
- (10) in the case of investments by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Subsidiary organized or located in a jurisdiction other than the United States or a member state of the European Union (or any political subdivision or territory thereof), or in the case of investments made in a country outside the United States, other customarily utilized high-quality investments in the country where such Subsidiary is organized or located or in which such Investment is made, all as conclusively determined in good faith by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer; *provided* that bank deposits and short term investments in local currency of any Restricted Subsidiary shall qualify as Cash Equivalents as long as the aggregate amount thereof does not exceed the amount reasonably estimated by such Restricted Subsidiary as being necessary to finance the operations, including capital expenditures, of such Restricted Subsidiary for the succeeding 90 days.

“Change of Control” means:

- (1) Virgin Media Parent (a) ceases to be the “beneficial owner” (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of each of the Company and the Affiliate Issuer and (b) ceases, by virtue of any powers conferred by the articles of association or other documents regulating each of the Company and the Affiliate Issuer to, directly or indirectly, direct or cause the direction of management and policies of each of the Company and the Affiliate Issuer;
- (2) the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger or consolidation) in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole to any “person” (as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) other than a Permitted Holder;
- (3) the Company ceases to own directly all of the Capital Stock of the Issuer; or
- (4) the adoption by the stockholders of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Issuer of a plan or proposal for the liquidation or dissolution of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Issuer, other than a transaction complying with the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*”,

provided that a Change of Control shall not be deemed to have occurred pursuant to clause (1) of this definition upon the consummation of the Post-Closing Reorganizations or a Spin-Off.

“Collateral” means any assets in which a security interest has been or will be granted pursuant to any Security Document to secure the obligations under the Indenture, the Notes or any Note Guarantee.

“**Commodity Agreements**” means, in respect of a Person, any commodity purchase contract, commodity futures or forward contract, commodities option contract or other similar contract (including commodities derivative agreements or arrangements), to which such Person is a party or a beneficiary.

“**Common Stock**” means, with respect to any Person, any and all shares, interests or other participations in, and other equivalents (however designated and whether voting or nonvoting) of such Person’s common stock whether or not outstanding on the Issue Date, and includes, without limitation, all series and classes of such common stock.

“**Consolidated EBITDA**” means, for any period, without duplication, the Consolidated Net Income for such period, plus, at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (except with respect to clauses (1) to (4) below) the following to the extent deducted in calculating such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) Consolidated Interest Expense;
- (2) Consolidated Income Taxes;
- (3) consolidated depreciation expense;
- (4) consolidated amortization expense;
- (5) any reasonable expenses, charges or other costs related to any Equity Offering, Permitted Investment, acquisition, disposition, recapitalization or the Incurrence of any Indebtedness permitted by the Indenture, in each case, as conclusively determined in good faith by an Officer of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer;
- (6) the amount of Management Fees and other fees and related expenses (including Intra-Group Services) paid in such period to the Permitted Holders to the extent permitted by the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*”;
- (7) other non-cash charges reducing Consolidated Net Income (*provided* that if any such non-cash charge represents an accrual or reserve for potential cash charges in any future period, the cash payment in respect thereof in such future period shall reduce Consolidated Net Income to such extent, and excluding amortization of a prepaid cash item that was paid in a prior period) less other non-cash items of income increasing Consolidated Net Income (excluding any such non-cash item of income to the extent it represents (a) a receipt of cash payments in any future period, (b) the reversal of an accrual or reserve for a potential cash item that reduced Consolidated Net Income in any prior period and (c) any non-cash gains with respect to cash actually received in a prior period so long as such cash did not increase Consolidated Net Income in such prior period);
- (8) the amount of loss on the sale or transfer of any assets in connection with an asset securitization program, receivables factoring transaction or other receivables transaction (including, without limitation, a Qualified Receivables Transaction);
- (9) Specified Legal Expenses;
- (10) any net earnings or losses attributable to non-controlling interests;
- (11) share of income or loss on equity Investments;
- (12) any realized and unrealized gains or losses due to changes in fair value of equity Investments;
- (13) an amount equal to 100% of the up-front installation fees associated with commercial contract installations completed during the applicable reporting period, less any portion of such fees included in Consolidated Net Income for such period, *provided* that the amount of such fees, to the extent amortized over the life of the underlying service contract, shall not be included in Consolidated Net Income in any future period;

- (14) any fees or other amounts charged or credited to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary related to Intra-Group Services may be excluded from the calculation of Consolidated EBITDA;
- (15) any charges or costs in relation to any long-term incentive plan and any interest component of pension or post-retirement benefits schemes;
- (16) Receivables Fees; and
- (17) any gross margin (revenue minus cost of goods sold) recognized by an Affiliate of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in relation to the sale of goods and services in relation to the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary.

“**Consolidated Income Taxes**” means taxes based on income, profits or capital of any of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries whether or not paid, estimated, accrued or required to be remitted to any governmental authority taken into account in calculating Consolidated Net Income.

“**Consolidated Interest Expense**” means, for any period the consolidated net interest income/expense of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries (in each case, determined on the basis of GAAP), whether paid or accrued, including any such interest and charges consisting of:

- (1) interest expense attributable to Capitalized Lease Obligations;
- (2) amortization of debt discount and debt issuance cost;
- (3) non-cash interest expense;
- (4) commissions, discounts and other fees and charges owed with respect to financings not included in clause (2) above;
- (5) costs associated with Hedging Obligations;
- (6) dividends on other distributions in respect of all Disqualified Stock of the Company and the Affiliate Issuer and all Preferred Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, to the extent held by Persons other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer;
- (7) the consolidated interest expense that was capitalized during such period; and
- (8) interest actually paid by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, under any guarantee of Indebtedness or other obligation of any other Person.

“**Consolidated Net Income**” means, for any period, net income (loss) of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries determined on a consolidated basis on the basis of GAAP; *provided, however,* that there will not be included in such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) subject to the limitations contained in clause (3) below, any net income (loss) of any Person (other than the Company or the Affiliate Issuer) if such Person is not a Restricted Subsidiary, except that (a) the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s equity in the net income of any such Person for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash or Cash Equivalents actually distributed by such Person during such period to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution or return on investment (subject, in the case of a dividend or other distribution or return on investment to a Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitations contained in clause (2) below); and (b) the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s equity in a net loss of any such Person (other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary) for such period will be included in determining such Consolidated Net Income to the extent such loss has been funded with cash from the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary;

- (2) solely for the purpose of determining the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (c)(i) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*”, any net income (loss) of any Restricted Subsidiary if such Subsidiary is subject to restrictions, directly or indirectly, on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to the Company or the Affiliate Issuer by operation of the terms of such Restricted Subsidiary’s charter or any agreement, instrument, judgment, decree, order, statute or governmental rule or regulation applicable to such Restricted Subsidiary or its shareholders (other than (a) restrictions that have been waived or otherwise released, (b) restrictions pursuant to the Notes or the Indenture, (c) restrictions in effect on the Issue Date with respect to a Restricted Subsidiary (including pursuant to the Notes, the Senior Credit Facility, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Intercreditor Deeds, any Additional Intercreditor Deed or the Existing Senior Notes) and other restrictions with respect to any Restricted Subsidiary that, taken as a whole, are not materially less favorable to the holders than restrictions in effect on the Issue Date and (d) restrictions as in effect on the Issue Date specified in clause (8), or restrictions specified in clause (10), of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restrictions on Distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries*”), except that the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s equity in the net income of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash or Cash Equivalents actually distributed or that could have been distributed by such Restricted Subsidiary during such period to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution (subject, in the case of a dividend to another Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitation contained in this clause);
- (3) any net gain (or loss) realized upon the sale, held for sale or other disposition of any asset or disposed operations of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary which is not sold or otherwise disposed of in the ordinary course of business (as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer);
- (4) any extraordinary, one-off, non-recurring, exceptional or unusual gain, loss, expense or charge, including any charges or reserves in respect of any restructuring, redundancy, relocation, refinancing, integration or severance or other post-employment arrangements, signing, retention or completion bonuses, transaction costs, acquisition costs, disposition costs, business optimization, information technology implementation or development costs, costs related to governmental investigations and curtailments or modifications to pension or postretirement benefits schemes, litigation or any asset impairment charges or the financial impacts of natural disasters (including fire, flood and storm and related events);
- (5) at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, any adjustments to reduce or eliminate the impact of the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles and changes as a result of the adoption or modification of accounting policies;
- (6) any stock-based compensation expense;
- (7) all deferred financing costs written off and premiums paid in connection with any early extinguishment of Indebtedness and any net gain (loss), including financing costs that are expensed as incurred, from any extinguishment, modification, exchange or forgiveness of Indebtedness;
- (8) any unrealized gains or losses in respect of Hedging Obligations;
- (9) any goodwill, other intangible or tangible asset impairment charge or write-off;
- (10) the impact of capitalized interest on Subordinated Shareholder Loans;
- (11) any derivative instruments gains or losses, foreign exchange gains or losses, and gains or losses associated with fair value adjustment on financial instruments;

- (12) at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, effects of adjustments (including the effects of such adjustments pushed down to such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries) pursuant to GAAP (including inventory, property, equipment, software, goodwill, intangible assets, in process research and development, deferred revenue and debt line items) attributable to the application of recapitalization accounting or purchase accounting, as the case may be, in relation to any consummated acquisition or joint venture investment or the amortization or write-off or write-down of amounts thereof, net of taxes;
- (13) accruals and reserves that are established or adjusted within twelve months after the closing date of any acquisition that are so required to be established as a result of such acquisition in accordance with GAAP; and
- (14) any expenses, charges or losses to the extent covered by insurance or indemnity and actually reimbursed, or, so long as the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary has made a determination that there exists reasonable evidence that such amount will in fact be reimbursed by the insurer or indemnifying party and only to the extent that such amount is in fact reimbursed within 365 days of the date of the insurable or indemnifiable event (net of any amount so added back in any prior period to the extent not so reimbursed within the applicable 365-day period).

In addition, to the extent not already included in the Consolidated Net Income, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, Consolidated Net Income shall include the amount of proceeds received from business interruption insurance and reimbursements of any expenses and charges that are covered by indemnification or other reimbursement provisions in connection with any acquisition or Investment, or any sale, conveyance, transfer or other disposition of assets permitted under the Indenture.

“**Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio**,” as of any date of determination, means the ratio of:

- (1) (a) the outstanding Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries on a Consolidated basis, other than:
 - (i) any Indebtedness up to a maximum amount equal to the Credit Facility Excluded Amount at the relevant time Incurred under any Permitted Credit Facility;
 - (ii) any Subordinated Shareholder Loans;
 - (iii) any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to clause (23) of the second paragraph of the covenant under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*”;
 - (iv) any Indebtedness which is a contingent obligation of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that any guarantee by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness of Virgin Media Finance and/or any Parent Guarantor (including, without limitation, any guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes) shall be included (A) for the purpose of calculating the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio under clause (15)(b) of the second paragraph of the covenant under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*,” and (B) for the purposes of calculating the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio in respect of the Incurrence of Indebtedness constituting Subordinated Obligations under clause (2) of the first paragraph of the covenant under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and clauses (6)(a) and (b) (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the granting of any Lien with respect to such Indebtedness pursuant to clause (43)(b) of definition of “Permitted Liens”) and under clause (21) of the second paragraph of the covenant under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*,” only (but not for any other purpose under the Indenture);

- (v) any Indebtedness that constitutes Subordinated Obligations; *provided* that for the purposes of calculating the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio for the Incurrence of Indebtedness constituting Subordinated Obligations under clause (2) of the first paragraph of the covenant under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and clauses (6)(a) and (b) (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the granting of any Lien with respect to such Indebtedness pursuant to clause (43)(b) of definition of “Permitted Liens”), clause (15)(b) and clause (21) of the second paragraph of the covenant under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” only (but not for any other purpose under the Indenture), such Subordinated Obligations constituting Indebtedness shall be included in making such calculation; and
- (vi) any Indebtedness arising under the Production Facilities to the extent that it is limited recourse to the assets funded by such Production Facilities;

less

- (b) the aggregate amount of cash and Cash Equivalents of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries on a Consolidated basis, to
- (2) the Pro forma EBITDA for the period of the most recent two consecutive fiscal quarters for which, at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, (i) financial statements have previously been furnished to holders of the Notes pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*” or (ii) internal financial statements of the Virgin Reporting Entity are available immediately preceding the date of determination, multiplied by 2.0,

provided, however, that the *pro forma* calculation of the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio shall not give effect to (a) any Indebtedness Incurred on the date of determination pursuant to the provisions described in the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (b) the discharge on the date of determination of any Indebtedness to the extent that such discharge results from the proceeds Incurred pursuant to the provisions described in the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*”.

For the avoidance of doubt, in determining Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio, (i) no Subordinated Shareholder Loans shall be included in clause (1) of this definition for the purposes of calculating Indebtedness under the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio and (ii) no cash or Cash Equivalents shall be included that are the proceeds of Indebtedness in respect of which the calculation of the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio is to be made.

“**Consolidation**” means the consolidation or combination of the accounts of each of the Company’s Restricted Subsidiaries (excluding the Affiliate Subsidiaries) with those of the Company and each of the Affiliate Issuer’s Restricted Subsidiaries (excluding the Affiliate Subsidiaries) with those of the Affiliate Issuer, in each case, in accordance with GAAP consistently applied and together with the accounts of the Affiliate Subsidiaries on a combined basis (including eliminations of intercompany transactions and balances, as appropriate); *provided, however*, that “Consolidation” will not include (i) consolidation or combination of the accounts of any Unrestricted Subsidiary, but the interest of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be accounted for as an investment and (ii) at the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s election, any Receivables Entities. The term “Consolidated” has a correlative meaning.

“**Content**” means any rights to broadcast, transmit, distribute or otherwise make available for viewing, exhibition or reception (whether in analogue or digital format and whether as a channel or an internet service, a teletext-type service, an interactive service, or an enhanced television service or any part of any of the foregoing, or on a pay-per-view basis, or near video-on-demand, or video-on-demand basis or otherwise) any one or more of audio and/or visual images, audio content, or interactive content (including hyperlinks, re-purposed web-site content, database content plus associated templates, formatting information and other data including any interactive applications or functionality), text, data, graphics, or other content, by means of any means of distribution, transmission or delivery system or technology (whether now known or herein after invented).

“**Convertible Senior Notes**” means the \$1,000,000,000 of 6.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 issued pursuant to an indenture dated as of April 16, 2008 between Virgin Media and The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee, as amended or supplemented from time to time or any refinancing or replacement thereof (including successive refinancings).

“**Credit Facility**” means, one or more debt facilities, arrangements, instruments, trust deeds, note purchase agreements, indentures or commercial paper facilities or overdraft facilities (including, without limitation, the Senior Credit Facility, any Permitted Credit Facility or any Production Facility) or commercial paper facilities with banks or other institutions or investors providing for revolving credit loans, term loans, receivables financing (including through the sale of receivables to such institutions or to special purpose entities formed to borrow from such institutions against such receivables), letters of credit, notes, bonds, debentures or other Indebtedness, in each case, as amended, restated, modified, renewed, refunded, replaced, restructured, refinanced, repaid, increased or extended in whole or in part from time to time (and whether in whole or in part and whether or not with the original administrative agent and lenders or another administrative agent or agents or other banks or institutions or investors and whether provided under the Senior Credit Facility, a Permitted Credit Facility, a Production Facility or one or more other credit or other agreements, indentures, financing agreements or otherwise) and in each case including all agreements, instruments and documents executed and delivered pursuant to or in connection with the foregoing (including but not limited to any notes and letters of credit issued pursuant thereto and any guarantee and collateral agreement, patent and trademark security agreement, mortgages or letter of credit applications and other guarantees, pledges, agreements, security agreements and collateral documents). Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term “Credit Facility” shall include any agreement or instrument (i) changing the maturity of any Indebtedness Incurred thereunder or contemplated thereby, (ii) adding additional borrowers or guarantors thereunder, (iii) increasing the amount of Indebtedness Incurred thereunder or available to be borrowed thereunder or (iv) otherwise altering the terms and conditions thereof.

“**Credit Facility Excluded Amount**” means the greater of (1) £500,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and (2) 0.25 multiplied by the Pro forma EBITDA of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries on a Consolidated basis for the period of the most recent two consecutive fiscal quarters for which, at the option of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, (i) financial statements have previously been furnished to holders of the Notes pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*” or (ii) internal financial statements of the Virgin Reporting Entity are available immediately preceding the date of determination, multiplied by 2.0.

“**Currency Agreement**” means, in respect of a Person, any foreign exchange contract, currency swap agreement, futures contract, option contract, derivative or other similar agreement as to which such Person is a party or a beneficiary.

“**Default**” means any event which is, or after notice or passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default; *provided* that any Default that results solely from the taking of an action that would have been permitted but for the continuation of a previous Default will be deemed to be cured if such previous Default is cured prior to becoming an Event of Default.

“**Designated Non-Cash Consideration**” means the fair market value (as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer) of non-cash consideration received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or one of the Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with an Asset Disposition that is so designated as Designated Non-Cash Consideration pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate, setting forth the basis of such valuation, less the amount of cash or Cash Equivalents received in connection with a subsequent payment, redemption, retirement, sale or other disposition of such Designated Non-Cash Consideration. A particular item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration will no longer be considered to be outstanding when and to the extent it has been paid, redeemed or otherwise retired or sold or otherwise disposed of in compliance with the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*.”

“**Disqualified Stock**” means, with respect to any Person, any Capital Stock of such Person which by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible or for which it is exchangeable) or upon the happening of any event:

- (1) matures or is mandatorily redeemable pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise;

- (2) is convertible or exchangeable for Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock (excluding Capital Stock which is convertible or exchangeable solely at the option of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary); or
- (3) is redeemable at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock in whole or in part, in each case on or prior to the earlier of the date (a) of the Stated Maturity of the Notes or (b) on which there are no Notes outstanding, *provided* that only the portion of Capital Stock which so matures or is mandatorily redeemable, is so convertible or exchangeable or is so redeemable at the option of the holder thereof prior to such date will be deemed to be Disqualified Stock; *provided, further* that any Capital Stock that would constitute Disqualified Stock solely because the holders thereof have the right to require the Company or the Affiliate Issuer to repurchase such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of a change of control or asset sale (each defined in a substantially identical manner to the corresponding definitions in the Indenture) shall not constitute Disqualified Stock if the terms of such Capital Stock (and all such securities into which it is convertible or for which it is ratable or exchangeable) provide that the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may not repurchase or redeem any such Capital Stock (and all such securities into which it is convertible or for which it is ratable or exchangeable) pursuant to such provision prior to compliance by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer with the provisions of the Indenture described under the captions “—*Certain Covenants—Change of Control*” and “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” and such repurchase or redemption complies with “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”.

“**Distribution Business**” means: (1) the business of upgrading, constructing, creating, developing, acquiring, operating, owning, leasing and maintaining cable television networks (including for avoidance of doubt master antenna television, satellite master antenna television, single and multi-channel microwave single or multi-point distribution systems and direct-to-home satellite systems) for the transmission, reception and/or delivery of multi-channel television and radio programming, telephony and internet and/or data services to the residential markets; or (2) any business which is incidental to or related to such business.

“**Enforcement Control Event**” shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in the Group Intercreditor Deed.

“**Enforcement Sale**” means (1) any sale or disposition (including by way of public auction) of the Collateral pursuant to an enforcement action taken by the Security Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Group Intercreditor Deed, including on behalf of the Senior Indebtedness Incurred under the Senior Credit Facility, the holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the holders of the Notes or certain hedging counterparties, to the extent such sale or disposition is effected in compliance with the provisions of the Group Intercreditor Deed, or (2) any sale or disposition of the Collateral pursuant to the enforcement of security in favor of other Senior Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries which complies with the terms of an Additional Intercreditor Deed (or if there is no such intercreditor agreement, would substantially comply with the requirements of clause (1) hereof).

“**Equity Offering**” means (1) the distribution of Capital Stock of the Spin Parent in connection with any Spin-Off or (2) a sale of (a) Capital Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock), (b) Capital Stock the proceeds of which are contributed as equity share capital to the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or as Subordinated Shareholder Loans or (c) Subordinated Shareholder Loans.

“**Escrowed Proceeds**” means the proceeds from the offering of any debt securities or other Indebtedness paid into escrow accounts with an independent escrow agent on the date of the applicable offering or incurrence pursuant to escrow arrangements that permit the release of amounts on deposit in such escrow accounts upon satisfaction of certain conditions or the occurrence of certain events. The term “Escrowed Proceeds” shall include any interest earned on the amounts held in escrow.

“**European Union**” means the European Union, including member states as of May 1, 2004 but excluding any country which became or becomes a member of the European Union after May 1, 2004.

“**Exchange Act**” means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“**Excluded Assets**” means any of the following:

- (1) any assets securing Purchase Money Obligations and Capitalized Lease Obligations;
- (2) any assets secured pursuant to clauses (1), (14), (15), (18) (with respect to clauses (14) and (15) only) or (27) of the definition of “Permitted Liens;”
- (3) any interest in any Excluded Subsidiary, any non-recourse special purpose vehicles or any joint venture;
- (4) any assets which are prohibited or restricted by applicable Law from securing the Notes or the Note Guarantees; and
- (5) any assets that are expressly excluded from the collateral securing the Senior Credit Facility or any Pari Passu Lien Obligations outstanding from time to time.

“**Excluded Contribution**” means Net Cash Proceeds or property or assets received by the Company or the Affiliate Issuer as capital contributions or Subordinated Shareholder Loans to the Company or the Affiliate Issuer after February 22, 2013 or from the issuance or sale (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary) of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, in each case to the extent designated as an Excluded Contribution pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate of the Company or Affiliate Issuer.

“**Excluded Subsidiary**” means:

- (1) any Subsidiary of the Company which is a dormant subsidiary;
- (2) Flextech Interactive Limited;
- (3) Fawnspring Limited; and
- (4) NTL South Herts and its Subsidiaries, until such time as NTL South Herts becomes a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of the Company.

“**Existing Senior Notes**” means the (i) \$400 million 5³/₄% Senior Notes due 2025, (ii) €460 million 4¹/₂% Senior Notes due 2025, (iii) \$500 million of 6% Senior Notes due 2024, (iv) £300 million of 6.375% Senior Notes due 2024, (v) the \$530 million of 6.375% Senior Notes due 2023, (vi) the £250 million of 7% Senior Notes due 2023, (vii) the \$500 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due 2022, (viii) the \$900 million of 4.875% Senior Notes due 2022 and (ix) the £400 million of 5.125% Senior Notes due 2022, issued by Virgin Media Finance pursuant to the relevant Existing Senior Notes Indenture.

“**Existing Senior Notes Indentures**” means collectively (i) the indenture dated as of June 3, 2009, among Virgin Media Finance, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Investments Limited, Virgin Media Group LLC, Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (formerly Virgin Media (UK) Group, Inc.), Virgin Media Communications, the Company, The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee and paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as Luxembourg paying agent, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (ii) the indenture dated as of March 13, 2012, among Virgin Media Finance, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Investments Limited, Virgin Media Group LLC, Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (formerly Virgin Media (UK) Group, Inc.), Virgin Media Communications, the Company, The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee and paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as Luxembourg paying agent, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (iii) the indenture dated as of October 30, 2012, among Virgin Media Finance, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Investments Limited, Virgin Media Group LLC, Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (formerly Virgin Media (UK) Group, Inc.), Virgin Media Communications, the Company, The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee and paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as Luxembourg paying agent, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (iv) the indenture dated February 22, 2013, among Lynx II Corp., The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee, transfer agent and principal paying agent, The Bank of New York Mellon, as paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A., as registrar, as amended or supplemented on June 7, 2013 pursuant to which, *inter alia*, Virgin Media Finance assumed the obligations of Lynx II, as issuer, and as further amended or supplemented from time to time, (v) the indenture dated as of October 7, 2014, among Virgin Media Finance, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Investments Limited, Virgin Media Group LLC, Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (formerly Virgin Media (UK) Group, Inc.), Virgin Media Communications, the Company, The Bank of New York Mellon,

London Branch, as trustee, transfer agent and principal paying agent, The Bank of New York Mellon, as paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as registrar, as amended or supplemented from time to time and (vi) the indenture dated as of January 28, 2015, among Virgin Media Finance, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Investments Limited, Virgin Media Group LLC, Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (formerly Virgin Media (UK) Group, Inc.), Virgin Media Communications, the Company, The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, as trustee, transfer agent and principal paying agent, The Bank of New York Mellon, as paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as registrar, as amended or supplemented from time to time.

“**Existing Senior Secured Notes**” means (i) the Original Notes, (ii) the \$425 million of 5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025, (iii) the £430 million of 5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025, (iv) the £400 million of 6.25% Senior Secured Notes due 2029, (v) the £300 million 5 ¹/₈% Senior Secured Notes due 2025, (vi) the £525 million of 4.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2027, (vii) the \$1,000 million of 5.25% Senior Secured Notes due 2026, (viii) the \$750 million of 5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2026 and, (ix) the £650 million of 5.00% Senior Secured Notes due 2027, issued by the Issuer pursuant to relevant Existing Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

“**Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures**” means collectively (i) the Original Indenture, (ii) the indenture dated as of March 28, 2014 among the Issuer, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Finance, the Company, the Guarantors, The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee and paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as Luxembourg paying agent, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (iii) the indenture dated as of January 28, 2015 among the Issuer, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Finance, the Company, the Guarantors, The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee and paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as registrar and paying agent, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (iv) the indenture dated as of March 30, 2015 among the Issuer, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Finance, the Company, the Guarantors, The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, as trustee, transfer agent and principal paying agent, The Bank of New York Mellon, as paying agent and registrar and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A., as registrar, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (v) the indenture dated as of April 26, 2016 among the Issuer, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Finance, the Company, the Guarantors, The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, as trustee, transfer agent and principal paying agent, The Bank of New York Mellon, as paying agent and registrar and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A., as registrar, as amended or supplemented from time to time, and (vi) the indenture dated as of February 1, 2017 among the Issuer, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Finance, the Company, the Guarantors, The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, as trustee, paying agent and transfer agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A., as registrar, as amended or supplemented from time to time.

“**fair market value**” unless otherwise specified, wherever such term is used in the Indenture (except as otherwise specifically provided in this “*Description of the New Notes*”), may be conclusively established by means of an Officer’s Certificate or a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer setting out such fair market value as conclusively determined by such Officer or such Board of Directors in good faith.

“**Fawnspring Limited**” refers to ntl Fawnspring Limited a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, together with its successors.

“**Flextech Interactive Limited**” refers to Flextech Interactive Limited a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, together with its successors.

“**GAAP**” means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America as in effect as of the Issue Date or, for purposes of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*,” as in effect from time to time; *provided* that at any date after the Issue Date the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may make an irrevocable election to establish that “GAAP” shall mean GAAP as in effect on a date that is on or prior to the date of such election. Except as otherwise expressly provided below or in the Indenture, all ratios and calculations based on GAAP contained in the Indenture shall be computed in conformity with GAAP. At any time after the Issue Date, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may elect to apply for all purposes of the Indenture, in lieu of GAAP, IFRS and, upon such election, references to GAAP herein will be construed to mean IFRS as in effect on the Issue Date; provided that (1) all financial statements and reports to be provided, after such election, pursuant to the Indenture shall be prepared on the basis of IFRS as in effect from time to time (including that, upon first reporting its fiscal year results under IFRS, the financial statements of the Virgin Reporting Entity (but not the financial statements of the Affiliate Issuer) shall be restated on the basis of IFRS

for the year ending immediately prior to the first fiscal year for which financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS), and (2) from and after such election, all ratios, computations and other determinations based on GAAP contained in the Indenture shall, at the Company's option (a) continue to be computed in conformity with GAAP (provided that, following such election, the annual and quarterly information required by clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of the covenant "*Certain Covenants—Reports*" shall include a reconciliation, either in the footnotes thereto or in a separate report delivered therewith, of such GAAP presentation to the corresponding IFRS presentation of such financial information), or (b) be computed in conformity with IFRS with retroactive effect being given thereto assuming that such election had been made on the Issue Date. Thereafter, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may, at its option, elect to apply GAAP or IFRS and compute all ratios, computations and other determinations based on GAAP or IFRS, as applicable, all on the basis of the foregoing provisions of this definition of GAAP.

"Gilt Rate" means, as of any redemption date, the yield to maturity as of such redemption date of UK Government Obligations with a fixed maturity (as compiled by the Office for National Statistics and published in the most recent Financial Statistics that has become publicly available on a day no earlier than two Business Days prior to the date of the delivery of the redemption notice in respect of such redemption date (or, if such Financial Statistics are no longer published, any publicly available source of similar market data selected by the Issuer in good faith)) most nearly equal to the period from such redemption date to January 15, 2021; provided, however, that if the period from such redemption date to January 15, 2021 is not equal to the fixed maturity of UK Government Obligations for which a yield is given, the Gilt Rate shall be obtained by linear interpolation (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth of a year) from the yields of UK Government Obligations for which such yields are given, except that if the period from such redemption date to January 15, 2021 is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded UK Government Obligations denominated in sterling adjusted to a fixed maturity of one year shall be used.

"Grantor" means any Guarantor and any other person that has pledged Collateral to secure the obligations under the Notes and the Note Guarantees.

"Group Intercreditor Deed" means the Group Intercreditor Deed originally entered into on March 3, 2006 and as amended from time to time, between Deutsche Bank AG London Branch as Facility Agent and Security Trustee, the Original Borrowers, the Original Guarantors, the Senior Lenders, the Lessors, the Lessees, the Hedge Counterparties, the Lessor's Agent, the Intergroup Debtors and the Intergroup Creditors (each as defined therein) as the same may be amended, modified, supplemented, extended or replaced from time to time.

"guarantee" means any obligation, contingent or otherwise, of any Person directly or indirectly guaranteeing any Indebtedness of any other Person and any obligation, direct or indirect, contingent or otherwise, of such Person:

- (1) to purchase or pay (or advance or supply funds for the purchase or payment of) such Indebtedness of such other Person (whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreement to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take-or-pay, or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise); or
- (2) entered into for purposes of assuring in any other manner the obligee of such Indebtedness of the payment thereof or to protect such obligee against loss in respect thereof (in whole or in part); *provided, however*, that the term "guarantee" will not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term "guarantee" used as a verb has a corresponding meaning. "guarantor" means the obligor under a guarantee.

"Guarantor" means (1) each of the Parent Guarantors and the Subsidiary Guarantors in its capacity as guarantor of the Notes and (2) each Additional Subsidiary Guarantor (including each Affiliate Subsidiary that becomes a guarantor as provided under the Indenture) and Additional Parent Guarantor in its capacity as an additional guarantor of the Notes.

"Hedging Obligations" of any Person means the obligations of such Person pursuant to any Interest Rate Agreement, Commodity Agreement or Currency Agreement.

"High Yield Intercreditor Deed" means the High Yield Intercreditor Deed first entered into among the Issuer, the Company, Credit Suisse First Boston, The Bank of New York and the senior lenders party thereto,

on April 13, 2004, as the same may be amended, modified, supplemented, extended or replaced from time to time, in each case in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

“**holder**” means a Person in whose name a Note is registered on the Registrar’s books.

“**Holding Company**” means, in relation to a Person, an entity of which that person is a Subsidiary.

“**IFRS**” means the accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and its predecessors.

“**Incur**” means issue, create, assume, guarantee, incur or otherwise become liable for; *provided, however*, that any Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person existing at the time such person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary (whether by merger, consolidation, acquisition or otherwise) will be deemed to be Incurred by such Restricted Subsidiary at the time it becomes a Restricted Subsidiary; and the terms “Incurred” and “Incurrence” have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

“**Indebtedness**” means, with respect to any Person on any date of determination (without duplication):

- (1) money borrowed or raised and debit balances at banks;
- (2) any bond, note, loan stock, debenture or similar debt instrument;
- (3) acceptance or documentary credit facilities; and
- (4) the principal component of Indebtedness of other Persons to the extent guaranteed by such Person to the extent not otherwise included in the Indebtedness of such Person,

provided that Indebtedness which has been cash-collateralized shall not be included in any calculation of Indebtedness to the extent so cash-collateralized.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, “Indebtedness” shall not include (a) any deposits or prepayments received by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary from a customer or subscriber for its service and any other deferred or prepaid revenue, (b) any obligations to make payments in relation to earn outs, (c) Indebtedness which is in the nature of equity (other than redeemable shares) or equity derivatives; (d) Capitalized Lease Obligations, (e) receivables sold or discounted, whether recourse or non-recourse, including for the avoidance of doubt any indebtedness in respect of Qualified Receivables Transactions, including without limitation guarantees by a Receivables Entity of the obligations of another Receivables Entity and any indebtedness in respect of Limited Recourse, (f) pension obligations or any obligation under employee plans or employment agreements, (g) any “parallel debt” obligations to the extent that such obligations mirror other Indebtedness, (h) any payments or liability for assets acquired or services supplied deferred (including Trade Payables) in accordance with the terms pursuant to which the relevant assets were or are to be acquired or services were or are to be supplied (including, without limitation, any liability under an IRU Contract), (i) the principal component or liquidation preference of all obligations of such Person with respect to the redemption, repayment or other repurchase of any Disqualified Stock or, with respect to any Restricted Subsidiary, any Preferred Stock (including, in each case, any accrued dividends), (j) any Hedging Obligations and (k) any Non-Recourse Indebtedness. The amount of Indebtedness of any Person at any date will be the outstanding balance at such date of all unconditional obligations as described above and the maximum liability, upon the occurrence of the contingency giving rise to the obligation, of any contingent obligations at such date.

“**Independent Financial Advisor**” means an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of nationally recognized standing that is, in the good faith judgment of the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, qualified to perform the task for which it has been engaged.

“**Initial Public Offering**” means an Equity Offering of common stock or other common equity interests of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer, the Spin Parent or any direct or indirect parent company of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (the “**IPO Entity**”) following which there is a Public Market and, as a result of which, the shares of the common stock or other common equity interests of the IPO Entity in such offering are listed on an internationally recognized exchange or traded on an internationally recognized market (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any such Equity Offering of common stock or other common equity interest of the Spin Parent in connection with any Spin-off).

“**Intercreditor Deeds**” means the High Yield Intercreditor Deed and the Group Intercreditor Deed.

“**Interest Rate Agreement**” means, with respect to any Person, any interest rate protection agreement, interest rate future agreement, interest rate option agreement, interest rate swap agreement, interest rate cap agreement, interest rate collar agreement, interest rate hedge agreement or other similar agreement or arrangement as to which such Person is party or a beneficiary.

“**Intra-Group Services**” means any of the following (provided that the terms of each such transaction are not materially less favorable, taken as a whole, to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, than those that could be obtained in a comparable transaction in arm’s length dealings with a Person that is not an Affiliate) (or, in the event that there are no comparable transactions to apply for comparative purposes, is otherwise on terms that, taken as a whole, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer has conclusively determined in good faith to be fair to the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary):

- (1) the sale of programming or other content by the Ultimate Parent, the Spin Parent or any of their respective Subsidiaries to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) the lease or sublease of office space, other premises or equipment by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries to the Ultimate Parent, the Spin Parent or any of their respective Subsidiaries or by the Ultimate Parent, the Spin Parent or any of their respective Subsidiaries to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) the provision or receipt of other goods, services, facilities or other arrangements (in each case not constituting Indebtedness) in the ordinary course of business, by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries to or from the Ultimate Parent, the Spin Parent or any of their respective Subsidiaries, including, without limitation, (a) the employment of personnel, (b) provision of employee healthcare or other benefits, including stock and other incentive plans, (c) acting as agent to buy or develop equipment, other assets or services or to trade with residential or business customers, and (d) the provision of treasury, audit, accounting, banking, strategy, branding, marketing, network, technology, research and development, telephony, office, administrative, compliance, payroll or other similar services; and
- (4) the extension, in the ordinary course of business and on terms not materially less favorable to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries than arm’s length terms, by or to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries to or by the Ultimate Parent, the Spin Parent or any of their respective Subsidiaries of trade credit not constituting Indebtedness in relation to the provision or receipt of Intra-Group Services referred to in paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of this definition of Intra-Group Services.

“**Investment**” means, with respect to any Person, all investments by such Person in other Persons (including Affiliates) in the form of any direct or indirect advance, loan (other than advances or extensions of credit to customers in the ordinary course of business) or other extensions of credit (including by way of guarantee or similar arrangement, but excluding any debt or extension of credit represented by a bank deposit other than a time deposit) or capital contribution to (by means of any transfer of cash or other property to others or any payment for property or services for the account or use of others), or any purchase or acquisition of Capital Stock, Indebtedness or other similar instruments issued by, such Person and all other items that are or would be classified as investments on a balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP; *provided* that none of the following will be deemed to be an Investment:

- (1) Hedging Obligations entered into in the ordinary course of business and in compliance with the Indenture;
- (2) endorsements of negotiable instruments and documents in the ordinary course of business; and
- (3) an acquisition of assets, Capital Stock or other securities by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Subsidiary for consideration to the extent such consideration consists of Common Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer.

For purposes of the definition of “Unrestricted Subsidiary” and “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”,

- (1) “Investment” will include the portion (proportionate to the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s equity interest in a Restricted Subsidiary to be designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary) of the fair market value of the net assets of such Restricted Subsidiary of the Company and the Affiliate Issuer at the time that such Restricted Subsidiary is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary; provided, however, that upon a redesignation of such Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, the Company or the Affiliate Issuer will be deemed to continue to have a permanent “Investment” in an Unrestricted Subsidiary in an amount (if positive) equal to (a) the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s “Investment” in such Subsidiary at the time of such redesignation less (b) the portion (proportionate to the Company’s or the Affiliate Issuer’s equity interest in such Subsidiary) of the fair market value of the net assets (as conclusively determined by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer in good faith) of such Subsidiary at the time that such Subsidiary is so redesignated a Restricted Subsidiary; and
- (2) any property transferred to or from an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be valued at its fair market value at the time of such transfer, in each case as conclusively determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer.

If the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary transfers, conveys, sells, leases or otherwise disposes of Voting Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary such that such Subsidiary is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary, then the Investment of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer in such Person shall be deemed to have been made as of the date of such transfer or other disposition in an amount equal to the fair market value (as conclusively determined by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer).

“**Investment Grade Securities**” means:

- (1) securities issued by the U.S. government or by any agency or instrumentality thereof (other than Cash Equivalents) or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government and in each case with maturities not exceeding two years from the date of the acquisition;
- (2) securities issued by or a member of the European Union as of January 1, 2004, or any agency or instrumentality thereof (other than Cash Equivalents) or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by a member of the European Union as of January 1, 2004, and in each case with maturities not exceeding two years from the date of the acquisition;
- (3) debt securities or debt instruments with a rating of A or higher by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services or A-2 or higher by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or the equivalent of such rating by such rating organization, or if no rating of Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services or Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any other nationally recognized securities ratings agency, by excluding any debt securities or instruments constituting loans or advances among the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and their respective Subsidiaries;
- (4) investments in any fund that invests exclusively in investments of the type described in clauses (1) through (3) which fund may also hold immaterial amounts of cash and Cash Equivalents pending investment and/or distribution; and
- (5) corresponding instruments in countries other than those identified in clauses (1) and (2) above customarily utilized for high quality investments and, in each case, with maturities not exceeding two years from the date of the acquisition.

“**Investment Grade Status**” shall occur when the Notes receive any two of the following:

- (1) a rating of “Baa3” (or the equivalent) or higher from Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or any of its successors or assigns;

- (2) a rating of “BBB-” (or the equivalent) or higher from Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, or any of its successors or assigns; and
- (3) a rating of “BBB-” (or the equivalent) or higher from Fitch Ratings Inc. or any of its successors or assigns,

in each case, with a “stable outlook” from such rating agency.

“**IPO Market Capitalization**” means an amount equal to (i) the total number of issued and outstanding shares of Capital Stock of the IPO Entity at the time of closing of the Initial Public Offering multiplied by (ii) the price per share at which such shares of common stock or common equity interests are sold or distributed in such Initial Public Offering.

“**IRU Contract**” means a contract entered into by Virgin Media Finance, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business in relation to the right to use capacity on a telecommunications cable system (including the right to lease such capacity to another person).

“**Issue Date**” means March 21, 2017.

“**Joint Venture Parent**” means the joint venture entity formed in a Parent Joint Venture Transaction.

“**Law**” means, collectively, all international, foreign, Federal, state and local statutes, treaties, rules, guidelines, regulations, ordinances, codes and administrative or judicial precedents or authorities, including the interpretation or administration thereof by any governmental authority charged with the enforcement, interpretation or administration thereof, and all applicable administrative orders, directed duties, requests, licenses, authorizations and permits of, and agreements with, any governmental authority, in each case whether or not having the force of law.

“**Lien**” means any mortgage, pledge, security interest, encumbrance, lien or charge of any kind (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement or lease in the nature thereof).

“**Limited Condition Transaction**” means (i) any Investment or acquisition, in each case, by one or more of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries of any assets, business or Person whose consummation is not conditioned on the availability of, or on obtaining, third party financing and (ii) any redemption, repurchase, defeasance, satisfaction and discharge or repayment of Indebtedness requiring irrevocable notice in advance of such redemption, repurchase, defeasance, satisfaction and discharge or repayment.

“**Limited Recourse**” means a letter of credit, revolving loan commitment, cash collateral account, guarantee or other credit enhancement issued by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity) in connection with the incurrence of Indebtedness by a Receivables Entity under a Qualified Receivables Transaction; provided that, the aggregate amount of such letter of credit reimbursement obligations and the aggregate available amount of such revolving loan commitments, cash collateral accounts, guarantees or other such credit enhancements of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries (other than a Receivables Entity) shall not exceed 25% of the principal amount of such Indebtedness at any time.

“**Management Fees**” means any management, consultancy, stewardship or other similar fees payable by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, including any fees, charges and related expenses incurred by any Parent on behalf of and/or charged to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary.

“**Market Capitalization**” means an amount equal to (i) the total number of issued and outstanding shares of Capital Stock of the IPO Entity on the date of the declaration of the relevant dividend, multiplied by (ii) the arithmetic mean of the closing prices per share of such Capital Stock for the 30 consecutive trading days immediately preceding the date of the declaration of such dividend.

“**Net Available Cash**” from an Asset Disposition means cash payments received (including any cash payments received by way of deferred payment of principal pursuant to a note or installment receivable or otherwise and net proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any securities received as consideration, but

only as and when received, but excluding any other consideration received in the form of assumption by the acquiring person of Indebtedness or other obligations relating to the properties or assets that are the subject of such Asset Disposition or received in any other non-cash form) therefrom, in each case net of:

- (1) all legal, accounting, investment banking, title and recording tax expenses, commissions and other fees and expenses Incurred, and all federal, state, provincial, foreign and local taxes required to be paid or accrued as a liability under GAAP (after taking into account any available tax credits or deductions and any tax sharing agreements), as a consequence of such Asset Disposition;
- (2) all payments made on any Indebtedness which is secured by any assets subject to such Asset Disposition, in accordance with the terms of any Lien upon such assets, or which must by its terms, or in order to obtain a necessary consent to such Asset Disposition, or by applicable law be repaid out of the proceeds from such Asset Disposition;
- (3) all distributions and other payments required to be made to minority interest holders in Subsidiaries or joint ventures as a result of such Asset Disposition; and
- (4) the deduction of appropriate amounts to be provided by the seller as a reserve, in accordance with GAAP, against any liabilities associated with the assets disposed of in such Asset Disposition and retained by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary after such Asset Disposition.

“**Net Cash Proceeds**” means, with respect to any issuance or sale of Capital Stock, Subordinated Shareholder Loans or other capital contributions, the cash proceeds of such issuance or sale net of attorneys’ fees, accountants’ fees, underwriters’ or placement agents’ fees, listing fees, discounts or commissions and brokerage, consultant and other fees and charges actually Incurred in connection with such issuance or sale and net of taxes paid or payable as a result of such issuance or sale (after taking into account any available tax credit or deductions and any tax sharing arrangements).

“**New Holdco**” means the direct or indirect Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent following the Post-Closing Reorganizations.

“**Non-Recourse Indebtedness**” means any indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (and not of any other Person), in respect of which the Person or Persons to whom such indebtedness is or may be owed has or have no recourse whatsoever to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary for any payment or repayment in respect thereof:

- (1) other than recourse to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary which is limited solely to the amount of any recoveries made on the enforcement of any collateral securing such indebtedness or in respect of any other disposition or realization of the assets underlying such indebtedness;
- (2) provided that such Person or Persons are not entitled, pursuant to the terms of any agreement evidencing any right or claim arising out of or in connection with such indebtedness, to commence proceedings for the winding up, dissolution or administration of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (or proceedings having an equivalent effect) or to appoint or cause the appointment of any receiver, trustee or similar person or officer in respect of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or any of its assets until after the Notes have been repaid in full; and
- (3) provided further that the principal amount of all indebtedness Incurred and then outstanding pursuant to this definition does not exceed the greater of (i) £250.0 million and (ii) 5.0% of Total Assets.

“**Ntl South Herts**” refers to ntl (South Hertfordshire) Limited a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, together with its successors.

“**Officer**” of any Person means the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, Deputy Chief Financial Officer, the President, any Vice President, any Managing

Director, any Director, the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary or any Assistant Secretary, or any authorized signatory of such Person.

“**Officer’s Certificate**” means a certificate signed by one or more Officers.

“**Opinion of Counsel**” means a written opinion from legal counsel who is reasonably acceptable to the Trustee. The counsel may be an employee of or counsel to the Company or the Trustee.

“**Original Indenture**” refers to the indenture governing, amongst other, the Original Notes a dated as of March 3, 2011, between, among others, the Issuer, Virgin Media, Virgin Media Finance, the Company, the Guarantors, The Bank of New York Mellon, acting through its London Branch, as trustee and paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as Luxembourg paying agent, as amended or supplemented from time to time.

“**Original Dollar Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s \$500.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due 2021,

“**Original Notes**” refers to the Original Dollar Notes and the Original Sterling Notes.

“**Original Sterling Notes**” refers to the Issuer’s £650.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 5.50% senior secured notes due 2021.

“**Parent**” means (i) the Ultimate Parent, (ii) any Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent of which the Company or the Affiliate Issuer is a Subsidiary on the Issue Date, (iii) any other Person of which the Company or the Affiliate Issuer at any time is or becomes a Subsidiary after the Issue Date (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Spin Parent and any Subsidiary of the Spin Parent following any Spin-Off) and (iv) any Joint Venture Parent, any Subsidiary of the Joint Venture Parent and any Parent Joint Venture Holders following any Parent Joint Venture Transaction.

“**Parent Expenses**” means:

- (1) costs (including all professional fees and expenses) Incurred by any Parent or any Subsidiary of a Parent in connection with reporting obligations under or otherwise Incurred in connection with compliance with applicable laws, applicable rules or regulations of any governmental, regulatory or self-regulatory body or stock exchange, the Indenture or any other agreement or instrument relating to Indebtedness of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) indemnification obligations of any Parent or any Subsidiary of a Parent owing to directors, officers, employees or other Persons under its charter or by-laws or pursuant to written agreements with any such Person with respect to its ownership of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, or the conduct of the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) obligations of any Parent or any Subsidiary of a Parent in respect of director and officer insurance (including premiums therefor) with respect to its ownership of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, or the conduct of the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (4) general corporate overhead expenses, including professional fees and expenses and other operational expenses of any Parent or Subsidiary of a Parent related to the ownership, stewardship or operation of the business (including, but not limited to, Intra-Group Services) of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries, including acquisitions, dispositions or treasury transactions by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Subsidiaries permitted hereunder (whether or not successful), in each case, to the extent such costs, obligations and/or expenses are not paid by another Subsidiary of such Parent; and
- (5) fees and expenses payable by any Parent in connection with a Post-Closing Reorganization.

“**Parent Joint Venture Holders**” means the holders of the share capital of the Joint Venture Parent.

“Parent Joint Venture Transaction” means a transaction pursuant to which a joint venture is formed by the contribution of some or all of the assets of a Parent or issuance or sale of shares of a Parent to one or more entities which are not Affiliates of the Ultimate Parent.

“Pari Passu Lien Obligations” means any Indebtedness that has Pari Passu Lien Priority relative to the Notes and the Note Guarantees with respect to the Collateral.

“Pari Passu Lien Priority” means, relative to specified Indebtedness and other obligations, having equal or substantially equal Lien priority to the Notes and the Note Guarantees, as the case may be, on the Collateral (taking into account any intercreditor agreements).

“Permitted Asset Swap” means the concurrent purchase and sale or exchange of related business assets (including, without limitation, securities of a Related Business) or a combination of such assets, cash and Cash Equivalents between the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries and another Person.

“Permitted Business” means any business:

- (1) engaged in by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary on the Issue Date;
- (2) that consists of the upgrade, construction, creation, development, marketing, acquisition (to the extent permitted under the Indenture), operation, utilization and maintenance of networks that use existing or future technology for the transmission, reception and delivery of voice, video and/or other data (including networks that transmit, receive and/or deliver services such as multi-channel television and radio, programming, telephony (including for the avoidance of doubt, mobile telephony), Internet services and content, high speed data transmission, video, multi-media and related activities);
- (3) other activities that are reasonably similar, ancillary, complementary or related to, or a reasonable extension, development or expansion of, the businesses in which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries are engaged on the Issue Date, including, without limitation, all forms of television, telephony (including, for the avoidance of doubt, mobile telephony) and internet services and any services relating to carriers, networks, broadcast or communications services, or Content; or
- (4) that comprises being a Holding Company of one or more Persons engaged in such business.

“Permitted Credit Facility” means, one or more debt facilities or arrangements (including, without limitation, the Senior Credit Facility) that may be entered into by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries providing for credit loans, letters of credit or other Indebtedness or other advances, in each case, Incurred in compliance with the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness.*”

“Permitted Financing Action” means, to the extent that any incurrence of Indebtedness or Refinancing Indebtedness is permitted pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*”, any transaction to facilitate or otherwise in connection with a cashless rollover of one or more lenders’ or investors’ commitments or funded Indebtedness in relation to the incurrence of that Indebtedness or Refinancing Indebtedness.

“Permitted Holders” means, collectively, (1) the Ultimate Parent, (2) in the event of a Spin-Off, the Spin Parent and any Subsidiary of the Spin Parent, (3) any Affiliate or Related Person of a Permitted Holder described in clauses (1) or (2) above, and any successor to such Permitted Holder, Affiliate, or Related Person, (4) any Person who is acting as an underwriter in connection with any public or private offering of Capital Stock of the Company or of the Affiliate Issuer, acting in such capacity and (5) any “person” or “group” of related persons (as such terms are used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) whose acquisition of “beneficial ownership” (within the meaning of Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act) of Voting Stock or of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries (taken as a whole) constitutes a Change of Control in respect of which a Change of Control Offer is made in accordance with the requirements of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Change of Control*”.

“Permitted Investment” means an Investment by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in:

- (1) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity) or a Person which will, upon the making of such Investment, become a Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity);
- (2) another Person if as a result of such Investment such other Person is merged or consolidated with or into, or transfers or conveys all or substantially all its assets to, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Receivables Entity);
- (3) cash and Cash Equivalents or Investment Grade Securities;
- (4) receivables owing to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary created or acquired in the ordinary course of business and payable or dischargeable in accordance with customary trade terms; *provided, however*, that such trade terms may include such concessionary trade terms as the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any such Restricted Subsidiary deems reasonable under the circumstances;
- (5) payroll, travel and similar advances to cover matters that are expected at the time of such advances ultimately to be treated as expenses for accounting purposes and that are made in the ordinary course of business;
- (6) loans or advances to employees made in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary;
- (7) Capital Stock, obligations, accounts receivables or securities received in settlement of debts created in the ordinary course of business and owing to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or as a result of foreclosure, perfection or enforcement of any Lien, or in satisfaction of judgments or pursuant to any plan of reorganization, workout, recapitalization or similar arrangement including upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of a debtor;
- (8) Investments made as a result of the receipt of non-cash consideration from a sale or other disposition of property or assets, including without limitation an Asset Disposition, in each case, that was made in compliance with “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” and other Investments resulting from the disposition of assets in transactions excluded from the definition of “Asset Disposition” pursuant to the exclusions from such definition;
- (9) any Investment existing on the Issue Date or made pursuant to binding commitments in effect on the Issue Date or an Investment consisting of any extension, modification, replacement, renewal or reinvestment of any Investment or binding commitment existing on the Issue Date or made in compliance with the covenant entitled “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”; *provided*, that the amount of any such Investment or binding commitment may be increased (a) as required by the terms of such Investment or binding commitment as in existence on the Issue Date (including as a result of the accrual or accretion of interest or original issue discount or the issuance of pay-in-kind securities) or (b) as otherwise permitted under the Indenture;
- (10) Currency Agreements, Commodity Agreements and Interest Rate Agreements and related Hedging Obligations, which transactions or obligations are Incurred in compliance with “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*”;
- (11) Investments by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries, together with all other Investments pursuant to this clause (11), in an aggregate amount at the time of such Investment not to exceed the greater of (i) £350 million and (ii) 5.0% of Total Assets at any one time, *provided* that, if an Investment is made pursuant to this clause in a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and such Person subsequently becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is subsequently designated a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to the covenant

described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”, such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” and not this clause;

- (12) Investments by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary in a Receivables Entity or any Investment by a Receivables Entity in any other Person, in each case, in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction, *provided, however*, that any Investment in any such Person is in the form of a Purchase Money Note, or any equity interest or interests in Receivables and related assets generated by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary and transferred to any Person in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction or any such Person owning such Receivables;
- (13) guarantees issued in accordance with “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and other guarantees (and similar arrangements) of obligations not constituting Indebtedness;
- (14) pledges or deposits (a) with respect to leases or utilities provided to third parties in the ordinary course of business or (b) otherwise described in the definition of “Permitted Liens” or made in connection with Liens permitted under the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Liens*”;
- (15) the Notes and the Existing Senior Secured Notes;
- (16) so long as no Default or Event of Default of the type specified in clause (1) or (2) under “—*Events of Default*” has occurred and is continuing, (a) minority Investments in any Person engaged in a Permitted Business and (b) Investments in joint ventures that conduct a Permitted Business to the extent that, after giving *pro forma* effect to any such Investment, the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 4.00 to 1.00;
- (17) any Investment to the extent made using as consideration Capital Stock of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock), Subordinated Shareholder Loans or Capital Stock of any Parent;
- (18) Investments acquired after the Issue Date as a result of the acquisition by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, including by way of merger, amalgamation or consolidation with or into the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in a transaction that is not prohibited by the covenant described above under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*” after the Issue Date to the extent that such Investments were not made in contemplation of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation and were in existence on the date of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation;
- (19) Permitted Joint Ventures;
- (20) Investments in Securitization Obligations;
- (21) Investments resulting from the disposition of assets in transactions excluded from the definition of “Asset Disposition” pursuant to the exclusions from such definition;
- (22) any Person where such Investment was acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (a) in exchange for any other Investment or accounts receivable held by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any such Restricted Subsidiary in connection with or as a result of a bankruptcy, workout, reorganization or recapitalization of the issuer of such other Investment or accounts receivable or (b) as a result of a foreclosure by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any such Restricted Subsidiary with respect to any secured Investment or other transfer of title with respect to any secured Investment in default;
- (23) any transaction to the extent constituting an Investment that is permitted and made in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*” (except those transactions described in clauses (1), (5), (9) and (22) of that paragraph);

- (24) Investments consisting of purchases and acquisitions of inventory, supplies, material, services or equipment or purchases of contract rights or licenses or leases of intellectual property;
- (25) Investments consisting of the licensing or contribution of intellectual property pursuant to joint marketing arrangements;
- (26) advances in the form of a prepayment of expenses, so long as such expenses are being paid in accordance with customary trade terms of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (27) Investments by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary in any joint venture in connection with intercompany cash management arrangements or related activities arising in the ordinary course of business; and
- (28) Investments by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with any start-up financing or seed funding of any Person, together with all other Investments pursuant to this clause (28), in an aggregate amount at the time of such Investment not to exceed the greater of (i) £25 million and (ii) 1.0% of Total Assets at any one time; *provided* that, if an Investment is made pursuant to this clause in a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and such Person subsequently becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is subsequently designated a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”, such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” and not this clause.

“**Permitted Joint Ventures**” means one or more joint ventures formed by the contribution of some or all of the assets of the Virgin Media Business division pursuant to a Business Division Transaction to a joint venture formed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries with one or more joint venturers.

“**Permitted Liens**” means:

- (1) Liens on Receivables and related assets of the type described in the definition of “Qualified Receivables Transaction” Incurred in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction, and Liens on Investments in Receivables Entities;
- (2) pledges or deposits by such Person under workmen’s compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws or similar legislation, or good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts (other than for the payment of Indebtedness) or leases to which such Person is a party, or deposits to secure public or statutory obligations of such Person or deposits of cash or United States government bonds to secure surety or appeal bonds to which such Person is a party, or deposits as security for contested taxes or import or customs duties or for the payment of rent, in each case Incurred in the ordinary course of business;
- (3) Liens imposed by law, including carriers’, warehousemen’s, mechanics’ landlords’, materialmen’s, repairmen’s, construction and other like Liens, in each case for sums not yet overdue for a period of more than 60 days or that are bonded or being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;
- (4) Liens for taxes, assessments or other governmental charges not yet subject to penalties for non-payment or which are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;
- (5) Liens in favor of issuers of surety, bid or performance bonds or with respect to other regulatory requirements or trade or government contracts or to secure leases or permits, licenses, statutory or regulatory obligations, or letters of credit or bankers’ acceptances or similar obligations issued pursuant to the request of and for the account of such Person in the ordinary course of its business;
- (6) (a) mortgages, liens, security interests, restrictions, encumbrances or any other matters of record that have been placed by any government, statutory or regulatory authority, developer,

landlord or other third party on property or assets over which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary has easement rights or on any leased property and subordination or similar arrangements relating thereto (including, without limitation, the right reserved to or vested in any governmental authority by the terms of any lease, license, franchise, grant or permit acquired by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or by any statutory provision to terminate any such lease, license, franchise, grant or permit, or to require annual or other payments as a condition to the continuance thereof), (b) minor survey exceptions, encumbrances, trackage rights, special assessments, ground leases, easements or reservations of, or rights of others for, licenses, rights of way, sewers, electric lines, telegraph and telephone lines and other similar purposes, or zoning, building codes or other restrictions (including, without limitation, minor defects or irregularities in title and similar encumbrances) as to the use of real properties or Liens incidental to the conduct of the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries or to the ownership of its properties which do not in the aggregate materially adversely affect the value of said properties or materially impair their use in the operation of the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, and (c) any condemnation or eminent domain proceedings affecting any real property;

- (7) Liens securing Hedging Obligations so long as the related Indebtedness is, and is permitted to be Incurred under the Indenture, secured by a Lien on the same property securing such Hedging Obligation;
- (8) leases, licenses, subleases and sublicenses of assets (including, without limitation, real property and intellectual property rights) which do not materially interfere with the ordinary conduct of the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (9) Liens arising out of judgments, decrees, orders or awards so long as any appropriate legal proceedings which may have been duly initiated for the review of such judgment, decree, order or award have not been finally terminated or the period within which such proceedings may be initiated has not expired;
- (10) Liens for the purpose of securing the payment of all or a part of the purchase price of, or Capitalized Lease Obligations, Purchase Money Obligations or other payments Incurred to finance the acquisition, improvement or construction of, assets or property acquired or constructed in the ordinary course of business (including Liens arising out of conditional sale, title retention, hire purchase, consignment or similar arrangements for the sale of goods entered into in the ordinary course of business), *provided* that such Liens do not encumber any other assets or property of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary other than such assets or property and assets affixed or appurtenant thereto;
- (11) Liens arising solely by virtue of any statutory or common law provisions or customary business provisions relating to banker's Liens, rights of set-off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts or other funds maintained with a depository institution;
- (12) Liens arising from United States Uniform Commercial Code financing statement filings (or similar filings in other applicable jurisdictions) regarding operating leases entered into by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business;
- (13) Liens existing on, or provided for under written arrangements existing on, the Issue Date;
- (14) Liens on property, other assets or shares of stock of a Person at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary (including Liens created, incurred or assumed in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition or transaction); *provided, however*, that any such Lien may not extend to any other property owned by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary (other than pursuant to after-acquired property clauses in effect with respect to such Lien at the time of acquisition on property of the type that would have been subject to such Lien notwithstanding the occurrence of such acquisition);

- (15) Liens on property at the time Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary acquired the property, including any acquisition by means of a merger or consolidation with or into any Restricted Subsidiary (including Liens created, incurred or assumed in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition or transaction); *provided, however*, that any such Lien may not extend to any other property owned by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary (other than pursuant to after-acquired property clauses in effect with respect to such Lien at the time of acquisition on property of the type that would have been subject to such Lien notwithstanding the occurrence of such acquisition);
- (16) Liens securing Indebtedness or other obligations of a Restricted Subsidiary owing to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary;
- (17) Liens to secure (a) any Additional Notes, (b) Indebtedness that is permitted to be Incurred under clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “— *Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” or clauses (1), (3), (7), (12), (16), (18) and (23) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and guarantees thereof, (c) Indebtedness that does not constitute Subordinated Obligations that is permitted to be Incurred under clause (6) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and guarantees thereof; *provided that*, at the time of the acquisition or other transaction pursuant to which such Indebtedness was incurred and after giving effect to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness on a pro forma basis, (i) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries would have been able to incur £1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (ii) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not be greater than it was immediately prior to giving pro forma effect to such acquisition or other transaction and to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness) and (d) any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of Indebtedness referred to in the forgoing clauses (a), (b) and (c), *provided, however*, that (i) such Lien ranks equal or junior to all other Liens on such Collateral securing Senior Indebtedness of the Issuer, such Subsidiary Guarantor or Virgin Media Finance, as applicable, if such Indebtedness is Senior Indebtedness of the Issuer, such Subsidiary Guarantor or Virgin Media Finance, as applicable, and (ii) the holders of Indebtedness referred to in this clause (17) (or their duly authorized Representatives) shall accede to the Intercreditor Deeds (as may be amended to reflect such Senior Indebtedness) or enter into an Additional Intercreditor Deed, in either case, as permitted above under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Intercreditor Deeds; Additional Intercreditor Deed*”;
- (18) Liens securing Refinancing Indebtedness Incurred to refinance Indebtedness that was previously so secured, *provided that* any such Lien is limited to all or part of the same property or assets (plus improvements, accessions, proceeds or dividends or distributions in respect thereof) that secured (or, under the written arrangements under which the original Lien arose, could secure) the Indebtedness being refinanced or is in respect of property that is the security for a Permitted Lien hereunder;
- (19) Liens securing the Notes or the Note Guarantees;
- (20) Liens on Capital Stock or other securities of any Unrestricted Subsidiary that secure Indebtedness or other obligations of such Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (21) any interest or title of a lessor under any Capitalized Lease Obligations or operating leases;
- (22) Liens in respect of the ownership interests in, or assets owned by, any joint ventures or similar arrangements securing obligations of such joint ventures or similar agreements;
- (23) any encumbrance or restriction (including, but not limited to, put and call arrangements) with respect to Capital Stock of any joint venture or similar arrangement pursuant to any joint venture or similar agreement;

- (24) Liens over rights under loan agreements relating to, or over notes or similar instruments evidencing, the on-loan of proceeds received by a Restricted Subsidiary from the issuance of Indebtedness, which Liens are created to secure payment of such Indebtedness;
- (25) Liens on assets or property of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not the Issuer or a Guarantor securing Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not the Issuer or a Guarantor;
- (26) any Liens in respect of the ownership interests in, or assets owned by, any joint ventures securing obligations of such joint ventures;
- (27) Liens on Escrowed Proceeds for the benefit of the related holders of debt securities or other Indebtedness (or the underwriters or arrangers thereof) or on cash set aside at the time of the Incurrence of any Indebtedness or government securities purchased with such cash, in either case, to the extent such cash or government securities prefund the payment of interest on such Indebtedness and are held in escrow accounts or similar arrangement to be applied for such purpose;
- (28) Liens Incurred with respect to obligations that do not exceed the greater of (a) £250.0 million and (b) 5.0% of Total Assets at any time outstanding;
- (29) Liens securing Indebtedness Incurred under any Permitted Credit Facility;
- (30) Liens consisting of any right of set-off granted to any financial institution acting as a lockbox bank in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (31) Liens for the purpose of perfecting the ownership interests of a purchaser of Receivables and related assets pursuant to any Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (32) Cash deposits or other Liens for the purpose of securing Limited Recourse;
- (33) Liens arising in connection with other sales of Receivables permitted hereunder without recourse to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (34) Liens on Receivables and related assets of the type specified in the definition of “Qualified Receivables Transaction”;
- (35) Liens in respect of Bank Products or to implement cash pooling arrangements or arising under the general terms and conditions of banks with whom the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary maintains a banking relationship or to secure cash management and other banking services, netting and set-off arrangements, and encumbrances over credit balances on bank accounts to facilitate operation of such bank accounts on a cash-pooled and net balance basis (including any ancillary facility under any Credit Facility or other accommodation comprising of more than one account) and Liens of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary under the general terms and conditions of banks and financial institutions entered into in the ordinary course of banking or other trading activities;
- (36) Liens on equipment of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary granted in the ordinary course of business to a client of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary at which such equipment is located;
- (37) subdivision agreements, site plan control agreements, development agreements, servicing agreements, cost sharing, reciprocal and other similar agreements with municipal and other governmental authorities affecting the development, servicing or use of a property; provided the same are complied with in all material respects except as such non-compliance does not interfere in any material respect as determined in good faith by the Issuer with the business of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole;

- (38) facility cost sharing, servicing, reciprocal or other similar agreements related to the use and/or operation a property in the ordinary course of business; provided the same are complied with in all material respects;
- (39) deemed trusts created by operation of law in respect of amounts which are (i) not yet due and payable, (ii) immaterial, (iii) being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings and for which appropriate reserves have been established in accordance with GAAP or (iv) unpaid due to inadvertence after exercising due diligence;
- (40) Liens on cash or Cash Equivalents, Investments or other property arising in connection with the defeasance, discharge or redemption of Indebtedness provided that such the defeasance, discharge or redemption is no prohibited under the Indenture;
- (41) Liens encumbering deposits made in the ordinary course of business to secure liabilities to insurance carriers;
- (42) Liens (a) over the segregated trust accounts set up to fund productions, (b) required to be granted over productions to secure production grants granted by regional and/or national agencies promoting film production in the relevant regional and/or national jurisdiction and (c) over assets relating to a specific production funded by Production Facilities; and
- (43) Liens to secure (a) any Indebtedness that is permitted to be Incurred under clause (2) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” or clause (21) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and any guarantees thereof, (b) any Indebtedness that constitutes Subordinated Obligations that is permitted to be Incurred under clause (6) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and guarantees thereof; provided that, at the time of the acquisition or other transaction pursuant to which such Indebtedness was incurred and after giving effect to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness on a pro forma basis, (i) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries would have been able to incur £1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (ii) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would not be greater than it was immediately prior to giving pro forma effect to such acquisition or other transaction and to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness) and (c) any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of Indebtedness referred to in the forgoing clauses (a) and (b), provided, that (i) such Lien ranks junior to the Liens securing the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees, as applicable, and (ii) the holders of such Indebtedness referred to in this clause (43) (or their duly authorized Representatives) shall accede to the Intercreditor Deeds (as may be amended to reflect such Subordinated Obligations) or enter into an Additional Intercreditor Deed, in either case, as permitted above under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Intercreditor Deeds; Additional Intercreditor Deed*”.

“**Person**” means any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, limited liability company, government or any agency or political subdivision hereof or any other entity.

“**Preferred Stock**”, as applied to the Capital Stock of any corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other entity, means Capital Stock of any class or classes (however designated) which is preferred as to the payment of dividends, or as to the distribution of assets upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution of such entity, over shares of Capital Stock of any other class of such entity.

“**Production Facilities**” means any bilateral facilities provided by a lender to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to finance a production.

“**Pro forma EBITDA**” means, for any period, the Consolidated EBITDA of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, *provided, however*, that for the purposes of calculating *Pro forma* EBITDA for such period, if, as of such date of determination:

- (1) since the beginning of such period the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary will have made any Asset Disposition or disposed of any company, any business, or any group of assets constituting an operating unit of a business (any such disposition, a “Sale”) or if the transaction giving rise to the need to calculate the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio is such a Sale, *Pro forma* EBITDA for such period will be reduced by an amount equal to the Consolidated EBITDA (if positive) attributable to the assets which are the subject of such Sale for such period or increased by an amount equal to the Consolidated EBITDA (if negative) attributable thereto for such period;
- (2) since the beginning of such period the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (by merger or otherwise) will have made an Investment in any Person that thereby becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, or otherwise acquires any company, any business, or any group of assets constituting an operating unit of a business (any such Investment or acquisition, a “Purchase”) including any such Purchase occurring in connection with a transaction causing a calculation to be made hereunder, Consolidated EBITDA for such period will be calculated after giving *pro forma* effect thereto as if such Purchase occurred on the first day of such period; and
- (3) since the beginning of such period any Person (that became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged with or into the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary since the beginning of such period) will have made any Sale or any Purchase that would have required an adjustment pursuant to clause (1) or (2) above if made by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary since the beginning of such period, Consolidated EBITDA for such period will be calculated after giving *pro forma* effect thereto as if such Sale or Purchase occurred on the first day of such period.

For purposes of this definition and determining compliance with any provision of the Indenture that requires the calculation of any financial ratio or test, (a) whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any transaction or calculation, the *pro forma* calculations will be as conclusively determined in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of the Company (including without limitation in respect of anticipated expense and cost reductions) including, without limitation, as a result of, or that would result from any actions taken, committed to be taken or with respect to which substantial steps have been taken, by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary including, without limitation, in connection with any cost reduction synergies or cost savings plan or program or in connection with any transaction, investment, acquisition, disposition, restructuring, corporate reorganization or otherwise (regardless of whether these cost savings and cost reduction synergies could then be reflected in *pro forma* financial statements to the extent prepared), (b) in determining the amount of Indebtedness outstanding on any date of determination, *pro forma* effect shall be given to any Incurrence, repayment, repurchase, defeasance or other acquisition, retirement or discharge of Indebtedness as if such transaction had occurred on the first day of the relevant period and (c) interest on any Indebtedness that bears interest at a floating rate and that is being given *pro forma* effect shall be calculated as if the rate in effect on the date of calculation had been applicable for the entire period (taking into account any Hedging Obligations applicable to such Indebtedness).

“**Public Debt**” means any Indebtedness consisting of bonds, debentures, notes or other similar debt securities issued in (1) a public offering registered under the Securities Act or (2) a private placement to institutional investors that is underwritten for resale in accordance with Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act, whether or not it includes registration rights entitling the holders of such debt securities to registration thereof with the SEC for public resale. The term “Public Debt” (a) shall not include the Notes (or any Additional Notes) and (b) for the avoidance of doubt, shall not be construed to include any Indebtedness issued to institutional investors in a direct placement of such Indebtedness that is not underwritten by an intermediary (it being understood that, without limiting the foregoing, a financing that is distributed to not more than ten Persons (*provided* that multiple managed accounts and affiliates of any such Persons shall be treated as one Person for the purposes of this definition) shall be deemed not to be underwritten), or any Indebtedness under the Senior Credit Facility, a Permitted Credit Facility, or a Production Facility, commercial bank or similar Indebtedness, Capitalized Lease Obligation or recourse transfer of any financial asset or any other type of Indebtedness incurred in a manner not customarily viewed as a “securities offering.”

“**Public Market**” means any time after an Equity Offering has been consummated, shares of common stock or other common equity interests of the IPO Entity having a market value in excess of £75 million on the date of such Equity Offering have been distributed pursuant to such Equity Offering.

“Public Offering” means any offering, including an Initial Public Offering, of shares of common stock or other common equity interests that are listed on an exchange or publicly offered (which shall include any offering pursuant to Rule 144A and/or Regulation S under the Securities Act to professional market investors or similar persons).

“Public Offering Expenses” means expenses Incurred by any Parent in connection with any public offering of Capital Stock or Indebtedness (whether or not successful):

- (1) where the net proceeds of such offering are intended to be received by or contributed or loaned to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (2) in a prorated amount of such expenses in proportion to the amount of such net proceeds intended to be so received, contributed or loaned; or
- (3) otherwise on an interim basis prior to completion of such offering so long as any Parent shall cause the amount of such expenses to be repaid to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary out of the proceeds of such offering promptly if completed, in each case, to the extent such expenses are not paid by another Subsidiary of such Parent.

“Purchase Money Note” means a promissory note of a Receivables Entity evidencing the deferred purchase price of Receivables (and related assets) and/or a line of credit, which may be irrevocable, from the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction with a Receivables Entity, which note is intended to finance that portion of the purchase price that is not paid in cash or a contribution of equity and which is (a) repayable from cash available to the Receivables Entity, other than (i) amounts required to be established as reserves pursuant to agreements, (ii) amounts paid to investors in respect of interest, (iii) principal and other amounts owing to such investors and (iv) amounts owing to such investors and amounts paid in connection with the purchase of newly generated Receivables and (b) may be subordinated to the payments described in clause (a).

“Purchase Money Obligations” means any Indebtedness Incurred to finance or refinance the acquisition, leasing, construction or improvement of property (real or personal) or assets (including Capital Stock), and whether acquired through the direct acquisition of such property or assets or the acquisition of the Capital Stock of any Person owning such property or assets, or otherwise.

“Qualified Receivables Transaction” means any transaction or series of transactions that may be entered into by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries may sell, convey or otherwise transfer to (1) a Receivables Entity (in the case of a transfer by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries) and (2) any other Person (in the case of a transfer by a Receivables Entity), or may grant a Lien in, any Receivables (whether now existing or arising in the future) of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries, and any assets related thereto including, without limitation, all collateral securing such Receivables, all contracts and all guarantees or other obligations in respect of such accounts receivable, the proceeds of such Receivables and other assets which are customarily transferred, or in respect of which Liens are customarily granted, in connection with asset securitization involving Receivables and any Hedging Obligations entered into by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any such Restricted Subsidiary in connection with such Receivables.

“Receivable” means a right to receive payment arising from a sale or lease of goods or the performance of services by a Person pursuant to an arrangement with another Person pursuant to which such other Person is obligated to pay for goods or services under terms that permit the purchase of such goods and services on credit and shall include, in any event, any items of property that would be classified as an “account,” “chattel paper,” “payment intangible” or “instrument” under the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York and any “supporting obligations” as so defined.

“Receivables Entity” means a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (or another Person in which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary makes an Investment or to which the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary transfers Receivables and related assets) which engages in no activities other than in connection with the financing of Receivables and which is

designated by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (as provided below) as a Receivables Entity:

- (1) no portion of the Indebtedness or any other obligations (contingent or otherwise) of which:
 - (a) is guaranteed by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (excluding guarantees of obligations (other than the principal of, and interest on, Indebtedness) pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings);
 - (b) is recourse to or obligates the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in any way other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings; or
 - (c) subjects any property or asset of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, contingently or otherwise, to the satisfaction thereof, other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings
 - (d) except, in each such case, Limited Recourse and Permitted Liens as defined in clauses (30) through (34) of the definition thereof;
- (2) with which neither the Company, the Affiliate Issuer nor any Restricted Subsidiary has any material contract, agreement, arrangement or understanding (except in connection with a Purchase Money Note or Qualified Receivables Transaction) other than on terms not materially less favorable to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary than those that might be obtained at the time from Persons that are not Affiliates of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, other than fees payable in the ordinary course of business in connection with servicing Receivables; and
- (3) to which neither the Company, the Affiliate Issuer nor any Restricted Subsidiary has any obligation to maintain or preserve such entity's financial condition or cause such entity to achieve certain levels of operating results (other than those related to or incidental to the relevant Qualified Receivables Transaction), except for Limited Recourse.

Any such designation by the Board of Directors or senior management of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer shall be evidenced to the Trustee by promptly filing with the Trustee a certified copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer giving effect to such designation or an Officer's Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing conditions.

"Receivables Fees" means reasonable distributions or payments made directly or by means of discounts with respect to any participation interest issued or sold in connection with, and other fees paid to a Person that is not a Receivables Entity in connection with, any Qualified Receivables Transaction.

"Receivables Repurchase Obligation" means any obligation of a seller of Receivables in a Qualified Receivables Transaction to repurchase Receivables arising as a result of a breach of a representation, warranty or covenant or otherwise, including as a result of a receivable or portion thereof becoming subject to any asserted defense, dispute, offset or counterclaim of any kind as a result of any action taken by, any failure to take action by or any other event relating to the seller.

"Refinancing Indebtedness" means Indebtedness that is Incurred to refund, refinance, replace, exchange, renew, repay or extend (including pursuant to any defeasance or discharge mechanism) (collectively, "refinance," "refinances," and "refinanced" shall have a correlative meaning) any Indebtedness existing on the Issue Date or Incurred in compliance with the Indenture (including Indebtedness of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer that refinances Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary and Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary that refinances Indebtedness of another Restricted Subsidiary) including Indebtedness that refinances Refinancing Indebtedness, including successive refinancings, *provided, however*, that:

- (1) if the Indebtedness being refinanced constitutes Subordinated Obligations, (a) if the Stated Maturity of the Indebtedness being refinanced is earlier than the Stated Maturity of the Notes, the Refinancing Indebtedness has a Stated Maturity no earlier than the Stated Maturity of the Indebtedness being refinanced or (b) if the Stated Maturity of the Indebtedness being

refinanced is later than the Stated Maturity of the Notes, the Refinancing Indebtedness has a Stated Maturity later than the Stated Maturity of the Notes;

- (2) such Refinancing Indebtedness is Incurred in an aggregate principal amount (or if issued with original issue discount, an aggregate issue price) that is equal to or less than the sum of the aggregate principal amount (or if issued with original issue discount, the aggregate accreted value) then outstanding of the Indebtedness being refinanced plus an amount to pay any interest, fees and expenses, premiums and defeasance costs, Incurred in connection therewith; and
- (3) if the Indebtedness being refinanced constitutes Subordinated Obligations, such Refinancing Indebtedness is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes on terms at least as favorable to the holders of the Notes as those contained in the documentation governing the Indebtedness being refinanced.

Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of any Credit Facility or any other Indebtedness may be Incurred from time to time after the termination, discharge or repayment of all or any part of any such Credit Facility or other Indebtedness.

“**Related Business**” means any business that is the same as or related, ancillary or complementary to, any of the businesses of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries on the Issue Date.

“**Related Person**” with respect to any Permitted Holder, means:

- (1) any controlling equity holder or majority (or more) owned Subsidiary of such Permitted Holder; or
- (2) in the case of an individual, any spouse, family member or relative of such individual, any trust or partnership for the benefit of one or more of such individual and any such spouse, family member or relative, or the estate, executor, administrator, committee or beneficiaries of any thereof; or
- (3) any trust, corporation, partnership or other Person for which one or more of the Permitted Holders and other Related Persons of any thereof constitute the beneficiaries, stockholders, partners or owners thereof, or Persons beneficially holding in the aggregate a majority (or more) controlling interest therein.

“**Related Taxes**” means:

- (1) any taxes, including but not limited to sales, use, transfer, rental, *ad valorem*, value added, stamp, property, consumption, franchise, license, capital, registration, business, customs, net worth, gross receipts, excise, occupancy, intangibles or similar taxes (other than (x) taxes measured by income and (y) withholding imposed on payments made by any Parent), required to be paid by any Parent by virtue of its:
 - (a) being organized or incorporated or having Capital Stock outstanding (but not by virtue of owning stock or other equity interests of any corporation or other entity other than the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of their respective Subsidiaries), or
 - (b) being a holding company parent of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of their respective Subsidiaries, or
 - (c) receiving dividends from or other distributions in respect of the Capital Stock of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of their respective Subsidiaries, or
 - (d) having guaranteed any obligations of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of their respective Subsidiary, or

- (e) having made any payment in respect to any of the items for which the Company or the Affiliate Issuer is permitted to make payments to any Parent pursuant to “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments.*”

in each case, to the extent such taxes are not paid by another Subsidiary or such Parent; or

- (2) any taxes measured by income for which any Parent is liable up to an amount not to exceed with respect to such taxes the amount of any such taxes that the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and their respective Subsidiaries would have been required to pay on a separate company basis or on a consolidated basis if the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and their respective Subsidiaries had paid tax on a consolidated, combined, group, affiliated or unitary basis on behalf of an affiliated group consisting only of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and their respective Subsidiaries and any taxes imposed by way of withholding on payments made by one Parent to another Parent on any financing that is provided, directly or indirectly in relation to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and their respective Subsidiaries (reduced by any taxes measured by income actually paid by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and their respective Subsidiaries).

“**Representative**” means any trustee, agent or representative (if any) for an issue of Senior Indebtedness or the provider of Senior Indebtedness (if provided on a bilateral basis), as the case may be.

“**Restricted Investment**” means any Investment other than a Permitted Investment.

“**Restricted Subsidiary**” means any Subsidiary of the Company or of the Affiliate Issuer, together with any Affiliate Subsidiaries, other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

“**SEC**” means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. “**Securities Act**” means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“**Securitization Obligation**” means any Indebtedness or other obligation of any Receivables Entity.

“**Security Documents**” means the mortgages, deeds of trust, deeds to secure debt, security agreements, security trust agreements, pledge agreements, agency agreements and other instruments and documents executed and delivered pursuant to the Indenture or any of the foregoing, as the same may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time and pursuant to which Collateral is pledged, assigned or granted to or on behalf of the Security Trustee for the ratable benefit of the holders and the Trustee or notice of such pledge, assignment or grant is given.

“**Security Trustee**” means Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, or any successors thereto.

“**Senior Credit Facility**” means the senior facility agreement dated as of June 7, 2013, between, among others, the Company and certain financial institutions as lenders thereunder, as amended or supplemented from time to time.

“**Senior Indebtedness**” means, whether outstanding on the Issue Date or thereafter Incurred, all amounts payable by, under or in respect of all other Indebtedness of the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor, including premiums and accrued and unpaid interest (including interest accruing on or after the filing of any petition in bankruptcy or for reorganization relating to the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Guarantor at the rate specified in the documentation with respect thereto whether or not a claim for post filing interest is allowed in such proceeding) and fees relating thereto; *provided, however*, that Senior Indebtedness will not include:

- (1) any Indebtedness Incurred in violation of the Indenture;
- (2) any obligation of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer to any Restricted Subsidiary or any obligation of any Guarantor to the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (3) any liability for taxes owed or owing by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;

- (4) any accounts payable or other liability to trade creditors arising in the ordinary course of business (including guarantees thereof or instruments evidencing such liabilities);
- (5) any Indebtedness, guarantee or obligation of the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Guarantor that is expressly subordinate or junior in right of payment to any other Indebtedness, guarantee or obligation of the Issuer, the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or such Guarantor, including, without limitation, any Subordinated Obligation; or
- (6) any Capital Stock.

“**Significant Subsidiary**” means any Restricted Subsidiary which, together with the Restricted Subsidiaries of such Restricted Subsidiary, accounted for more than 10% of Total Assets as of the most recently completed fiscal year.

“**Solvent Liquidation**” means any voluntary liquidation, winding up or corporate reconstruction involving the business or assets of, or shares of (or other interests in) any Subsidiary of Virgin Media (other than the Issuer); *provided* that, to the extent the Subsidiary of Virgin Media involved in such Solvent Liquidation is a Guarantor, the Successor Company assumes all the obligations of that Guarantor under its Note Guarantee, the Indenture, the Intercreditor Deeds and the Security Documents to which such Guarantor was a party prior to the Solvent Liquidation unless (i) such Successor Company is an existing Guarantor or (ii) such Successor Company would, but for the operation of this proviso, no longer be required to guarantee the Senior Credit Facility or any other Pari Passu Lien Obligation and accordingly any Guarantee required by this proviso would become subject to automatic release in accordance with clauses (9) and (10) under “*Note Guarantees—Releases.*”

“**Specified Legal Expenses**” means, to the extent not constituting an extraordinary, non-recurring or unusual loss, charge or expense, all attorneys’ and experts’ fees and expenses and all other costs, liabilities (including all damages, penalties, fines and indemnification and settlement payments) and expenses paid or payable in connection with any threatened, pending, completed or future claim, demand, action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation (whether civil, criminal, administrative, governmental or investigative).

“**Spin-Off**” means a transaction by which all outstanding ordinary shares of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, or a Parent of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer directly or indirectly owned by the Ultimate Parent are distributed to (x) all of the Ultimate Parent’s shareholders, or (y) all of the shareholders comprising one or more group of the Ultimate Parent’s shareholders as provided by the Ultimate Parent’s articles of association, in each case, either directly or indirectly through the distribution of shares in a company holding the Company’s, the Affiliate Issuer’s shares or a Parent’s shares.

“**Spin Parent**” means the Person the shares of which are distributed to the shareholders of the Ultimate Parent pursuant to the Spin-Off.

“**Standard Securitization Undertakings**” means representations, warranties, covenants and indemnities entered into by the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary which are reasonably customary in securitization of Receivables transactions, including, without limitation, those relating to the servicing of the assets of a Receivables Entity and Limited Recourse, it being understood that any Receivables Repurchase Obligation shall be deemed to be a Standard Securitization Undertaking.

“**Stated Maturity**” means, with respect to any security, the date specified in such security as the fixed date on which the payment of principal of such security is due and payable, including pursuant to any mandatory redemption provision, but shall not include any contingent obligations to repay, redeem or repurchase any such principal prior to the date originally scheduled for the payment thereof.

“**Sterling Equivalent**” means with respect to any monetary amount in a currency other than pounds sterling, at any time of determination thereof, the amount of pounds sterling obtained by converting such foreign currency involved in such computation into pounds sterling at the average of the spot rates for the purchase and sale of pounds sterling with the applicable foreign currency as quoted on or recorded in any recognized source of foreign exchange rates at least two Business Days (but not more than five Business Days) prior to such determination.

“**Subordinated Obligation**” means, in the case of an Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, any Indebtedness of such Issuer or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, (whether outstanding on the Issue Date or thereafter Incurred)

which is expressly subordinate or junior in right of payment to the Notes pursuant to a written agreement and, in the case of a Guarantor, any Indebtedness of such Guarantor (whether outstanding on the Issue Date or thereafter Incurred) which is expressly subordinate or junior in right of payment to the Note Guarantee of such Guarantor pursuant to a written agreement.

“**Subordinated Shareholder Loans**” means Indebtedness of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (and any security into which such Indebtedness, other than Capital Stock, is convertible or for which it is exchangeable at the option of the holder) issued to and held by any Affiliate (other than a Restricted Subsidiary) that (either pursuant to its terms or pursuant to an agreement with respect thereto):

- (1) does not mature or require any amortization, redemption or other repayment of principal or any sinking fund payment prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes (other than through conversion or exchange of such Indebtedness into Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer or any Indebtedness meeting the requirements of this definition);
- (2) does not require, prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes, payment of cash interest, cash withholding amounts or other cash gross-ups, or any similar cash amounts;
- (3) contains no change of control or similar provisions that are effective, and does not accelerate and has no right to declare a default or event of default or take any enforcement action or otherwise require any cash payment prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes;
- (4) does not provide for or require any Lien or encumbrance over any asset of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (5) is subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment in full of the Notes or the Note Guarantee, as applicable, in the event of (a) a total or partial liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, (b) a bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, receivership or similar proceeding relating to the Company or its property, or the Affiliate Issuer or its property, as applicable, (c) an assignment for the benefit of creditors or (d) any marshalling of the assets and liabilities of Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable;
- (6) under which the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, may not make any payment or distribution of any kind or character with respect to any obligations on, or relating to, such Subordinated Shareholder Loans if (a) a payment Default on the Notes occurs and is continuing or (b) any other Default under the Indenture occurs and is continuing on the Notes that permits the holders of the Notes to accelerate their maturity and the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable, receives notice of such Default from the requisite holders of the Notes, until in each case the earliest of (i) the date on which such Default is cured or waived or (ii) 180 days from the date such Default occurs (and only once such notice may be given during any 360 day period); and
- (7) under which, if the holder of such Subordinated Shareholder Loans receives a payment or distribution with respect to such Subordinated Shareholder Loan (a) other than in accordance with the Indenture or as a result of a mandatory requirement of applicable law or (b) under circumstances described under clauses (5)(a) through (d) above, such holder will forthwith pay all such amounts to the Trustee or the Security Trustee to be held in trust for application in accordance with the Indenture.

“**Subsidiary**” of any Person means (a) any corporation, association or other business entity (other than a partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or similar entity) of which more than 50% of the total ordinary voting power of shares of Capital Stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof (or Persons performing similar functions) or (b) any partnership, joint venture limited liability company or similar entity of which more than 50% of the capital accounts, distribution rights, total equity and voting interests or general or limited partnership interests, as applicable, is, in the case of clauses (a) and (b), at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by (1) such Person, (2) such Person and one or more Subsidiaries of such Person or (3) one or more Subsidiaries of

such Person. Unless as the context may require or as otherwise specified herein, each reference to a Subsidiary will refer to a Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer, as applicable.

“**Subsidiary Guarantors**” refers to the Subsidiaries of the Company that have on the Issue Date provided guarantees under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facility, and subsequently, together with any Person that becomes a Subsidiary Guarantor after the Issue Date pursuant to the terms of the Indenture;

“**Tax Sharing Agreement**” means the tax cooperation agreement entered into with effect as of the 3rd day of March, 2006, by and between (i) Virgin Media and (ii) the Company and Telewest Communications Networks Limited, as amended or supplemented from time to time.

“**Total Assets**” means the Consolidated total assets of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries as shown on the most recent balance sheet (excluding the footnotes thereto) of the Reporting Entity (and, in the case of any determination relating to any Incurrence of Indebtedness or any Restricted Payment, on a pro forma basis including any property or assets being acquired in connection therewith).

“**Towers Assets**” means:

- (1) all present and future wireless and broadcast towers and tower sites that host or assist in the operation of plant and equipment used for transmitting telecommunications signals, beings tower and tower sites that are owned by or vested in the Company, the Affiliate Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and include, without limitation, any and all towers under constructions;
- (2) all rights, title, deposits (including, without limitation, deposits placed with landlords, electricity boards and transmission companies) and interest in, or over, the land property on which such towers and tower sites have been constructed or erected or installed;
- (3) all current assets relating to towers or tower sites whether movable, immovable or incorporeal;
- (4) all plant and equipment customarily treated by telecommunications operators as forming part of the Tower Assets, including, in particular, but without limitation, the electricity power connections, utilities, diesel generator sets, batteries, power management systems, air conditioners, shelters and all associated civil and electrical works; and
- (5) all permits, licences, approvals, registrations, quotas, incentives, powers, authorities, allotments, consents, rights, benefits, advantages, municipal permissions, trademarks, designs, copyrights, patents and other intellectual property and powers of every kind, nature and description whatsoever, whether form government bodies or otherwise, pertaining to or relating to the aforesaid.

“**Trade Payables**” means, with respect to any Person, any accounts payable or an Indebtedness or monetary obligation to trade creditors created, assumed or guaranteed by such Person arising in the ordinary course of business in connection with the acquisition of goods or services.

“**UK Government Obligations**” means sovereign obligations of the UK for the timely payment of which its full faith and credit is pledged, in each case which are payable in pounds sterling and not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof.

“**Ultimate Parent**” means (1) Liberty Global plc and any all successors thereto or (2) upon consummation of a Spin-Off, “Ultimate Parent” will mean the Spin Parent and its successors, and (3) upon consummation of a Parent Joint Venture Transaction, “Ultimate Parent” will mean each of the top tier Parent entities of the Joint Venture Holders and their successors.

“**Unrestricted Subsidiary**” means:

- (1) any Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer that at the time of determination shall be designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary by the Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer in the manner provided below; and

- (2) any Subsidiary of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

The Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may designate any Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer (including any newly acquired or newly formed Subsidiary or a Person becoming a Subsidiary through merger or consolidation or Investment therein) to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary only if:

- (1) such Subsidiary or any of its Subsidiaries does not own any Capital Stock or Indebtedness of or have any Investment in, or own or hold any Lien on any property of, any other Subsidiary of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer which is not a Subsidiary of the Subsidiary to be so designated or otherwise an Unrestricted Subsidiary; and
- (2) such designation and the Investment of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer in such Subsidiary complies with “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”.

Any such designation by the Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer shall be evidenced to the Trustee by promptly filing with the Trustee a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer giving effect to such designation and an Officer’s Certificate certifying that such designation complies with the foregoing conditions. If, at any time, any Unrestricted Subsidiary would fail to meet the foregoing requirements as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, it shall thereafter cease to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary for purposes of the Indenture and any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary shall be deemed to be Incurred as of such date.

The Board of Directors of the Company or the Affiliate Issuer may designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that immediately after giving effect to such designation, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence thereof and either (1) the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries could Incur at least £1.00 of additional Indebtedness under clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under the covenant described under “— *Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (2) the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio calculated in accordance with clause (1) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” would be no greater than it was immediately prior to giving effect to such designation, in each case, on a *pro forma* basis taking into account such designation.

“**UPC Ireland Acquisition**” means the acquisition of any Capital Stock of UPC Broadband Ireland Ltd (or its successor) and its Subsidiaries not already owned by the Company and its Subsidiaries.

“**Virgin Group**” means Virgin Media and its Subsidiaries.

“**Virgin Media**” means Virgin Media Inc., an indirect parent company of the Company, together with its successors (by merger, consolidation, transfer, conversion of legal form or otherwise).

“**Virgin Media Communications**” means Virgin Media Communications Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, together with its successors (by merger, consolidation, transfer, conversion of legal form or otherwise).

“**Virgin Media Holding Company**” means any Person of which the Company is a direct or indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary.

“**Virgin Media Parent**” means Virgin Media Communications; provided however, that (1) upon consummation of the Post-Closing Reorganizations, “Virgin Media Parent” will mean New Holdco and its successors, and (2) upon consummation of a Spin-Off, “Virgin Media Parent” will mean the Spin Parent and its successors, and (3) following an Affiliate Issuer Accession, “Virgin Media Parent” will mean a common Parent of the Company and the Affiliate Issuer, and any successors of such Parent, provided that promptly following the completion of any such Affiliate Issuer Accession, the Company will provide written notice to the Trustee of any such Parent elected pursuant to this clause (3).

“**Virgin Reporting Entity**” refers to (1) Virgin Media, or following such election in accordance with the fifth paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*”, Virgin Media Finance, the Company or such other Parent of the Company, (2) following an Affiliate Issuer Accession, a common

Parent of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Affiliate Subsidiary, or (3) following an Affiliate Subsidiary Accession, a common Parent of the Company, the Affiliate Issuer and the Affiliate Subsidiary.

“**Virgin Media Finance**” refers to Virgin Media Finance PLC, a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, together with its successors.

“**Voting Stock**” of a Person means all classes of Capital Stock of such Person then outstanding and normally entitled to vote in the election of directors.

“**Wholly Owned Subsidiary**” means (1) in respect of any Person, a Person, all of the Capital Stock of which (other than (a) directors’ qualifying shares or an immaterial amount of shares required to be owned by other Persons pursuant to applicable law, regulation or to ensure limited liability and (b) in the case of a Receivables Entity, shares held by a Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company or an Affiliate Issuer solely for the purpose of permitting such Person (or such Person’s designee) to vote with respect to customary major events with respect to such Receivables Entity, including without limitation the institution of bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar proceedings, any merger or dissolution, and any change in charter documents or other customary events) is owned by that Person directly or (2) indirectly by a Person that satisfies the requirements of clause (1).

BOOK-ENTRY, SETTLEMENT AND CLEARANCE

The Global Notes

The New Notes are denominated in pounds sterling.

Each series of New Notes sold outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act are initially represented by one or more temporary notes in registered, global form, without interest coupons (the “**Regulation S Temporary Global Notes**”). The Regulation S Temporary Global Notes were, on the Exchange Date, deposited with a common depository and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depository for the accounts of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear system (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking S.A. (“**Clearstream**”). Through and including the 40th day after the later of the commencement of this offering and the closing of the offering of the New Notes (such period, through and including such 40th day, the “distribution compliance period” as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act (the “**Resale Restriction Period**”)), beneficial interests in the Regulation S Temporary Global Notes may be held only through Euroclear and Clearstream, unless transferred to a person that takes delivery through a 144A Global Note (as described below) in accordance with the certification requirements described under “*Transfers*” below. Within a reasonable time period after the expiration of the applicable Resale Restriction Period, the Regulation S Temporary Global Notes will be exchanged for one or more permanent notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (the “**Regulation S Permanent Global Notes**” and, together with the Regulation S Temporary Global Notes, the “**Regulation S Global Notes**”), in each case, upon delivery to Euroclear and/or Clearstream (as applicable) of certification of compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes pursuant to Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act as provided in the Indenture. The term “**Regulation S Global Notes**” as used herein shall refer to either Regulation S Temporary Global Notes or Regulation S Permanent Global Notes, as the context requires.

Each series of New Notes sold within the United States to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act are initially represented by one or more global notes in registered form, without interest coupons (the “**144A Global Notes**” and, together with the Regulation S Global Notes, the “**Global Notes**”). The 144A Global Notes were deposited, on the Exchange Date, with a common depository and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depository for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream.

Ownership of interests in the 144A Global Notes (“**144A book-entry interests**”) and ownership of interests in the Regulation S Global Notes (the “**Regulation S book-entry interest**”, and, together with the 144A book-entry interests, the “**book-entry interests**”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream or persons that may hold interests through such participants. Book-entry interests will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained in book-entry form by Euroclear and Clearstream and their participants. The book-entry interests in the Global Notes were and will be issued only in denominations of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof.

The book-entry interests will not be held in definitive form. Instead, Euroclear and/or Clearstream will credit on their respective book-entry registration and transfer systems a participant’s account with the interest beneficially owned by such participant. The laws of some jurisdictions, including certain states of the U.S., may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. The foregoing limitations may impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge book-entry interests. In addition, while the New Notes are in global form, “holders” of book-entry interests will not be considered the owners of New Notes for any purpose. Only the registered holder of a New Note will be treated as the owner of such New Note. So long as the New Notes are held in global form, Euroclear and/or Clearstream (or their respective nominees) will be considered the holders of the Global Notes for all purposes under the Indenture. As such, participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and/or Clearstream and indirect participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and/or Clearstream and the participants through which they own book-entry interests in order to exercise any rights of holders under the Indenture.

Neither we nor the Trustee under the Indenture nor any of our respective agents will have any responsibility or be liable for any aspect of the records in relation to the book-entry interests.

Redemption of Global Notes

In the event that any Global Note, or any portion thereof, is redeemed, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, as applicable, will distribute the amount received by it in respect of the Global Note so redeemed to the holders of the book-entry interests in such Global Note, subject to any applicable withholding taxes. The redemption price payable in connection with the redemption of such book-entry interests will be equal to the amount received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, as applicable, in connection with the redemption of such Global Note (or any portion thereof), subject to any applicable withholding taxes. We understand that under existing practices of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, if fewer than all of the New Notes are to be redeemed at any time, Euroclear and/or Clearstream will credit their respective participants' accounts on a proportionate basis (with adjustments to prevent fractions) or by lot or on any other basis that they deem fair and appropriate; provided that no book-entry interest may be redeemed in part where such book-entry interest will represent less than £100,000 principal amount after giving effect to such redemption.

Payments on Global Notes

Payments of amounts owing in respect of the Global Notes (including principal, premium, interest, additional interest and additional amounts) will be made by us to a paying agent. The paying agent will, in turn, make such payments to the common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, which will distribute such payments to participants in accordance with their procedures.

Under the terms of the Indenture, the Issuer and the Trustee will treat the registered holder of the Global Notes (i.e., Euroclear or Clearstream (or their respective nominees)) as the owner thereof for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, neither we nor the Trustee or any of our respective agents has or will have any responsibility or liability for:

- any aspect of the records of Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant relating to or payments made on account of a book-entry interest, for any such payments made by Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records of Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant relating to a book-entry interest or payments made on account of a book-entry interest; or
- Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant.

Payments by participants to owners of book-entry interests held through participants are the responsibility of such participants, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in "street name".

Currency and Payment for the Global Notes

The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, and all other amounts payable in respect of the Global Notes will be paid in pounds sterling through Euroclear and Clearstream.

Action by Owners of Book-Entry Interests

Euroclear and Clearstream have advised us that they will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of New Notes only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account the book-entry interests in the Global New Notes are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of New Notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. Euroclear and Clearstream will not exercise any discretion in the granting of consents, waivers or the taking of any other action in respect of the Global Notes. However, if there is an event of default under the New Notes, Euroclear and Clearstream reserve their right, subject to certain restrictions, to exchange the Global Notes for Definitive Registered Notes (as defined herein) in certificated form, and to distribute such Definitive Registered Notes to their respective participants.

Issuance of Definitive Registered Notes

Owners of book-entry interests will receive definitive notes in registered form ("**Definitive Registered Notes**");

- if Euroclear and/or Clearstream notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act and a successor is not appointed by us within 120 days;
- in whole, but not in part, if the Issuer or Euroclear and/or Clearstream so request following an event of default under the Indenture; or
- if the owner of a book-entry interest requests such exchange in writing delivered through Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, or the Issuer following an event of default under the Indenture.

Euroclear has advised the Issuer that upon request by an owner of a book-entry interest described in the immediately preceding clause, its current procedure is to request that the Issuer issues or causes to be issued the New Notes in definitive registered form to all owners of book-entry interests.

In such an event, the Issuer will issue Definitive Registered Notes, registered in the name or names and issued in any approved denominations, requested by or on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, as applicable (in accordance with their respective customary procedures and based upon directions received from participants reflecting the beneficial ownership of book-entry interests), and such Definitive Registered Notes will bear the restrictive legend referred to in “*Transfer Restrictions*”, unless that legend is not required by the Indenture or applicable law.

The Issuer, the Trustee, the paying agents and the registrar shall treat the registered holder of any Global Note as the absolute owner thereof and no person will be liable for treating the registered holder as such. Ownership of the Global Notes is evidenced through registration from time to time at the registered office of the Issuer or the registrar on its behalf, and such registration is a means of evidencing title to the New Notes.

The Issuer shall not impose any fees or other charges in respect of the New Notes; however, owners of the book-entry interests may incur fees normally payable in respect of the maintenance and operation of accounts in Euroclear and/or Clearstream, as applicable.

Transfers

Transfers between participants in Euroclear and/or Clearstream will be effected in accordance with Euroclear and Clearstream’s rules and will be settled in immediately available funds. The Global Notes bear a legend to the effect set forth in “*Transfer Restrictions*” and book-entry interests in the Global Notes are subject to the restrictions on transfer discussed in “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

Through and including the 40th day after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing of the offering of the New Notes (the “**40-day period**”), beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a 144A Global Note only if such transfer is made pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act and the transferor first delivers to the Trustee a certificate (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person who the transferor reasonably believes is a “qualified institutional buyer” within the meaning of Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act or otherwise in accordance with the transfer restrictions described under “*Transfer Restrictions*” and in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States and other jurisdictions.

After the expiration of the 40-day period, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in a 144A Global Note without compliance with these certification requirements.

Beneficial interests in a 144A Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the Regulation S Global Note only upon receipt by the Trustee of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act (if available).

Subject to the foregoing, and as set forth in “*Transfer Restrictions*”, book-entry interests may be transferred and exchanged as described under “*Description of the New Notes—Transfer and Exchange*”.

Any book-entry interest in one of the Global Notes that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a book-entry interest in the other Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be a book-entry interest in the first-mentioned Global Note and become a book-entry interest in the other Global Note, and accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to book-entry interests in such other Global Note for as long as it retains such a book-entry interest.

Definitive Registered Notes may be transferred and exchanged for book-entry interests in a Global Note only as described under “*Description of the New Notes—Transfer and Exchange*” and, if required, only if the transferor first delivers to the Trustee a written certificate (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer will comply with the appropriate transfer restrictions applicable to such Definitive Registered Notes. See “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

Information Concerning Euroclear and Clearstream

All book-entry interests will be subject to the operations and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, as applicable. We provide the following summaries of those operations and procedures solely for the convenience of investors. The operations and procedures of each Clearing System are controlled by that Clearing System and may be changed at any time. Neither we nor the Dealer Manager are responsible for those operations or procedures.

Euroclear and Clearstream hold securities for participating organizations. They also facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in the accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream provide various services to their participants, including the safekeeping, administration, clearance, settlement, lending and borrowing of internationally traded securities. Euroclear and Clearstream interface with domestic securities markets. Euroclear and Clearstream participants are financial institutions such as underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Euroclear or Clearstream is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear or Clearstream participant, either directly or indirectly.

Because Euroclear and Clearstream can only act on behalf of participants, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participants and certain banks, the ability of an owner of a beneficial interest to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in the Euroclear or Clearstream systems, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be limited by the lack of a definite certificate for that interest. The laws of some jurisdictions require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests to such persons may be limited. In addition, owners of beneficial interests through the Euroclear or Clearstream systems will receive distributions attributable to the Global Notes only through Euroclear or Clearstream.

Global Clearance and Settlement under the Book-Entry System

The Issuer has made an application to have the New Notes represented by the Global Notes listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. We expect that secondary trading in any certificated New Notes will also be settled in immediately available funds.

Although Euroclear and Clearstream currently follow the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the Global Notes among participants in Euroclear and Clearstream, as the case may be, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or modified at any time. None of the Issuer, the Trustee or any paying agent will have any responsibility for the performance by Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants, of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

The book-entry interests will trade through participants of Euroclear and Clearstream and will settle in same-day funds. Since the purchaser determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of trading of any book-entry interests where both the purchaser’s and the seller’s accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

Initial Settlement

Initial settlement for the New Notes has been made in pounds sterling. Book-entry interests owned through Euroclear or Clearstream accounts will follow the settlement procedures applicable to conventional bonds in registered form. Book-entry interests will be credited to the securities custody accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream holders on the business day following the Exchange Date, following cancellation (or transfer to the Issuer of the Original Sterling Notes) of the applicable Original Sterling Notes.

Secondary Market Trading

The book-entry interests will trade through participants of Euroclear and Clearstream and will settle in same-day funds. Since the purchaser determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of trading of any book-entry interests where both the purchaser's and the seller's accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

The Securities have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable securities law and may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons (as such terms are defined under the U.S. Securities Act) except pursuant to an exemption from or in a transaction not subject to the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and such other securities laws. Accordingly, New Notes were only offered (a) to “qualified institutional buyers” (“QIBs”) as defined in and in reliance on the exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act provided by Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act and (b) outside the United States to persons other than “U.S. persons” as defined in Rule 902 under the U.S. Securities Act in an offshore transaction in reliance upon Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.

Each purchaser of the New Notes, by its acceptance of these listing particulars, will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented to and agreed with us, the Guarantors and the Dealer Manager as follows:

- (1) It understands and acknowledges that the Securities have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable securities law, the New Notes are being offered for resale in transactions not requiring registration under the U.S. Securities Act or any other securities laws, including sales pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act, and none of the New Notes may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred except in compliance with the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable securities law, pursuant to an exemption from such laws or in a transaction not subject to such laws, and in each case, in compliance with the conditions for transfer set forth in paragraph (5) below.
- (2) It acknowledges that these listing particulars relate to an offering that is exempt from registration under the U.S. Securities Act and may not comply in important respects with SEC rules that would apply to an offering document relating to a public offering of securities.
- (3) It is not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act) of ours, it is not acting on our behalf and is either:
 - (a) a QIB and is aware that any sale of the New Notes to it will be made in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act and such acquisition will be for its own account or for the account of another QIB; or
 - (b) not a U.S. person (and was not purchasing New Notes for the account or benefit of a U.S. person) within the meaning of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act, and is purchasing New Notes in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.
- (4) It acknowledges that the Issuer, the Guarantors and the Dealer Manager or any person representing the Issuer, the Guarantors or the Dealer Manager have not made any representation to it with respect to the Issuer, the Guarantors or the offering or sale of any New Notes, other than the information contained in these listing particulars, which listing particulars have been delivered to it. Accordingly, it acknowledges that no representation or warranty is made by the Dealer Manager as to the accuracy or completeness of such materials. It has had access to such financial and other information as it has deemed necessary in connection with its decision to purchase any of the New Notes, including an opportunity to ask questions of and request information from the Issuer, the Guarantors and the Dealer Manager and it has received and reviewed all information that it requested.
- (5) It is purchasing the New Notes for its own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which it is acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case for investment, and not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution of the New Notes in violation of the U.S. Securities Act, subject to any requirement of law that the disposition of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be, at all times, within its or their control and subject to its or their ability to resell such New Notes pursuant to Rule 144A, Regulation S or any exemption from registration available under the U.S. Securities Act. It agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it is purchasing the New Notes and

each subsequent holder of the New Notes, by its acceptance of the New Notes, to offer, sell or otherwise transfer such New Notes prior to the end of the applicable Resale Restriction Periods described below only (a) to us or any subsidiary thereof, (b) pursuant to a registration statement which has been declared effective under the U.S. Securities Act, (c) for so long as the New Notes are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act to a person it reasonably believes is a QIB as defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act that purchases for its own account or for the account of a QIB, to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act, (d) pursuant to offers and sales to non-U.S. persons that occur outside the United States within the meaning of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act or (e) pursuant to any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act, subject in each of the foregoing cases to any requirement of law that the disposition of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control and to compliance with any applicable state securities laws. The purchaser will, and each subsequent purchaser is required to, notify any subsequent purchaser of the New Notes from the purchaser or it of the resale restrictions referred to in the legend below. The foregoing restrictions on resale will apply from the closing date until the date that is one year after the later of the closing date and the last date that we or any of our affiliates was the owner of the New Notes (in the case of the 144A Global Notes) or 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing of the offering of the New Notes (in the case of the Regulation S Global Notes) (each, a “**Resale Restriction Period**”) and will not apply after the applicable Resale Restriction Period ends. Each purchaser acknowledges that we and the Trustee under the Indenture reserve the right prior to any offer, sale or other transfer pursuant to clauses (d) or (e) prior to the end of the applicable Resale Restriction Period of the Notes to require the delivery of an opinion of counsel, certifications and/or other information satisfactory to us and the Trustee.

- (6) It understands that if it is a non-U.S. person outside of the United States, the New Notes are represented by a Regulation S Global Note and that transfers of such New Notes are restricted as described in this section and in the section entitled “*Book-Entry Settlement and Clearance*” or that if it is a QIB, the New Notes it purchases will be represented by a 144A Global Note.

Each purchaser acknowledges that each certificate representing a note contains a legend substantially to the following effect:

THE SECURITY EVIDENCED HEREBY WAS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN A TRANSACTION EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “U.S. SECURITIES ACT”), AND HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND THE SECURITY EVIDENCED HEREBY MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH REGISTRATION OR AN APPLICABLE EXEMPTION THEREFROM. THE HOLDER OF THIS NOTE BY ITS ACCEPTANCE HEREOF (1) REPRESENTS THAT (A) IT IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT) OR (B) IT IS NOT A U.S. PERSON AND IS ACQUIRING THIS NOTE IN AN “OFFSHORE TRANSACTION” PURSUANT TO RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, (2) AGREES ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF ANY INVESTOR ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT HAS PURCHASED SECURITIES, TO OFFER, SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER SUCH SECURITY, PRIOR TO THE DATE (THE “RESALE RESTRICTION TERMINATION DATE”) THAT IS IN THE CASE OF RULE 144A NOTES: ONE YEAR AFTER THE LATER OF THE ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE HEREOF AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATES OF THE ISSUER WERE THE OWNER OF THIS SECURITY AND IN THE CASE OF REGULATION S NOTES: 40 DAYS AFTER THE LATER OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THIS OFFERING AND THE DATE ON WHICH THIS SECURITY (OR PREDECESSOR OF THIS SECURITY) WAS FIRST OFFERED TO PERSONS OTHER THAN DISTRIBUTORS (AS DEFINED IN RULE 902 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT) IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, ONLY (A) TO THE ISSUER, (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT THAT HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, (C) FOR SO LONG AS THE SECURITIES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, TO A PERSON IT REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT THAT PURCHASES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER TO WHOM

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, (D) PURSUANT TO OFFERS AND SALES THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, OR (E) PURSUANT TO ANOTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, SUBJECT TO THE ISSUER'S AND THE TRUSTEE'S RIGHT PRIOR TO ANY SUCH OFFER, SALE OR TRANSFER PURSUANT TO CLAUSES (D) OR (E) TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL, CERTIFICATION AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION SATISFACTORY TO EACH OF THEM. THIS LEGEND WILL BE REMOVED UPON THE REQUEST OF THE HOLDER AFTER THE RESALE RESTRICTION TERMINATION DATE.

BY ACCEPTING THIS NOTE (OR ANY INTEREST IN THE NEW NOTES REPRESENTED HEREBY) EACH ACQUIRER AND EACH TRANSFEREE IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT, WARRANT AND AGREE THAT AT THE TIME OF ITS ACQUISITION AND THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD THAT IT HOLDS THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN (1) EITHER (A) IT IS NOT, AND IT IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN IT WILL NOT BE, AND WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF), (I) AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED ("ERISA")), THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF PART 4 OF SUBTITLE B OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (II) AN INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT OR OTHER PLAN OR ARRANGEMENT TO WHICH SECTION 4975 OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED, ("CODE"), APPLIES, OR (III) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF 29 C.F.R. SECTION 2510.3-101 (AS MODIFIED BY SECTION 3(42) OF ERISA)) BY REASON OF ANY SUCH PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (EACH OF (I), (II) AND (III), A "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR") OR (IV) A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON U.S. OR OTHER LAWS OR REGULATIONS THAT ARE SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THE FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF ERISA AND/OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE ("SIMILAR LAWS"), AND NO PART OF THE ASSETS USED BY IT TO ACQUIRE OR HOLD THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN CONSTITUTES THE ASSETS OF ANY BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OR ANY SUCH GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN, OR (B) ITS ACQUISITION, HOLDING AND DISPOSITION OF THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN DOES NOT AND WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR OTHERWISE RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA AND/OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR, IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN, A NON-EXEMPT VIOLATION OF ANY SIMILAR LAWS); AND (2) NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES IS A "FIDUCIARY" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 3(21) OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR, WITH RESPECT TO A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN, ANY DEFINITION OF "FIDUCIARY" UNDER SIMILAR LAWS) WITH RESPECT TO THE ACQUIRER OR TRANSFEREE IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PURCHASE OR HOLDING OF THIS NOTE, OR AS A RESULT OF ANY EXERCISE BY THE ISSUER OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES OF ANY RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS NOTE, AND NO ADVICE PROVIDED BY THE ISSUER OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES HAS FORMED A PRIMARY BASIS FOR ANY INVESTMENT DECISION BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE ACQUIRER OR TRANSFEREE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS NOTE AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED WITH RESPECT TO THIS NOTE.

If applicable, the following legend shall also be included substantially in the following form:

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED SOLELY FOR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES. THIS NOTE WAS ISSUED WITH ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT ("OID") WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 1273 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE "CODE"), AND THIS LEGEND IS REQUIRED BY SECTION 1275(c) OF THE CODE.

Holders may obtain information regarding the amount of any OID, the issue price, the Exchange Date, and the yield to maturity relating to the New Notes by contacting the Chief Financial Officer, Media House, Bartley Wood Business Park, Bartley Way, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 9UP, United Kingdom.

Regulation S Temporary Global Notes bear an additional legend substantially to the following effect:

THIS GLOBAL NOTE IS A TEMPORARY GLOBAL NOTE FOR PURPOSES OF REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT. NEITHER THIS TEMPORARY GLOBAL NOTE NOR ANY

INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE OFFERED, SOLD, DELIVERED OR EXCHANGED FOR AN INTEREST IN A PERMANENT GLOBAL NOTE OR OTHER NOTE EXCEPT UPON DELIVERY OF THE CERTIFICATIONS SPECIFIED IN THE INDENTURE.

- (7) It acknowledges that the registrar for the New Notes will not be required to accept for registration of transfer of any New Notes acquired by them, except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to us, the Trustee and the registrar that the restrictions set forth herein have been complied with.
- (8) It agrees that it will deliver to each person, to whom it transfers New Notes, notice of any restrictions on the transfer of such securities.
- (9) It acknowledges that the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Dealer Manager and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations, warranties and agreements and agrees that if any of the acknowledgments, representations, warranties and agreements deemed to have been made by its purchase of the New Notes are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify us and the Dealer Manager. If it is acquiring any New Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such investor account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each such investor account.
- (10) It represents that (i) no portion of the assets used by it to acquire and hold the New Notes constitutes assets of any employee benefits plan or similar arrangement or (ii) the purchase and holding of the New Notes by it will not constitute a nonexempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or a violation under any applicable similar laws.
- (11) It understands that no action has been taken in any jurisdiction (including the United States) by the Issuer or the Dealer Manager that would permit a public offering of the New Notes or the possession, circulation or distribution of these listing particulars or any other material relating to the Issuer or the New Notes in any jurisdiction where action for the purpose is required. Consequently, any transfer of the New Notes will be subject to the selling restrictions set forth hereunder.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Relevant Member State, the Dealer Manager has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, it has not made and will not make an offer of the New Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by these listing particulars to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

- (a) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (b) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the Dealer Manager nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive; provided that no such offer of the New Notes shall require the publication by the Issuer or the Dealer Manager of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive other than in reliance of Article 3(2)(b).

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of notes to the public” in relation to any New Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the New Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the New Notes, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State, the expression “Prospectus Directive”

means Directive 2003/71/EC) (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

ERISA Considerations

By acquiring the New Notes, you will be deemed to have further represented and agreed as follows:

- (1) With respect to the acquisition, holding and disposition of the New Notes, or any interest therein, (A) either (i) you are not, and are not acting on behalf of (and for so long as you hold such New Notes or any interest therein will not be, and will not be acting on behalf of), an employee benefit plan (as defined in Section 3(3) of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“**ERISA**”)) that is subject to the provisions of part 4 of subtitle B of Title I of ERISA, a plan to which Section 4975 of the Code, applies, or any entity whose underlying assets include “plan assets” (within the meaning of 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3–101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA) by reason of such an employee benefit plan’s and/or plan’s investment in such entity (each, a “Benefit Plan Investor”), or a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan which is subject to any federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other laws or regulations that are substantially similar to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code (“Similar Laws”), and no part of the assets to be used by you to acquire or hold such New Notes or any interest therein constitutes the assets of any such Benefit Plan Investor or such a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, or (ii) your acquisition, holding and disposition of such New Note, or any interest therein does not and will not constitute or otherwise result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, a non-exempt violation of any Similar Laws); and (B) neither the Issuer nor any of its affiliates is a Fiduciary (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or, with respect to a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, any definition of “fiduciary” under Similar Laws) with respect to you, as the purchaser or holder, in connection with your purchase or holding of the New Notes, or as a result of any exercise by the Issuer or any of its affiliates of any rights in connection with the New Notes, and no advice provided by the Issuer or any of its affiliates has formed a primary basis for any investment decision by or on behalf of you as the purchaser or holder in connection with the New Notes and the transactions contemplated with respect to the New Notes.

CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a description of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations for U.S. Holders (as defined below) acquiring New Notes. This description only applies to New Notes held as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) and does not address, except as set forth below, aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to holders that are subject to special tax rules, such as:

- banks or other financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- regulated investment companies;
- grantor trusts;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- persons that own or will own the New Notes through partnerships or other pass-through entities;
- dealers or traders in securities or currencies;
- U.S. Holders that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;
- certain former citizens and long-term residents of the United States;
- U.S. Holders that use a mark-to-market method of accounting; or
- U.S. Holders that hold or will hold a Note as part of a position in a straddle or as part of a hedging, conversion or integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Moreover, this description does not address the U.S. federal estate and gift tax or alternative minimum tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the New Notes and does not address the 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income that can apply to certain U.S. Holders' capital gains and interest in respect of the New Notes. Each prospective investor in the New Notes should consult its own tax advisor with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of investing in the New Notes and of acquiring, holding and disposing of the New Notes.

This description is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder (“**Treasury Regulations**”), administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions, each as available and in effect on the date hereof. All of the foregoing are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect), which could affect the tax considerations described herein. No opinion of counsel or ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“**IRS**”) has been or will be given with respect to any of the considerations discussed herein. No assurances can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position different from any of the tax considerations discussed below.

For purposes of this description, a U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of the New Notes who for U.S. federal income tax purposes is:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized in or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, including the District of Columbia;

- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust (1) that validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (2)(a) the administration over which a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision and (b) all of the substantial decisions of which one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the New Notes, the tax treatment of the partnership and a partner in such partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such partner or partnership should consult its own tax advisor as to its consequences.

U.S. Tax Considerations for U.S. Holders of New Notes

Tax Considerations Related to Holding and Disposing of the New Notes

Redemptions and Excess Amounts. In certain circumstances (see, e.g., “*Description of the New Notes—Optional Redemption*” and “*Description of the New Notes—Certain Covenants*”), the Issuer may be obligated to make payments in excess of stated interest and the principal amount of the New Notes (“**Excess Amounts**”) or redeem the New Notes in advance of their expected maturity. The Issuer believes, and intends to take the position if required, that the New Notes should not be treated as contingent payment debt instruments because of the possibility of such payments or redemptions. This position is based in part on assumptions regarding the likelihood, as of the date of issuance of the New Notes, of such payments or redemptions. Assuming such position is respected, any such amounts paid to a U.S. Holder pursuant to any repurchase or redemption would be taxable as described below in “*—Sale, Exchange, Retirement or Taxable Disposition by a U.S. Holder*” and any payments of Excess Amounts should be taxable as additional ordinary income when received or accrued, in accordance with such holder’s method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS may, however, take a position contrary to the position described above, which could affect the amount, timing and character of a U.S. Holder’s income with respect to the New Notes. A U.S. Holder that desires to take the position that the New Notes are subject to the contingent payment debt instrument rules should consult with its tax advisor, including regarding the manner in which to disclose such position as required by applicable Treasury Regulations; the IRS may disagree with such holder’s contrary position. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application to the New Notes of the contingent payment debt instrument rules and the consequences thereof. This discussion assumes that the New Notes are not treated as contingent payment debt instruments.

Payments and Accruals of Stated Interest. Stated interest (including the amount of any non-U.S. tax withheld and any amounts paid in respect thereof) paid on the New Notes generally will be treated as “qualified stated interest” and generally will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest income at the time it is received or accrued, depending on the U.S. Holder’s method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. While not clear, the Issuer believes, and the following discussion assumes, that the foregoing treatment applies to both the 6% interest and 11% interest.

Stated interest paid in pounds sterling will be included in a U.S. Holder’s gross income in an amount equal to the U.S. dollar value of the pounds sterling, including the amount of any withholding tax thereon, regardless of whether the pounds sterling are converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, a U.S. Holder that uses the cash method of tax accounting will determine such U.S. dollar value using the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt. A cash method U.S. Holder generally will not realize foreign currency gain or loss on the receipt of the interest payment but may have foreign currency gain or loss attributable to the actual disposition of the pounds sterling received. Generally, a U.S. Holder that uses the accrual method of tax accounting will determine the U.S. dollar value of accrued interest income using the average rate of exchange for the accrual period (or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average rate for the partial period within each taxable year). Alternatively, an accrual basis U.S. Holder may make an election (which must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS) to translate accrued interest income at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the portion of the accrual period within each taxable year in the case of a partial accrual period) or the spot rate on the date of receipt, if that date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period. A U.S. Holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for tax purposes will recognize foreign currency gain or loss on the receipt of an interest payment if the exchange rate in effect on the date the payment is received differs

from the rate used in translating the accrual of that interest. The amount of foreign currency gain or loss to be recognized by such U.S. Holder will be an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the pound sterling interest payment (determined on the basis of the spot rate on the date the interest income is received) in respect of the accrual period and the U.S. dollar value of the interest income that has accrued during the accrual period (as determined above) regardless of whether the payment is converted to U.S. dollars. This foreign currency gain or loss will be ordinary income or loss and generally will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income or expense. Foreign currency gain or loss generally will be U.S. source.

Original Issue Discount. If the issue price of the New Notes (as described above) is less than their stated redemption price at maturity (which includes any payments other than stated interest) by an amount equal to or greater than a statutorily defined *de minimis* amount (1/4 of 1 percent of the stated redemption price at maturity of the New Notes multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity from their original issue date), then the New Notes will be considered to have been issued with original issue discount (“**OID**”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For this purpose, the maturity date and the payment schedule shall be determined based on the option rule as described below.

In determining whether to take into account an option provided to the Issuer under the terms of the New Notes (such as an early repayment option), the applicable Treasury Regulations require the Issuer and each U.S. Holder to assume that the Issuer will make such election as minimizes the yield of the New Notes. As a result, for purposes of calculating the yield to maturity and the payment schedule of the New Notes, the Issuer intends to take the position that the yield to maturity and the accrual of OID is computed using a payment schedule in which the New Notes mature on a date as determined pursuant to the option rule described in the immediately preceding sentence. If, contrary to this assumption, the Issuer does not repay the New Notes on such date, the New Notes will be treated as retired and reissued on such date for an amount equal to their adjusted issue price, and the yield to maturity of the New Notes will be redetermined taking into account the change in circumstances.

If the New Notes are issued with OID, a U.S. Holder of such New Note generally will be required to include OID in income (as ordinary income) before the receipt of the associated cash payment, regardless of such U.S. Holder’s accounting method for tax purposes. The amount of OID a U.S. Holder should include in income is the sum of the “daily portions” of the OID for the New Note for each day during the taxable year (or portion of the taxable year) in which the New Note is held by such U.S. Holder. The daily portion is determined by allocating a pro rata portion of the OID for each day of the accrual period. An accrual period may be of any length and the accrual periods may vary in length over the term of the New Note, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the first day of an accrual period or on the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to an accrual period is equal to the difference between (1) the product of the “adjusted issue price” of the New Note at the beginning of the accrual period and its yield to maturity (computed generally on a constant yield method and compounded at the end of each accrual period, taking into account the length of the particular accrual period) and (2) the amount of any qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period. The “adjusted issue price” of a New Note at the beginning of any accrual period is the sum of the issue price of the New Note plus the amount of OID allocable to all prior accrual periods reduced by any payments received on the New Note that were not qualified stated interest.

Under these rules, a U.S. Holder generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods. OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity (other than a payment of qualified stated interest) and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. Under the Treasury Regulations, a holder of a New Note with OID may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on the New Note using the constant yield method. Once made with respect to the New Note, the election cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. A U.S. Holder considering an election under these rules should consult its own tax advisor.

U.S. Holders may obtain information regarding the amount of OID, if any, the issue price, the issue date and yield to maturity by contacting Chief Financial Officer, Media House, Bartley Wood Business Park, Bartley Way, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 9UP, United Kingdom.

The rules regarding OID are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules to their particular situations.

Any OID on a New Note generally will be determined for any accrual period in pounds sterling and then translated into U.S. dollars in the same manner as stated interest accrued by an accrual basis U.S. Holder. Upon receipt of an amount attributable to OID (whether in connection with a payment of interest or the sale or disposition of such New Note), a U.S. Holder generally will recognize foreign currency gain or loss in an amount determined in the same manner as interest income received by a holder on the accrual basis, as described above.

U.S. Holders should note that because the cash payment in respect of accrued OID on a New Note will not be made until maturity or other disposition of the New Note, a greater possibility exists for fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates (and the required recognition of foreign currency gain or loss) than is the case for foreign currency instruments issued without OID. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the interplay between the application of the OID and foreign currency exchange gain or loss rules.

Amortizable Bond Premium. If a U.S. Holder's initial tax basis in a New Note (as determined above in "*Treatment of the Exchange*") is greater than its stated principal amount, the U.S. Holder will be considered to have acquired the New Note with "amortizable bond premium" in an amount equal to the excess. In such a case, a U.S. Holder will not be required to accrue OID, if any, on the New Note. For this purpose, in determining the amount of amortizable bond premium, it will initially be assumed that the Issuer will exercise its rights to redeem the New Note at a premium if doing so results in a smaller amortizable bond premium attributable to the period to the date of such earlier redemption, and subsequent adjustments may be made if the Issuer does not in fact exercise its redemption rights. This assumption may eliminate, reduce or defer any amortizable bond premium. A U.S. Holder generally may elect to amortize the premium over the remaining term of the New Note on a constant yield method as an offset to interest when includible in income under the Holder's regular accounting method (in which case, the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the New Note would be reduced by any premium amortization deductions). If a U.S. Holder does not elect to amortize the premium, that premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss such Holder would otherwise recognize on disposition of the New Note. An election to amortize premium on a constant yield method, once made, generally applies to all debt obligations held or subsequently acquired by such U.S. Holder during the taxable year of the election and thereafter, and may not be revoked without IRS consent.

Amortizable bond premium on a New Note will be computed in pounds sterling and will reduce interest income in pounds sterling. At the time amortizable bond premium offsets interest income, exchange gain or loss, which will be taxable as ordinary income or loss, will be realized on the amortized bond premium on such New Note based on the difference between (1) the spot rate of exchange on the date or dates such premium is recovered through interest payments on the New Note and (2) the spot rate of exchange on the date on which the U.S. Holder acquired the New Note.

Market Discount. If an Original Note was acquired with market discount, the New Note received in exchange for such Original Note will also be treated as acquired with market discount if the exchange is treated as a recapitalization and the issue price of the New Note equals or exceeds the U.S. Holder's initial tax basis for such New Note by a statutorily defined de minimis amount. In such a case, gain realized by the U.S. Holder on the disposition of the New Note generally will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued market discount carried over from the Original Sterling Notes and the market discount accrued on the New Note. Unless a U.S. Holder elects to accrue market discount under a constant yield method, any market discount will accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition of the related New Note to its maturity date. The amount includible in income by a U.S. Holder in respect of such accrued market discount will be the U.S. dollar value of the amount accrued, generally calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date that the New Note is disposed of by the U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder may elect to include market discount in income on a current basis as it accrues (on either a ratable or constant-yield basis), in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realized on a disposition of a New Note as ordinary income. If a U.S. Holder acquires its New Note at a market discount and elects to include the market discount in gross income currently as ordinary income, the amount of market discount included in such U.S. Holder's income increases such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its New Note. An election to include market discount in income currently, once made, will apply to all market discount obligations acquired by the U.S. Holder during the taxable year of the election and thereafter, and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

Market discount on a New Note will be accrued in pounds sterling. If a U.S. Holder elects to include market discount on a New Note in income currently, the accrued market discount will be translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the accrual period (or portion thereof within the U.S. Holder's taxable year). Upon the receipt of an amount attributable to accrued market discount, the U.S. Holder may recognize

U.S. source exchange gain or loss (which will be taxable as ordinary income or loss) determined in the same manner as for accrued interest or OID as discussed below.

Acquisition Premium. If a U.S. Holder's initial tax basis in a New Note is greater than its issue price and less than or equal to its stated principal amount, the U.S. Holder will be considered to have acquired the New Note with "acquisition premium." Under the acquisition premium rules, such U.S. Holder generally will be permitted to reduce the daily portions of OID by a fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of the U.S. Holder's initial basis in the New Note over the New Note's issue price, and the denominator of which is the excess of the principal amount of the New Note over its issue price.

Foreign Tax Credit. Interest on the New Notes (including OID, if any) and accrued market discount, if any, on a New Note will be treated as foreign source income that is "passive category income" or, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, "general category income" for foreign tax credit. A U.S. Holder may be entitled to deduct or credit any tax withheld from any interest payment, subject to certain limitations (including that the election to deduct or credit foreign taxes applies to all of a U.S. Holder's foreign taxes for a particular tax year). U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits to their particular situations.

Sale, Exchange, Retirement or Other Taxable Disposition by a U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a New Note equal to the difference between the amount realized on such sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition (other than any amount received in respect of accrued and unpaid interest, which if not previously included in income will be subject to tax as ordinary interest income), and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such Note.

A U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the New Notes generally will be the Holder's initial tax basis in the New Notes, determined as described above in "*Treatment of the Exchange —Taxable Exchange*", increased by the amount of any OID or market discount previously included in income and reduced by any amortizable bond premium (as described above) previously amortized. The amount realized upon the disposition of a New Note generally will be the U.S. dollar value of the amount received on the date of the disposition calculated at the spot rate of exchange on that date. However, if the Note is traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. Holder (and, if it so elects, an accrual basis U.S. Holder) should determine the U.S. dollar value of the cost of the Original Note or amount received on the New Note, as applicable, by translating the amount paid or received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase or disposition, as applicable. The election available to accrual basis U.S. Holders in respect of the purchase and disposition of New Notes traded on an established securities market must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

Subject to the foreign currency rules discussed below, any gain or loss recognized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a New Note will be capital gain or loss (except to the extent of any accrued market discount carried over to the New Notes and any accrued market discount accrued on the New Notes, as discussed above), and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the New Note is treated as having been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. Holder generally is taxed at preferential rates. The ability of a U.S. Holder to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited. Any gain or loss recognized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a New Note generally will be treated as gain or loss from sources within the United States.

Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a New Note will generally be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss to the extent that the gain or loss is attributable to changes in foreign currency exchange rates during the period in which the U.S. Holder held such New Note. Such foreign currency gain or loss will equal the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the U.S. Holder's pounds sterling that such holder paid to acquire the Original Note (or, if the exchange is not treated as a recapitalization, the issue price of the New Note), decreased by any amortized bond premium, calculated at the spot rate of exchange on the date of the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition and (ii) the U.S. dollar value of the U.S. Holder's pounds sterling that such holder paid to acquire the Original Note (or, if the exchange is not treated as a recapitalization, the issue price of the New Note), decreased by any amortized bond premium, calculated at the spot rate of exchange on the date the U.S. Holder acquired the Original Note (or if the exchange is not treated as a recapitalization, the date of the exchange). The realization of any foreign currency gain or loss, including foreign currency gain or loss with respect to amounts attributable to accrued and unpaid stated interest and any OID and any accrued market discount, will be limited to the amount of overall gain or loss realized on the disposition of the New Notes.

Possible Effect of Certain Alterations to the New Notes or Transactions Including Reorganizations, Mergers and Consolidations. The Issuer may make certain alterations to the New Notes or engage in certain transactions, including without limitation reorganizations, mergers and consolidations as described above under “Description of the New Notes—Post-Closing Reorganizations” and “Description of the New Notes—Merger and Consolidation”. Depending on the circumstances, an addition of any obligor on the New Notes or a change in the obligor of the New Notes as a result of such alteration or transaction could result in a deemed taxable exchange to a U.S. Holder and the modified Note could be treated as newly issued at that time, potentially resulting in the recognition of taxable gain or loss.

The Issuer may be required to report certain information regarding such transaction that may be relevant to U.S. Holders either (1) by filing Form 8937 with the IRS and providing copies to certain of its Holders or (2) by posting the form on its website.

Additional Notes. The Issuer may issue additional New Notes as described under “Description of the New Notes” (the “**Additional Notes**”). These Additional Notes, even if they are treated for non-tax purposes as part of the same series as the original New Notes, in some cases may not be fungible with the original New Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which may affect the market value of the original New Notes even if the Additional Notes are not otherwise distinguishable from the original New Notes.

Reportable Transaction Reporting. Under certain Treasury Regulations, U.S. Holders that participate in “reportable transactions” (as defined in the Treasury Regulations) must attach to their U.S. federal income tax returns a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Under the relevant rules, a U.S. Holder may be required to treat a foreign currency exchange loss from the New Notes as a reportable transaction if this loss exceeds the relevant threshold in the Treasury Regulations. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the possible obligation to file IRS Form 8886 with respect to the ownership or disposition of the New Notes, or any related transaction, including without limitation, the disposition of any non-U.S. currency received as interest or as proceeds from the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of the New Notes.

U.S. Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting

Information reporting requirements may apply to issuance of the New Notes in the exchange and certain payments of principal of, and interest and accruals of OID, if any, on, an obligation and to proceeds of the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of an obligation, to certain U.S. Holders. The payor will be required to withhold backup withholding tax on payments made within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman or certain of their affiliates, on a Note to, or from gross proceeds of the sale or disposition of a Note paid to, a U.S. Holder if the U.S. Holder fails to furnish its correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with, or establish an exemption from, the backup withholding requirements. Payments within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman (and certain subsidiaries thereof), of principal and interest (including OID, if any) and proceeds of a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition to a holder of a Note that is not a U.S. person are generally subject to information reporting, but will not be subject to backup withholding tax if an appropriate certification is timely provided by the holder to the payor and the payor does not have actual knowledge or a reason to know that the certificate is incorrect.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. A holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for a refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information in a timely manner.

Certain U.S. Holders are required to report information relating to an interest in the New Notes, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for New Notes held in custodial accounts maintained by certain financial institutions). U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this requirement on their ownership and disposition of the New Notes.

FATCA

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code, as modified by Treasury Regulations, guidance from the IRS and intergovernmental agreements, and subject to further guidance, (collectively, “**FATCA**”) impose withholding at a rate of 30% on payments made to any foreign entity on debt obligations generating U.S. source interest or certain other debt obligations generating non-U.S. source interest (to the extent such payments are “foreign passthru payments”) issued by a foreign financial institution, unless that foreign entity complies with certain

reporting rules under FATCA or otherwise qualifies for an exemption. Even if payments on the New Notes are paid, or are treated as paid, from a foreign financial institution, including in the even the Issuer is treated as a foreign financial institution, and any portion of such payments are treated as “foreign passthru payments,” the New Notes will be grandfathered because no final Treasury Regulations defining a “foreign passthru payment” have been issued and therefore the New Notes are not subject to the FATCA withholding rules. If, however, the New Notes are modified at a time when the grandfathering rules are no longer available (i.e., more than six months after the date final Treasury Regulations define a “foreign passthru payment”), withholding can apply and holders and beneficial owners of the New Notes will not be entitled to receive any Additional Amounts to compensate them for such withholding. In addition, if Additional Notes are issued after the expiration of the grandfathering period, have the same common code or ISIN as the New Notes issued hereby, and are subject to withholding under FATCA, then withholding agents may treat all notes, including the New Notes issued hereby, as subject to withholding under FATCA. The intergovernmental agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States modifies the requirements in this paragraph and an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and another foreign country where a holder or intermediary is located may further modify such requirements. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this legislation on their investment in the New Notes.

The above description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the New Notes. Prospective purchasers of the New Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations

Certain United Kingdom Tax Considerations

The following is a general guide to certain U.K. tax considerations relating to the New Notes based on current UK law and published practice of HM Revenue & Customs (which may not be binding on HM Revenue & Customs), both of which may be subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. It applies only to persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of New Notes and some aspects do not apply to some classes of persons, such as dealers in securities.

It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all U.K. tax considerations relating to the New Notes. In particular, it does not address the U.K. tax consequences of the Exchange Offer or of the sale, exchange, redemption, or other disposal of the New Notes.

Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers concerning the U.K. or other tax consequences of the Exchange Offer, or of holding or selling any New Notes.

Payment of interest

The New Notes constitute “quoted Eurobonds” within the meaning of section 987 ITA 2007, as long as they are and continue to be listed on a “recognized stock exchange” within the meaning of section 1005 ITA 2007. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange’s Euro MTF market is such a “recognized stock exchange.” The New Notes satisfy this requirement as they are officially listed on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with provisions corresponding to those generally applicable in EEA states and are admitted to trading on the Euro MTF market in accordance with the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Provided that this condition remains satisfied, payments of interest on the New Notes may be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of U.K. tax.

In the event that the New Notes are not or cease to be listed on a recognized stock exchange, payments of interest must be made under deduction of income tax at the basic rate, currently 20 per cent., subject to any direction to the contrary by HM Revenue & Customs under an applicable double taxation treaty, unless payments are made to some categories of recipients, including companies which the Issuer reasonably believes are subject to U.K. corporation tax in respect of the payment of interest.

Interest on the New Notes may be subject to income tax by direct assessment even where paid without deduction or withholding for or on account of U.K. income tax. Interest on the New Notes received without deduction or withholding for or on account of U.K. tax will not generally be chargeable to U.K. tax in the hands of a holder of New Notes who is not resident for tax purposes in the U.K. (other than in the case of certain trustees) unless that holder of New Notes carries on a trade, profession or vocation in the U.K. through a U.K. branch or agency, or, for holders of New Notes who are companies, through a U.K. permanent establishment, in

connection with which the interest is received or to which the New Notes are attributable. There are exemptions from U.K. tax for interest received by such non-residents through certain categories of agent, such as some brokers and investment managers. The provisions of an applicable double tax treaty may also be relevant to such holders of New Notes.

Payments by a Guarantor

If a Guarantor makes any payments in respect of interest on the New Notes (or other amounts due under the New Notes other than the repayment of amounts subscribed for the New Notes), it is possible that such payments may be subject to deduction or withholding for or on account of U.K. income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.), subject to any claim which could be made under an applicable double taxation treaty. Such payments by a guarantor may not be eligible for the quoted Eurobond exemption described above.

Provision of Information

Holders of New Notes should note that where any interest on New Notes is paid to them (or to any person acting on their behalf) by the Issuer or any person in the U.K. acting on behalf of that Issuer (a “**paying agent**”), or is received by any person in the U.K. acting on behalf of the relevant holder (save where such person is engaged solely in a passive role in the payment process, for example clearing or arranging the clearing of a check) (a “**collecting agent**”), then the Issuer, the paying agent or the collecting agent (as the case may be) may, in certain cases, be required to supply to HM Revenue & Customs details of the payment and certain details relating to the holder (including the holder’s name and address). These provisions will apply whether or not the interest has been paid subject to deduction or withholding for or on account of U.K. income tax and whether or not the holder is resident in the U.K. for U.K. taxation purposes. Where the holder is not so resident, the details provided to HM Revenue & Customs may, in certain cases, be passed by HM Revenue & Customs to the tax authorities of the jurisdiction in which the holder is resident for taxation purposes.

For the above purposes, “interest” should be taken, for practical purposes, as including payments made by a guarantor in respect of interest on the New Notes.

The provisions referred to above may also apply to payments made on redemption of any New Notes where the amount payable on redemption is greater than the issue price of the New Notes.

On December 9, 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted a Directive (EC Council Directive 2014/107/EU amending EU Council Directive 2011/16/EU) to implement the OECD measures known as the “Common Reporting Standard”. Member States are required to begin exchanging information pursuant to such Directive no later than September 30, 2017. The Common Reporting Standard is generally broader than the (now repealed) European Union Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the “**EU Savings Directive**”), although it does not impose withholding taxes.

Stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax (“SDRT”)

No U.K. stamp duty or SDRT is payable on the issue or transfer of New Notes.

Proposed EU Financial Transaction Tax (“FTT”)

On February, 14, 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the “**Commission’s Proposal**”) for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the “**Participating Member States**”). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission’s Proposal has a very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in the New Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances.

Under the Commission’s Proposal, FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the Participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in New Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a Participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be “established” in a Participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a Participating Member

State, or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the Participating Member States. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional Member States of the European Union may decide to participate.

Holders of New Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

CERTAIN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN CONSIDERATIONS

The U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), imposes certain fiduciary standards and certain other requirements on employee benefit plans subject to ERISA, including entities such as collective investment funds, certain insurance company separate accounts, certain insurance company general accounts, and entities whose underlying assets are treated as being subject to ERISA (collectively, “**ERISA Plans**”), and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to ERISA Plans. Investments by ERISA Plans are subject to ERISA’s general fiduciary requirements, including the requirement of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that an ERISA Plan’s investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the ERISA Plan. The prudence of a particular investment should be determined by the responsible fiduciary of an ERISA Plan by taking into account the ERISA Plan’s particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of such investment, including, but not limited to, the matters discussed above under “*Risk Factors*” and the fact that in the future there may be no market in which such fiduciary will be able to sell or otherwise dispose of the New Notes or any interest therein.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an ERISA Plan, as well as those plans that are not subject to ERISA but which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, such as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans (together with ERISA Plans, “**Plans**”), and certain persons (referred to as “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code) having certain relationships to Plans, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is applicable to the transaction. A party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and/or other liabilities under ERISA and the Code, and the transaction may have to be rescinded.

Governmental plans, certain church plans and certain non-U.S. plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other laws or regulations that are substantially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA or the Code (“**Similar Laws**”).

Each of the Issuer, the Dealer Manager, the Trustee and certain other parties, or their respective affiliates, may be the sponsor of, or “fiduciary” (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or, with respect to a governmental, church or Non US plan, any definition of “fiduciary” under Similar Laws, (a “**Fiduciary**”), to, one or more Plans. Because such parties may receive certain benefits in connection with the sale of the New Notes to such Plans, the purchase of such New Notes using the assets of a Plan with respect to which any of such parties is the sponsor or a Fiduciary might be deemed to be a violation of the prohibited transaction rules of Section 406 of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code for which no exemption may be available. Accordingly, the New Notes may not be purchased using the assets of any Plan if any of the Issuer, the Dealer Manager, the Trustee or their respective affiliates is the sponsor of, or Fiduciary to, such Plan in the absence of an applicable exemption.

In addition, if the New Notes are acquired by a Plan with respect to which the Issuer, the Dealer Manager, the Trustee, any holder of New Notes or any of their respective affiliates is a party in interest or a disqualified person, other than a sponsor of, or Fiduciary to, such Plan, such transaction could be deemed to be a direct or indirect prohibited transaction within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. In addition, if a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to a Plan owns or acquires a 50% or more beneficial interest in the Issuer, the acquisition or holding of the New Notes by or on behalf of such Plan could be considered to constitute an indirect prohibited transaction. Moreover, the acquisition or holding of the New Notes or other indebtedness issued by the Issuer by or on behalf of a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to a Plan that owns or acquires an equity interest in the Issuer also could give rise to an indirect prohibited transaction.

Certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code could be applicable, however, to a Plan’s acquisition of a New Note depending in part upon the type of Fiduciary making the decision to acquire a New Note and the circumstances under which such decision is made. Included among these exemptions are U.S. Department of Labor Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (“**PTE**”) 84-14, regarding transactions effected by a “qualified professional asset manager”, PTE 90-1, regarding investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts; PTE 91-38, regarding investments by bank collective investment funds; PTE 96-23, regarding investments by certain “in-house asset managers;” and PTE 95-60, regarding investments by insurance company general accounts. In addition to the class exemptions listed above, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide a

statutory prohibited transaction exemption for transactions between a Plan and a person or entity that is a party in interest, or a disqualified person, respectively, to such Plan solely by reason of providing services to the Plan (other than a party in interest or a disqualified person that is a fiduciary, or its affiliate, that has or exercises discretionary authority or control or renders investment advice with respect to the assets of the Plan involved in the transaction), *provided* that the Plan receives no less, and pays no more than, “adequate consideration” (within the meaning of Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(f)(10) of the Code) in connection with the transaction. Even if the conditions specified in one or more of these exemptions are met, the scope of the relief provided by these exemptions might not cover all acts which might constitute prohibited transactions.

EACH ACQUIRER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT, WARRANT AND AGREE AT THE TIME OF ITS ACQUISITION AND THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD THAT IT HOLDS SUCH NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN THAT (1) EITHER (A) IT IS NOT, AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS NOTE OR AN INTEREST HEREIN, WILL NOT ITSELF BE AND WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF) AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA, THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF PART 4 OF SUBTITLE B OF TITLE I OF ERISA, A PLAN TO WHICH SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE APPLIES, OR AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE “PLAN ASSETS” (WITHIN THE MEANING OF 29 C.F.R. SECTION 2510.3 101 AS MODIFIED BY SECTION 3(42) OF ERISA) BY REASON OF SUCH EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN’S OR PLAN’S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (EACH, A “BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR”) OR A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY SIMILAR LAWS, AND NO PART OF THE ASSETS TO BE USED BY IT TO ACQUIRE OR HOLD SUCH NOTES OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN CONSTITUTES THE ASSETS OF ANY BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OR SUCH A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN, OR (B) ITS ACQUISITION, HOLDING AND DISPOSITION OF SUCH NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN DOES NOT AND WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR OTHERWISE RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA AND/OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR, IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH, OR NON-U.S. PLAN, A NON-EXEMPT VIOLATION OF ANY SIMILAR LAWS); AND (2) NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES IS A FIDUCIARY (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 3(21) OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR, WITH RESPECT TO A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN, ANY DEFINITION OF “FIDUCIARY” UNDER SIMILAR LAWS) WITH RESPECT TO THE PURCHASER OR HOLDER IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PURCHASE OR HOLDING OF THE NOTE, OR AS A RESULT OF ANY EXERCISE BY THE ISSUER OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES OF ANY RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NOTE, AND NO ADVICE PROVIDED BY THE ISSUER OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES HAS FORMED A PRIMARY BASIS FOR ANY INVESTMENT DECISION BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE PURCHASER AND HOLDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE NOTE AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTE.

THE ISSUER, THE DEALER MANAGER AND THE TRUSTEE, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO CONCLUSIVELY RELY UPON THE TRUTH AND ACCURACY OF THE FOREGOING REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND AGREEMENTS BY ACQUIRERS AND TRANSFEREES OF ANY NOTES WITHOUT FURTHER INQUIRY.

ANY PURPORTED ACQUISITION OR TRANSFER OF ANY NOTE OR BENEFICIAL INTEREST THEREIN TO AN ACQUIRER OR TRANSFEREE THAT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS DESCRIBED HEREIN SHALL BE NULL AND VOID AB INITIO.

A fiduciary of an ERISA Plan or other employee benefit plan that is subject to Similar Laws, prior to participating in the Exchange Offer and acquiring the New Notes or any interest therein, should take into account, among other considerations, whether the fiduciary has the authority to make the investment; the composition of the plan’s portfolio with respect to diversification by type of asset; the plan’s funding objectives; the tax effects of the investment; and whether, under the general fiduciary standards of ERISA or other applicable laws, including investment prudence and diversification, the participation in the Exchange Offer and acquisition of the New Notes or any interest therein is appropriate for the plan, taking into account the plan’s particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment, including such matters as the overall investment policy of the plan and the composition of the plan’s investment portfolio.

The transfer of any New Note or any interest therein to a Plan or a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan that is subject to any Similar Laws is in no respect a representation by the Issuer, the Dealer Manager or the

Trustee, or any of their respective affiliates, that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by such plans generally or any particular such plan; that the prohibited transaction exemptions described above, or any other prohibited transaction exemption, would apply to such an investment by such plans in general or any particular such plan; or that such an investment is appropriate for such plans generally or any particular such plan.

The discussion of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code contained in these listing particulars, is, of necessity, general, and does not purport to be complete. Moreover, the provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. Therefore, the matters discussed above may be affected by future regulations, rulings and court decisions, some of which may have retroactive application and effect.

Any Plan or employee benefit plan not subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, and any fiduciary thereof, proposing to participate in the Exchange Offer and acquire the New Notes or any interest therein should consult with its legal advisors regarding the applicability of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and any Similar Laws, to such investment, and to confirm that such investment will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction or any other violation of any applicable requirement of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code or Similar Laws.

DEALER MANAGER

The Issuer has retained Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited to act as dealer manager in connection with the Exchange Offer and the Consent Solicitation (the “**Dealer Manager**”). The Issuer paid the Dealer Manager reasonable compensation for soliciting tenders in the Exchange Offer and consents in connection with the Consent Solicitation. The Issuer also reimbursed the Dealer Manager for certain reasonable expenses. The obligations of the Dealer Manager to perform such functions were subject to certain conditions. The Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

From time to time, the Dealer Manager and its affiliates have provided, and in the future the Dealer Manager or its affiliates may provide, investment banking, commercial banking and advisory and other services for the Issuer and its affiliates for customary compensation. In the ordinary course of their business, the Dealer Manager or its affiliates may at any time hold long or short positions, and may trade for their own accounts or the accounts of customers, in securities of the Issuer and its affiliates, including any of the Original Sterling Notes or the New Notes, and, to the extent that the Dealer Manager or its affiliates own Original Sterling Notes during the Exchange Offer, they may tender such Original Sterling Notes pursuant to the terms of the Exchange Offer set forth in these listing particulars. If the Dealer Manager or any of its affiliates have a lending relationship with the Issuer or its affiliates, then the Dealer Manager or its affiliates may routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer or its affiliates, consistent with their customary risk management policies. In addition, it is likely that the Dealer Manager and/or its affiliates will hedge their credit exposure. Typically, the Dealer Manager and its affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in the Issuer’s securities, including potentially the New Notes. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the New Notes. To the extent that the Dealer Manager effects any offering or related services in the United States or to United States persons, the Dealer Manager will do so through its affiliates, its selling agents, or one or more U.S. registered broker-dealers or as otherwise permitted by applicable U.S. law.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the New Notes and certain other legal matters with respect to U.S. Federal and New York state law and English law were passed upon for us by Ropes & Gray International LLP. The validity of the New Notes and certain other legal matters with respect to U.S. federal and New York State law and English law were passed upon for the Dealer Manager by Latham & Watkins (London) LLP.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The consolidated balance sheets of Virgin Media and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor), and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive earnings (loss), equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the period from June 8, 2013 through December 31, 2013 (Successor), included in these listing particulars, have been audited by KPMG LLP, 15 Canada Square, London E14 5GL, United Kingdom, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Issuer is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with its registered office and principal place of business in England. In addition, most of the Guarantors are incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, and most of the assets held by the Guarantors are located within England and Wales. The Issuer and most of the Guarantors are holding companies with no independent operations or significant assets other than investments in their respective subsidiaries. As a result, it may not be possible for you to recover any payments of principal, premium, interest, Additional Amounts or purchase price with respect to the New Notes or other payments or claims in the United States upon judgments of U.S. courts for any such payments or claims. The United States and England do not currently have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitration awards, in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of a fixed debt, sum of money, payment or claim rendered by any U.S. court based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws, would not automatically be enforceable in England. In order to enforce such a U.S. judgment in England, proceedings must be initiated by way of common law action before a court of competent jurisdiction in England. In the case of any judgment by any U.S. court, an English court will, subject to what is said below, normally order summary judgment on the basis that there is no defense to the claim for payment and will not reinvestigate the merits of the original dispute and therefore will treat the U.S. judgment as creating a valid debt upon which the judgment creditor could bring an action for payment against any relevant assets of the Issuer and any of the Guarantors, as long as, among other things:

- the U.S. court had jurisdiction, according to the applicable English law tests, over the original proceeding;
- the judgment is final and conclusive on the merits;
- the judgment does not contravene English public policy;
- the judgment must not be for a tax, penalty or a judgment arrived at by doubling, trebling or otherwise multiplying a sum assessed as compensation for the loss or damage sustained; and
- the judgment has not been obtained by fraud or in breach of the principles of natural justice.

Based on the foregoing and subject to matters referred to in “*Description of the Intercreditor Deeds*,” there can be no assurance that you will be able to enforce in England judgments in civil and commercial matters obtained in any U.S. court. There is doubt as to whether an English court would impose civil liability in an original action predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in England.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Listing

The Issuer has made an application to list the New Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for admission to trading on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with the rules of that exchange. Notice of any optional redemption, change of control or any change in the rate of interest payable on the New Notes will, to the extent required by the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, be published in a Luxembourg newspaper of general circulation, which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*, or on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

For so long as the New Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange require, copies of the following documents, including any future amendments, may be inspected and obtained at the specified office of the listing agent in Luxembourg during normal business hours on any weekday:

- the organizational documents of the Issuer;
- our most recent audited consolidated financial statements and any interim quarterly financial statements we publish;
- these listing particulars;
- the Indenture, which includes the form of the New Notes, and the notation of Guarantee and description of the Collateral; and
- the Intercreditor Deeds.

For so long as the New Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange require, copies of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, or other constitutional documents as applicable, of the Issuer and each of the Guarantors will be available free of charge at the offices of the listing agent in Luxembourg.

The Issuer will maintain a listing and transfer agent in Luxembourg for as long as any of the New Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Issuer reserves the right to vary such appointment and, to the extent that the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require, we will publish notice of such change of appointment in a newspaper having a general circulation in Luxembourg, which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*, or on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). The Issuer has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as listing agent in Luxembourg. The Issuer has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch as paying agent and transfer agent and The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A. as registrar with respect to the New Notes. The Issuer reserves the right to vary such appointment in accordance with the terms of the Indenture governing the New Notes.

Virgin Media's fiscal year ends December 31. None of the other Guarantors currently publish financial statements. Virgin Media's most recent audited consolidated financial statements and interim quarterly financial statements are available free of charge at the office of our Luxembourg paying agent.

Pursuant to Part 1, point 703 of the Rules and Regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the New Notes are freely transferable on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and therefore, no transaction involving the New Notes made on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange may be cancelled.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these listing particulars. The Issuer declares that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in these listing particulars is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import. These listing particulars constitute a prospectus for the purpose of the Luxembourg law dated July 10, 2005 on Prospectuses for Securities, as amended.

Clearing information

The New Notes issued pursuant to the Exchange Offer have been accepted for clearance through the facilities of Euroclear and Clearstream under common codes 157318136 with respect to New Notes sold pursuant to Regulation S and 157319060 with respect to New Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A. The international securities identification number (the “**ISIN Number**”) for the New Notes sold pursuant to Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act is XS1573181366 and the ISIN Number for the New Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act is XS1573190607.

Legal information

Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC

The Issuer is a public limited company incorporated on December 18, 2009 under the laws of England and Wales having registered company number 07108352. The issued share capital of the Issuer is £50,000, divided into 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The authorized share capital of the Issuer is £50,000 divided into 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Its registered address is Media House, Bartley Wood Business Park, Bartley Way, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 9UP, United Kingdom. The directors of the Issuer are Robert Dunn and Mine Hifzi. The directors can be contacted at the registered address of the Issuer.

The creation and issuance of the New Notes and the execution of the Indenture has been authorized by a resolution of the Issuer’s board of directors passed at a meeting of the Issuer’s board of directors held on January 13, 2017.

Virgin Media Inc.

Virgin Media was incorporated on February 1, 2013 under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America. Virgin Media was reincorporated on December 20, 2013 under the laws of the State of Colorado, United States of America. The entity identification number with the Office of Secretary of State of the State of Colorado is 20131724019. Its authorized share capital is \$10.00 divided into 1,000 shares, par value \$0.01 per share, 111 of which have been issued. The Guarantee of the New Notes by Virgin Media was authorised by the board of directors of Virgin Media on January 16, 2017.

Other Subsidiary Guarantors

The Guarantees of the Guarantors (other than Virgin Media and Virgin Media Bristol LLC) with respect to the New Notes have been authorized by resolution of the board of directors, or equivalent body, where applicable, of each of such Guarantors on January 13, 2017. The Guarantee of Virgin Media Bristol LLC with respect to the New Notes was authorised by the board of directors on January 16, 2017.

General

Except as disclosed in these listing particulars:

- there has been no material adverse change in the financial condition of the Issuer and the Guarantors since September 30, 2016; and
- there is currently no material litigation pending against the Issuer or any Guarantor.

GLOSSARY

“**3D**” means three-dimensional.

“**Analog**” comes from the word “analogous” which means “similar to” in telephone transmission, the signal being transmitted (voice, video or image) is “analogous” to the original signal.

“**ARPU**” means average monthly subscription revenue earned per average RGU.

“**B2B**” means business-to-business.

“**Bandwidth**” means the transmission capacity of a communication line or transmission link at any given time. The bandwidth is generally indicated in bits per second or amount of spectrum available in MHz.

“**Broadband**” means a signalling method that includes a relatively wide range of frequencies, which can be divided into channels or frequency “bins”, and by which various data components are sent at the same time in order to increase the rate of transmission. The wider the bandwidth, the more information it can carry within a certain period of time.

“**Bundle/bundling**” means a marketing strategy that involves offering several products for sale as one combined product.

“**Digital**” means the use of a binary code to represent information in telecommunications recording and computing. Analog signals, such as voice or music, are encoded digitally by sampling the voice or music analog signals many times a second and assigning a number to each sample. Recording or transmitting information digitally has two major benefits: First, digital signals can be reproduced more precisely so digital transmission is “cleaner” than analog transmission and the electronic circuitry necessary to handle digital is becoming cheaper and more powerful; and second, digital signals require less transmission capacity than analog signals.

“**DOCSIS**” means Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification (DOCSIS), an international standard that defines the communications and operation support interface requirements for a data over cable system. It permits the addition of high-speed data transfer to an existing cable TV system. Cable companies use the DOCSIS standard to improve speeds they can offer. While the DOCSIS 2.0 standard allows regular speeds of up to 50 Mbps, the new DOCSIS 3.0 broadband technology allows speed levels of 100 Mbps and beyond.

“**DSL**” means Digital Subscriber Line, a generic name for a range of digital technologies relating to the transmission of internet and data signals from the telecommunications service provider’s central office to the end customer’s premises over the standard copper wire used for voice services.

“**DTT**” means digital terrestrial television which has signals over terrestrial antennas and other earthbound circuits without any use of satellite.

“**DVR**” means digital video recorder, a device that allows end users to digitally record television programming for later playback.

“**free-to-air**” means the transmission of content for which television viewers are not required to pay a fee for receiving transmissions.

“**FTTC**” or “**Fiber-to-the-cabinet**” means network architecture that uses optical fiber to reach the end user’s street or home in order to deliver broadband internet services.

“**HD**” means high definition television.

“**Headend**” means a master facility for receiving television signals for processing and distribution over a cable television system.

“**IP**” means Internet Protocol, or a protocol used for communicating data across a packet-switched network. It is used for transmitting data over the internet and other similar networks. The data is broken down

into data packets, each data packet is assigned an individual address, then the data packets are transmitted independently and finally reassembled at the destination.

“**IPTV**” means Internet Protocol Television, or the transmission of television content using IP over a network infrastructure, such as a broadband connection.

“**LLU**” means local loop unbundling. The local loop is the physical link between the first demarcation point of the customer’s premises and the delivery point into the network of the provider renting the local loop. The local loop is referred to as the “last mile”.

“**LTE**” means long-term evolution.

“**Mbps**” means Megabits per second; a unit of data transfer rate equal to 1,000,000 bits per second. The bandwidths of broadband networks are often indicated in Mb/s.

“**MHz**” means Megahertz (or one million hertz) and is the basic measure of frequency and represents one million cycles per second.

“**MMDS**” means multichannel multipoint (microwave) distribution systems.

“**MNO**” means mobile network operator.

“**MVNO**” means mobile virtual network operator.

“**ODPS**” means On-Demand Programme Service.

“**OTT**” or “**over-the-top**” means over-the-top video content providers, which deliver television signals as a video stream on top of third parties’ broadband internet access services.

“**PPV**” means pay-per-view.

“**RGUs**” means Revenue Generating Units.

“**SD**” means standard definition.

“**SIM**” means subscriber identification module.

“**SME**” means small and medium enterprises.

“**SMS**” means short message service.

“**SOHO**” means small office and home office.

“**SVOD**” means subscription digital cable-on-demand.

“**TLCS**” means television licensable content service.

“**Triple play**” means the offering of digital television, broadband internet and telephony services packaged in a bundle.

“**VoD**” means Video-on-Demand, the transmission of digital video data on demand, by either streaming data or allowing data to be downloaded. The data is transmitted to the end customer via a broadband connection.

“**VoIP**” means voice over IP or the transmission of voice calls via Internet Protocol.

“**Wi-Max**” means Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access.

“**WMO**” means wholesale must offer.

SCHEDULE I—LIST OF GUARANTORS

Avon Cable Joint Venture BCMV Limited	NTL Wirral Telephone and Cable TV Company	Telewest Communications (North East) Partnership
Birmingham Cable Limited	Telewest Communications (Cumbernauld) Limited (1)	Telewest Communications Networks Limited
General Cable Limited	Telewest Communications (Dumbarton) Limited (1)	Virgin Media Bristol LLC (2)
NTL Business Limited	Telewest Communications (Dundee & Perth) Limited (1)	Virgin Media Business Limited
NTL Cablecomms Bolton	Telewest Communications (Falkirk) Limited (1)	Virgin Media Finance PLC
NTL Cablecomms Bromley	Telewest Communications (Glenrothes) Limited (1)	Virgin Media Inc. (3)
NTL Cablecomms Bury and Rochdale	Telewest Communications (London South) Joint Venture	Virgin Media Investment Holdings Limited
NTL Cablecomms Cheshire	Telewest Communications (Midlands & North West) Limited	Virgin Media Investments Limited
NTL Cablecomms Derby	Telewest Communications (Motherwell) Limited (1)	Virgin Media Limited
NTL Cablecomms Greater Manchester	NTL Cablecomms Solent	Virgin Media Payments Ltd
NTL Cablecomms Oldham and Tameside	NTL Cablecomms Staffordshire	Virgin Media Senior Investments Limited
NTL Cablecomms Stockport	NTL Cablecomms Macclesfield	Virgin Media SFA Finance Limited
NTL Cablecomms Surrey		VMWH Limited
NTL Cablecomms Sussex		Virgin Media Wholesale Limited
NTL Cablecomms Wessex		Virgin Mobile Group (UK) Limited
NTL Cablecomms Wirral		Virgin Mobile Holdings (UK) Limited
NTL Cambridge Limited		Virgin Mobile Telecoms Limited
NTL Midlands Limited		Virgin Net Limited
NTL Victoria Limited		VMIH Sub Limited
		X-Tant Limited

The Guarantors are incorporated or organized in England and Wales, except where indicated as follows:

- (1) Scotland
- (2) Delaware
- (3) Colorado

ANNEX A

Virgin Media Preliminary Fiscal 2016 Results

On February 15, 2016, Liberty Global provided selected, preliminary unaudited financial and operating information for certain of its fixed income borrowing groups, including Virgin Media, for the three months and fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 by posting a press release to its website. An excerpt of the press release pertaining to the results of Virgin Media is included herein as Annex A. The financial and operating information contained in Annex A is preliminary and subject to change. Liberty Global presently expects to issue the December 31, 2016 audited consolidated financial statements for Virgin Media prior to the end of March 2017, at which time they will be posted to the investor relations section of Liberty Global's website (www.libertyglobal.com) under the "Fixed Income" heading. In addition, certain footnotes that are not applicable to the Virgin Media section of Liberty Global's fixed income press release have been omitted.



Virgin Media Reports Preliminary Fiscal 2016 Results

39% Increase in U.K. RGU Net Additions to 304,000 in 2016; Best Annual RGU Result Since 2009

Rebased Cable Subscription Revenue Growth of 4% in Q4

718,000 Project Lightning Premises Added Since Launch, including 465,000 in 2016

Expect to Add up to 800,000 Lightning Premises in 2017

Virgin Media Inc. ("Virgin Media") is the leading cable operator in the U.K. and Ireland, delivering 14.1 million broadband, video and fixed-line telephony services to 5.7 million cable customers and mobile voice and data services to 3.0 million subscribers at December 31, 2016.

Operating highlights:

- 718,000 Project Lightning¹ premises built since Q1 2015 launch, of which 215,000 were added during Q4 2016 as build ramps up
 - Customer penetration and build costs in-line with business plan, ARPU is slightly ahead
- In addition to Lightning build, we also made a nonorganic adjustment of 256,000 homes passed in Q4 to include commercial premises that could subscribe to residential or SOHO services
- Delivered 148,000 customer² net additions in 2016, up 74% YoY, driven by attractive propositions and over 70,000 additions from new build activity, reflecting the phasing of Lightning build
- Q4 customer net additions of 31,000, reflecting record Q4 sales in the U.K. that were partially offset by elevated churn due to the effect of the U.K. price rise in November 2016
 - Customer churn³ increased from 14.3% in Q4 2015 to 14.8% in Q4 2016
- 2016 RGU⁴ net additions increased 20% to 252,000, including Q4 RGU net additions of 28,000
 - Full-year RGU results improved across broadband internet⁵ and video aided by a marketing focus on product superiority, with lower telephony⁶ growth due to higher Q4 churn
 - We expect our Q1 2017 RGU additions to be significantly higher than our Q4 additions due in part to lower churn
- Demand for our market-leading fibre broadband service remained robust with 49,000 additions in Q4
 - Added 40% more broadband RGUs in the U.K. in 2016 versus the prior year
 - The average speed taken by our U.K. broadband base has increased 22% YoY to over 100Mbps and monthly consumption has increased to 160GB per month
- Video RGUs in the U.K. improved 35,000 YoY to 2,000 additions in 2016, supported by the Q4 launch of *Virgin TV*, which provides enhanced user-interface and programming, and growth from new build
 - Utilising Liberty Global's next generation 4k set-top box, launched new V6 set-top box for existing customers in December and for new customers in January 2017; this 4k box has 6 tuners, a 1TB hard drive and a faster processor



- Transformed our mobile offering in the U.K. with the launch of 4G services in November 2016; 4G subscriptions taken by over 5% of our U.K. mobile base by end of 2016
 - Delivered 16,000 mobile⁷ additions in 2016 reversing the prior year loss
 - 120,000 postpaid gains in 2016, partially offset by expected prepaid attrition
 - Renewed our MVNO agreement with BT for five years with attractive terms; enables a stable transition to full-MVNO
- Integration of Arqiva WiFi is underway following acquisition in Q4; its relaunch under the Virgin Media brand in February 2017 is expected to present strategic benefits to our B2B and consumer operations
- Complementary mobile and broadcast investments in Ireland leaves us well positioned to leverage convergence opportunities with our fixed consumer business
 - Strengthened our broadcast business by merging newly acquired UTV Ireland with TV3 Group; together they had a 35% share of the TV advertising market in Ireland during 2016

Financial highlights*:

- Rebased⁸ revenue growth of 3% in 2016 to £4,806 million and 1% in Q4 to £1,226.5 million, driven primarily by growth in cable subscription revenue
- Cable subscription revenue, approximately 70% of total revenue, increased 3.5% in 2016. The 4% increase in Q4 rebased cable subscription revenue arises from a 2% increase in RGUs and a 2% improvement in Q4 ARPU⁹ per RGU on an FX-neutral¹⁰ basis
 - Growth was partially offset by a reduction in revenue of £19 million during 2016, including £7 million in Q4, as a result of a change in the regulations governing payment handling fees
- Mobile revenue reflects our innovative Freestyle¹¹ proposition which delivered 467,000 subscribers in 2016. Billed as "the U.K.'s most flexible mobile contracts", Freestyle allows customers to purchase their handsets upfront, delivering a substantial revenue boost upon signing. The annual increase in handset revenue pursuant to our Freestyle proposition, reported in other revenue, totaled £41 million
 - Mobile subscription revenue declined by £44 million in 2016 and by £11 million in Q4 reflecting a 9.5% rebased revenue decline for each period as increases in our airtime revenue (mobile subscription revenue less the implied amortisation of mobile handset revenue) of £25 million in 2016 and £9 million in Q4 driven primarily by an increase in our postpaid base were offset by the impact of a £69 million revenue reduction in 2016 and a £20 million reduction in Q4 associated with our Freestyle proposition
 - Mobile business (including interconnect and mobile handset revenue) delivered rebased revenue declines of 2% for 2016 and 9% in Q4
- Rebased business revenue growth of 2% in 2016 and decline of 5% in Q4 was impacted by an £11.5 million revenue benefit in Q4 2015 relating to the settlement of disputes with mobile operators
 - B2B (including SOHO) rebased revenue growth was 3% in 2016 but declined 3% in Q4; B2B performance was driven by higher underlying data volumes and an increase in amortization of deferred upfront fees¹² on B2B contracts. This growth was more than offset in Q4 and partially offset in fiscal year 2016 by an £11.5 million revenue benefit recorded in Q4 2015 related to the settlement of disputes with mobile operators
- Other revenue increased 14% in 2016 and decreased 4% in Q4 on a rebased basis
 - Full year growth reflects a £41 million YoY increase in mobile handset sales pursuant to our Freestyle proposition



- The Q4 decline was impacted by a continued decline in mobile interconnect revenue and moderately lower mobile handset sales
- Operating income decreased 7% in 2016 to £351 million and declined 12% in Q4 to £98 million
 - Operating income impacted by OCF changes as further described below, increases in depreciation and amortisation, higher related-party fees and allocations, and higher impairment, restructuring charges and other operating items, net
- Rebased Segment OCF¹³ growth of 5% in 2016 to £2,167 million and 8% in Q4 to £583 million
 - Full year growth benefited from increased revenue and operating cost control, offset by higher programming spend and the negative impact of a £12 million retroactive reduction in local authority charges during 2015
 - Q4 2016 Segment OCF margin¹⁴ of 47.6%, represented a 230 basis points expansion YoY
- Phasing of 2017 OCF growth to follow a similar trend to 2016 with H1 growth expected to be impacted by higher subscriber acquisition costs
 - Segment OCF in 2017 and beyond will be impacted by higher network charges, which we estimate will increase by approximately £30 million during 2017 due to a revaluation of our rateable value by the Valuation Office in 2016. We believe that the proposed increases are excessive; we will challenge the underlying methodology and assumptions and remain in dialogue to mitigate the increase
- Property & equipment additions¹⁵ increased in 2016 to £1,317 million, including £468 million in Q4
 - P&E additions as a percentage of revenue increased to 27% in 2016, in-line with our guidance range, as compared to 22% in the prior-year period, primarily due to investment in new build
 - During 2016, we spent £377 million in total as part of our Network Expansion Program, which includes build costs of approximately £290 million related to the 465,000 premises added as well as other network and CPE related spend and build costs for premises in progress that are not included in our homes passed
 - 2017 P&E additions are expected to range between 31% and 33% of revenue as new build increases
- As of December 31, 2016 our fully-swapped third-party debt borrowing cost¹⁶ was 5.2% and the average tenor of our third-party debt (excluding vendor financing) was over 7.5 years
- The increase in Other debt of £58 million during Q4 is primarily related to the handset receivables securitisation financing we completed in October
- In December, we issued a \$3.4 billion Term Loan I due 2025; the proceeds were used to refinance existing bank and bond debt including the full redemption of Term Loans D and F, our 5.375% USD Senior Secured Notes due 2021 as well as the partial redemption of 6.00% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2021
- Based on our results for Q4 2016 and subject to the completion of our corresponding compliance reporting requirements, (i) the ratio of Senior Secured Net Debt to Annualised EBITDA (last two quarters annualised) was 3.56x and (ii) the ratio of Total Net Debt to Annualised EBITDA (last two quarters annualised) was 4.49x, each as calculated in accordance with our most restrictive covenants
- As of December 31, 2016, we had maximum undrawn commitments of £675 million. When our December 31, 2016 compliance reporting requirements have been completed and assuming no changes from current borrowing levels, we anticipate that all of our unused commitments will be available to be drawn



- Subsequent events:
 - Issued £675 million 5.00% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2027 in January; the proceeds were used to redeem the remainder of the 6.00% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2021
 - In February, refinanced Term Loan E with an £865 million Term Loan J due 2026

* The financial figures contained in this release are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.¹⁷



Operating Statistics Summary

	As of and for the three months ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
CABLE		
Footprint		
Homes Passed ¹⁸	14,462,500	13,742,800
Two-way Homes Passed ¹⁹	14,404,900	13,663,300
Subscribers (RGUs)⁴		
Basic Video ²⁰	29,700	32,100
Enhanced Video ²¹	4,004,200	4,038,200
Total Video	4,033,900	4,070,300
Internet ⁵	5,280,200	5,066,100
Telephony ⁶	4,742,500	4,668,600
Total RGUs	14,056,600	13,805,000
Q4 Organic RGU Net Additions (Losses)		
Basic Video	1,000	(1,200)
Enhanced Video	(2,800)	(6,300)
Total Video	(1,800)	(7,500)
Internet	48,500	69,000
Telephony	(18,500)	56,600
Total organic RGU net additions	28,200	118,100
Customer Relationships		
Customer Relationships ²	5,738,700	5,590,400
Q4 Organic Customer Relationship net additions	31,100	50,300
RGUs per Customer Relationship	2.45	2.47
Q4 Monthly ARPU per Customer Relationship ⁹	£ 50.15	£ 48.80
U.K. Q4 Monthly ARPU per Customer Relationship	£ 50.30	£ 49.74
Ireland Q4 Monthly ARPU per Customer Relationship	€ 55.73	€ 54.37
Customer Bundling		
Single-Play	17.2%	16.7%
Double-Play	20.8%	19.7%
Triple-Play	62.0%	63.6%
Fixed-mobile Convergence ²²	18.9%	19.4%
MOBILE		
Mobile Subscribers⁷		
Postpaid	2,401,600	2,268,200
Prepaid	638,600	755,800
Total Mobile subscribers	3,040,200	3,024,000
Q4 organic Postpaid net additions	6,200	48,200
Q4 organic Prepaid net losses	(8,000)	(52,600)
Total organic Mobile net losses	(1,800)	(4,400)
Q4 Monthly ARPU per Mobile Subscriber ²³		
Excluding interconnect revenue	£ 11.19	£ 12.42
Including interconnect revenue	£ 12.74	£ 14.26



Financial Results, Segment OCF Reconciliation, Property and Equipment Additions

The following table reflects preliminary unaudited selected financial results for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Three months ended December 31,		Rebased Change	Year ended December 31,		Rebased Change
	2016	2015		2016	2015	
in millions, except % amounts						
<u>Revenue</u>						
Subscription revenue:						
Cable	£ 861.0	£ 818.2	4.0%	£3,378.1	£3,242.8	3.5%
Mobile	102.1	112.8	(9.5%)	421.0	465.0	(9.5%)
Total subscription revenue.....	963.1	931.0	2.4%	3,799.1	3,707.8	1.9%
Business revenue	174.5	181.1	(5.4%)	672.8	657.4	1.6%
Other revenue	88.9	77.5	(3.7%)	334.2	253.2	13.8%
Total revenue.....	<u>£1,226.5</u>	<u>£1,189.6</u>	<u>0.8%</u>	<u>£4,806.1</u>	<u>£4,618.4</u>	<u>2.6%</u>
<u>Geographic revenue</u>						
U.K.	£1,137.6	£1,122.6	1.1%	£4,481.5	£4,359.6	2.8%
Ireland	£ 88.9	£ 67.0	(3.5%)	£ 324.6	£ 258.8	(0.6%)
<u>Segment OCF</u>						
Segment OCF	<u>£ 583.4</u>	<u>£ 538.4</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>£2,167.1</u>	<u>£2,069.3</u>	<u>4.6%</u>
Operating income	£ 97.7	£ 110.8		£ 351.2	£ 377.5	
Share-based compensation expense.....	7.5	6.3		27.8	35.5	
Related-party fees and allocations, net	28.5	24.6		110.9	87.6	
Depreciation and amortisation.....	443.0	393.8		1,650.8	1,557.8	
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	6.7	2.9		26.4	10.9	
Segment OCF	<u>£ 583.4</u>	<u>£ 538.4</u>		<u>£2,167.1</u>	<u>£2,069.3</u>	
Segment OCF as a percentage of revenue	<u>47.6%</u>	<u>45.3%</u>		<u>45.1%</u>	<u>44.8%</u>	
Operating income as a percentage of revenue	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>9.3%</u>		<u>7.3%</u>	<u>8.2%</u>	

The table below highlights the categories of our property and equipment additions for the indicated periods and reconciles those additions to the capital expenditures that we present in our consolidated statements of cash flows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
in millions, except % amounts				
Customer premises equipment	£ 104.5	£ 65.0	£ 323.4	£ 285.7
Scalable infrastructure	74.6	54.7	227.5	213.7
Line extensions	166.7	53.7	377.8	147.6
Upgrade/rebuild	20.2	19.2	70.5	82.5
Support capital	102.2	79.4	318.1	269.5
Property and equipment additions	<u>468.2</u>	<u>272.0</u>	<u>1,317.3</u>	<u>999.0</u>
Assets acquired under capital-related vendor financing arrangements ..	(249.4)	(110.4)	(636.9)	(380.4)
Assets acquired under capital leases	—	(2.9)	(14.3)	(16.8)
Changes in liabilities related to capital expenditures	(89.4)	(2.6)	(106.4)	(21.6)
Total capital expenditures ²⁴	<u>£ 129.4</u>	<u>£ 156.1</u>	<u>£ 559.7</u>	<u>£ 580.2</u>
Property and equipment additions as a percentage of revenue	<u>38.2%</u>	<u>22.9%</u>	<u>27.4%</u>	<u>21.6%</u>



Third-Party Debt, Capital Lease Obligations and Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table details the borrowing currency and pound sterling equivalent of the nominal amount outstanding of Virgin Media's consolidated third-party debt and its capital lease obligations and cash and cash equivalents (in millions):

	December 31, 2016		September 30, 2016	
	Borrowing currency		£ equivalent	
Senior and Senior Secured Credit Facilities:				
Term Loan D (LIBOR + 3.25%) due 2022	£	—	£	100.0
Term Loan E (LIBOR + 3.50%) due 2023.....	£	849.4	849.4	849.4
Term Loan F (LIBOR + 2.75%) due 2023.....	\$	—	—	1,430.2
Term Loan G (EURIBOR + 3.00%) due 2022.....	€	—	—	64.9
Term Loan H (EURIBOR + 3.75%) due 2021.....	€	—	—	21.6
Term Loan I (LIBOR + 2.75%) due 2025.....	\$	3,400.0	2,754.1	—
VM Financing Facility	£	46.1	46.1	—
£675.0 million (equivalent) Revolving Credit Facility (LIBOR + 2.75%) due 2021			—	—
Total Senior and Senior Secured Credit Facilities.....			3,649.6	2,466.1
Senior Secured Notes:				
6.00% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2021.....	£	640.0	640.0	990.0
5.50% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2021.....	£	628.4	628.4	628.4
5.375% USD Senior Secured Notes due 2021.....	\$	—	—	693.9
5.25% USD Senior Secured Notes due 2021.....	\$	447.9	362.8	345.3
5.50% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2025.....	£	387.0	387.0	387.0
5.125% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2025.....	£	300.0	300.0	300.0
5.50% USD Senior Secured Notes due 2025.....	\$	425.0	344.3	327.7
5.25% USD Senior Secured Notes due 2026.....	\$	1,000.0	810.0	771.0
5.50% USD Senior Secured Notes due 2026.....	\$	750.0	607.5	578.2
4.875% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2027.....	£	525.0	525.0	525.0
6.25% GBP Senior Secured Notes due 2029.....	£	400.0	400.0	400.0
Total Senior Secured Notes			5,005.0	5,946.5
Senior Notes:				
4.875% USD Senior Notes due 2022.....	\$	118.7	96.1	91.5
5.25% USD Senior Notes due 2022.....	\$	95.0	76.9	73.2
5.125% GBP Senior Notes due 2022.....	£	44.1	44.1	44.1
6.375% USD Senior Notes due 2023.....	\$	530.0	429.4	408.6
7.00% GBP Senior Notes due 2023.....	£	250.0	250.0	250.0
6.00% USD Senior Notes due 2024.....	\$	500.0	405.0	385.5
6.375% GBP Senior Notes due 2024.....	£	300.0	300.0	300.0
4.50% EUR Senior Notes due 2025.....	€	460.0	393.0	398.2
5.75% USD Senior Notes due 2025.....	\$	400.0	324.0	308.4
Total Senior Notes.....			2,318.5	2,259.5
6.50% USD Convertible Senior Notes due 2016.....	\$	—	—	42.2
Vendor financing			976.0	611.0
Other debt			122.9	65.0
Capital lease obligations			73.9	85.3
Total third-party debt and capital lease obligations			12,145.9	11,475.6
Unamortised premiums, discounts and deferred financing costs, net ²⁵			(74.8)	(78.6)
Total carrying amount of third-party debt and capital lease obligations ..			12,071.1	11,397.0
Less: cash and cash equivalents			22.1	20.9
Net carrying amount of third-party debt and capital lease obligations²⁶	£	12,049.0	£	11,376.1
Exchange rate (€ to £).....			1.1705	1.1552
Exchange rate (\$ to £).....			1.2345	1.2971



Forward-Looking Statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements with respect to our strategies, future growth prospects and opportunities; expected RGU additions; expected growth with respect to revenue, OCF and Adjusted EBITDA; expectations with respect to the development, enhancement and expansion of our superior networks and innovative and advanced products and services, including product and equipment enhancements and upgrades; plans and expectations relating to new build and network upgrade activities; expectations with respect to the integration of acquired businesses including Arqiva WiFi, UTV Ireland and TV3 Group; future P&E additions as a percentage of revenue; the strength of our balance sheet and tenor of our third-party debt; and other information and statements that are not historical fact. These forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these statements. These risks and uncertainties include the continued use by subscribers and potential subscribers of our services and their willingness to upgrade to our more advanced offerings; our ability to meet challenges from competition, to manage rapid technological change or to maintain or increase rates to our subscribers or to pass through increased costs to our subscribers; the effects of changes in laws or regulation; general economic factors; our ability to obtain regulatory approval and satisfy regulatory conditions associated with acquisitions and dispositions; our ability to successfully acquire and integrate new businesses and realize anticipated efficiencies from businesses we acquire; the availability of attractive programming for our video services and the costs associated with such programming; our ability to achieve forecasted financial and operating targets; the outcome of any pending or threatened litigation; the ability of our operating companies to access cash of their respective subsidiaries; the impact of our operating companies' future financial performance, or market conditions generally, on the availability, terms and deployment of capital; fluctuations in currency exchange and interest rates; the ability of suppliers and vendors (including our third-party wireless network providers under our MVNO arrangements) to timely deliver quality products, equipment, software, services and access; our ability to adequately forecast and plan future network requirements including the costs and benefits associated with network expansions; and other factors detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Liberty Global's most recently filed Form 10-K. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this release. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

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About Liberty Global

Liberty Global is the world's largest international TV and broadband company, with operations in more than 30 countries across Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. We invest in the infrastructure that empowers our customers to make the most of the digital revolution. Our scale and commitment to innovation enable us to develop market-leading products delivered through next-generation networks that connect our 25 million customers who subscribe to over 50 million



LIBERTY GLOBAL

television, broadband internet and telephony services. We also serve over 10 million mobile subscribers and offer WiFi service across 5 million access points.

Liberty Global's businesses are comprised of two stocks: the Liberty Global Group (NASDAQ: LBTYA, LBTYB and LBTYK) for our European operations, and the LiLAC Group (NASDAQ: LILA and LILAK, OTC Link: LILAB), which consists of our operations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Liberty Global Group operates in 11 European countries under the consumer brands Virgin Media, Unitymedia, Telenet and UPC. The Liberty Global Group also owns 50% of VodafoneZiggo, a Dutch joint venture, which has 4 million customers, 10 million fixed-line subscribers and 5 million mobile subscribers. The LiLAC Group operates in over 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean under the consumer brands VTR, Flow, Liberty, Más Móvil and BTC. In addition, the LiLAC Group operates a sub-sea fiber network throughout the region in over 30 markets.

For more information, please visit www.libertyglobal.com.

Selected Operating Data & Subscriber Variance Table — As of and for the quarter

	Homes Passed ⁽¹⁸⁾	Two-way Homes Passed ⁽¹⁹⁾	Customer Relationships ⁽²⁾	Total RGUs ⁽⁴⁾	Video		
					Basic Video Subscribers ⁽²⁰⁾	Enhanced Video Subscribers ⁽²¹⁾	DTH Subscribers ⁽³³⁾
Operating Data							
United Kingdom	13,610,200	13,597,400	5,284,000	13,035,900	—	3,729,100	—
Ireland	852,300	807,500	454,700	1,020,700	29,700	275,100	—
Total Virgin Media	<u>14,462,500</u>	<u>14,404,900</u>	<u>5,738,700</u>	<u>14,056,600</u>	<u>29,700</u>	<u>4,004,200</u>	<u>—</u>

Q4 Organic Subscriber Variance

United Kingdom	193,900	196,500	34,100	35,700	—	5,600	—
Ireland	10,200	14,900	(3,000)	(7,500)	1,000	(8,400)	—
Total Virgin Media	<u>204,100</u>	<u>211,400</u>	<u>31,100</u>	<u>28,200</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(2,800)</u>	<u>—</u>

Selected Operating Data & Subscriber Variance Table —
As of and for the quarter ended December 31, 2016

<u>Total Mobile Subscribers</u> ⁷	Prepaid Mobile Subscribers	Postpaid Mobile Subscribers	Total Mobile Subscribers
United Kingdom	638,600	2,383,700	3,022,300
Ireland	—	17,900	17,900
Total Virgin Media	<u>638,600</u>	<u>2,401,600</u>	<u>3,040,200</u>

Organic Mobile Subscriber Variance

	December 31, 2016 vs. September 30, 2016		
United Kingdom	(8,000)	1,900	(6,100)
Ireland	—	4,300	4,300
Total Virgin Media	<u>(8,000)</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>(1,800)</u>



Footnotes

- ¹ Project Lightning premises includes homes, residential multiple dwelling units and commercial premises that potentially could subscribe to our residential or SOHO services, which have been built as part of our Network Extension Program in the U.K. and Ireland. We have added 717,700 premises on a cumulative basis since the program commenced in Q1 2015. These additions include (1) 118,500 technical upgrade residential premises (93,200 in 2015 and 25,300 in 2016) where construction was required to re-activate the network and make these homes two-way capable and (2) 23,400 commercial premises (5,700 additions in 2015 and 17,700 additions in 2016). Including technical upgrades and commercial premises, we have connected 464,600 premises to our network through Project Lightning during 2016.
- The 464,600 premises added in 2016 include 142,000 inactive premises at December 31, 2016 that have not yet received power and/or where head-end capacity upgrades or connection activities are required. These inactive premises are planned to be connected during the first quarter of 2017. Most of these inactive premises were related to fourth quarter 2016 activity. As of February 13, 2017, the number of these inactive premises had declined to 110,000.
- In addition, through Project Lightning, Virgin Media identified additional marketable homes on its existing footprint of approximately 28,000 during 2016. These homes required no construction activity.
- ² Customer Relationships are the number of customers who receive at least one of our video, internet or telephony services that we count as Revenue Generating Units ("RGUs"), without regard to which or to how many services they subscribe. To the extent that RGU counts include equivalent billing unit ("EBU") adjustments, we reflect corresponding adjustments to our Customer Relationship counts. For further information regarding our EBU calculation, see Additional General Notes to Tables. Customer Relationships generally are counted on a unique premises basis. Accordingly, if an individual receives our services in two premises (e.g., a primary home and a vacation home), that individual generally will count as two Customer Relationships. We exclude mobile-only customers from Customer Relationships.
- ³ Customer Churn represents the rate at which customers relinquish their subscriptions. The annual rolling average basis is calculated by dividing the number of disconnects during the preceding 12 months by the average number of customer relationships. For the purpose of computing churn, a disconnect is deemed to have occurred if the customer no longer receives any level of service from us and is required to return our equipment. A partial product downgrade, typically used to encourage customers to pay an outstanding bill and avoid complete service disconnection is not considered to be disconnected for purposes of our churn calculations. Customers who move within our cable footprint and upgrades and downgrades between services are also excluded from the disconnect figures used in the churn calculation.
- ⁴ RGU is separately a Basic Video Subscriber, Enhanced Video Subscriber, DTH Subscriber, Internet Subscriber or Telephony Subscriber (each as defined and described below). A home, residential multiple dwelling unit, or commercial unit may contain one or more RGUs. For example, if a residential customer subscribed to our enhanced video service, fixed-line telephony service and broadband internet service, the customer would constitute three RGUs. Total RGUs is the sum of Basic Video, Enhanced Video, DTH, Internet and Telephony Subscribers. RGUs generally are counted on a unique premises basis such that a given premises does not count as more than one RGU for any given service. On the other hand, if an individual receives one of our services in two premises (e.g. a primary home and a vacation home), that individual will count as two RGUs for that service. Each bundled cable, internet or telephony service is counted as a separate RGU regardless of the nature of any bundling discount or promotion. Non-paying subscribers are counted as subscribers during their free promotional service period. Some of these subscribers may choose to disconnect after their free service period. Services offered without charge on a long-term basis (e.g., VIP subscribers, free service to employees) generally are not counted as RGUs. We do not include subscriptions to mobile services in our externally reported RGU counts. In this regard, our December 31, 2016 RGU counts exclude our separately reported postpaid and prepaid mobile subscribers.
- ⁵ Internet Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives internet services over our networks, or that we service through a partner network. Our Internet Subscribers do not include customers that receive services from dial-up connections.
- ⁶ Telephony Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives voice services over our networks, or that we service through a partner network. Telephony Subscribers exclude mobile telephony subscribers.
- ⁷ Our mobile subscriber count represents the number of active subscriber identification module ("SIM") cards in service rather than services provided. For example, if a mobile subscriber has both a data and voice plan on a smartphone this would equate to one mobile subscriber. Alternatively, a subscriber who has a voice and data plan for a mobile handset and a data plan for a laptop (via a dongle) would be counted as two mobile subscribers. Customers who do not pay a recurring monthly fee are excluded from our mobile telephony subscriber counts after periods of inactivity ranging from 30 to 90 days, based on industry standards within the respective country. During the fourth quarter we made a nonorganic adjustment to our post pay mobile subscriber count in the U.K. to include 13,500 subscribers who had previously been presented within the prepay subscriber count.
- ⁸ For purposes of calculating rebased growth rates on a comparable basis, we have adjusted the historical revenue and Segment OCF for the three months and year ended December 31, 2015 of the applicable borrowing groups to (i) in the case of the Virgin Media borrowing group, include the pre-acquisition revenue and Segment OCF of three small entities acquired during 2015 and 2016 in our rebased amounts for the three months and year ended December 31, 2015 to the same extent that the revenue and Segment OCF of such entities is included in our results for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, (ii) [omitted], (iii) in the case of the Virgin Media borrowing group, exclude the pre-disposition revenue and Segment OCF of (a) our "offnet" subscribers in Virgin Media that were disposed in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first half of 2015 and (b) our Irish MMDS (as defined below) customer base from our rebased amounts for the three months and year ended December 31, 2015 to the same extent that the revenue and Segment OCF of these disposed subscribers is excluded from our results for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, and (iv) in the case of the Virgin Media borrowing group, reflect the translation of our rebased amounts for the three months and year ended December 31, 2015 at the applicable average foreign currency exchange rates that were used to translate our results for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016. The following table provides adjustments made to the 2015 amounts to derive our rebased growth rates for Virgin Media:



	Revenue		OCF	
	Three months ended December 31, 2015	Twelve months ended December 31, 2015	Three months ended December 31, 2015	Twelve months ended December 31, 2015
	in millions			
Virgin Media				
Acquisition	£ 16.6	£ 45.8	£ (2.8)	£ (7.2)
Dispositions	(2.0)	(11.4)	(1.3)	(5.3)
Foreign Currency	13.2	32.3	6.3	14.7
Total increase	<u>£ 27.8</u>	<u>£ 66.7</u>	<u>£ 2.2</u>	<u>£ 2.2</u>

⁹ Average Revenue Per Unit ("ARPU") refers to the average monthly subscription revenue per average customer relationship or mobile subscriber, as applicable, and is calculated by dividing the average monthly cable subscription revenue (excluding mobile services, B2B services, interconnect, channel carriage fees, mobile handset sales and installation fees) or mobile subscription revenue, as applicable, for the indicated period, by the average of the opening and closing balances for customer relationships or mobile subscribers, as applicable, for the period. Customer relationships of entities acquired during the period are normalized. Unless otherwise indicated, ARPU per customer relationship or mobile subscriber, as applicable, is not adjusted for currency impacts. ARPU per RGU refers to average monthly subscription revenue per average RGU, which is calculated by dividing the average monthly cable subscription revenue for the indicated period, by the average of the opening and closing balances of RGUs for the period. Unless otherwise noted, ARPU in this release is considered to be ARPU per average customer relationship or mobile subscriber, as applicable.

¹⁰ The FX-neutral change represents the percentage change on a year-over-year basis adjusted for FX impacts and is calculated by adjusting the prior-year figures to reflect translation at the foreign currency rates used to translate the current year amounts.

¹¹ In November 2014, Virgin Media introduced a new mobile program in the U.K. whereby customers can elect to purchase a mobile handset pursuant to a contract that is independent of a mobile airtime services contract (the "Freestyle" mobile proposition). Under Freestyle contractual arrangements, we generally recognize the full sales price for the mobile handset upon delivery as a component of other revenue, regardless of whether the sales price is received upfront or in installments. Revenue associated with the airtime services is recognized as mobile subscription revenue over the contractual term of the airtime services contract. Prior to the launch of Freestyle contracts in November 2014, handsets were generally provided to customers on a subsidized basis. As a result, revenue associated with the handset was only recognized upfront to the extent of cash collected at the time of sale, and the monthly amounts collected for both the handset and airtime were included in mobile subscription revenue over the term of the contract. Handset costs associated with Freestyle handset revenue are expensed at the point of sale.

¹² B2B revenue includes revenue from business broadband internet, video, voice, mobile and data services offered to medium to large enterprises and, on a wholesale basis, to other operators. B2B revenue for Virgin Media includes the amortization of deferred upfront installation fees and deferred nonrecurring fees received on B2B contracts where we maintain ownership of the installed equipment. In connection with the application of the Virgin Media acquisition accounting, we eliminated all of Virgin Media's B2B deferred revenue as of the June 7, 2013 acquisition date. Due primarily to this acquisition accounting, the amortization of Virgin Media's deferred B2B revenue is accounting for £1 million and £9 million of the rebased increase to Virgin Media's B2B revenue for the three months and year ended December 31, 2016, respectively.

¹³ Segment OCF is the primary measure used by our chief operating decision maker and management to evaluate the operating performance of our businesses. Segment OCF is also a key factor that is used by our internal decision makers to (i) determine how to allocate resources and (ii) evaluate the effectiveness of our management for purposes of annual and other incentive compensation plans. As we use the term, Segment OCF is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, related-party fees and allocations, provisions and provision releases related to significant litigation and impairment, restructuring and other operating items. Other operating items include (a) gains and losses on the disposition of long-lived assets, (b) third-party costs directly associated with successful and unsuccessful acquisitions and dispositions, including legal, advisory and due diligence fees, as applicable, and (c) other acquisition-related items, such as gains and losses on the settlement of contingent consideration. Our internal decision makers believe operating cash flow is a meaningful measure because it represents a transparent view of our recurring operating performance that is unaffected by our capital structure and allows management to (1) readily view operating trends, (2) perform analytical comparisons and benchmarking between entities and (3) identify strategies to improve operating performance in the different countries in which we operate. We believe our operating cash flow measure is useful to investors because it is one of the bases for comparing our performance with the performance of other companies in the same or similar industries, although our measure may not be directly comparable to similar measures used by other public companies. Segment OCF should be viewed as a measure of operating performance that is a supplement to, and not a substitute for, operating income, net earnings or loss, cash flow from operating activities and other U.S. GAAP measures of income or cash flows. A reconciliation of Segment OCF to operating income is presented in the applicable sections of this release.

¹⁴ Segment OCF margin and Adjusted Segment EBITDA as a percentage of revenue are calculated by dividing Segment OCF or Adjusted Segment EBITDA, as applicable, by total revenue for the applicable period.

¹⁵ Property and equipment additions include capital expenditures on an accrual basis, amounts financed under vendor financing or capital lease arrangements and other non-cash additions.



- ¹⁶ Our fully-swapped third-party debt borrowing cost represents the weighted average interest rate on our aggregate variable- and fixed-rate indebtedness (excluding capital lease and including vendor financing obligations), including the effects of derivative instruments, original issue premiums or discounts and commitment fees, but excluding the impact of financing costs.
- ¹⁷ Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States are referred to as U.S. GAAP.
- ¹⁸ Homes Passed are homes, residential multiple dwelling units or commercial units that can be connected to our networks without materially extending the distribution plant, except for DTH homes. Our Homes Passed counts are based on census data that can change based on either revisions to the data or from new census results. We do not count homes passed for DTH. Effective October 1, 2016, we made a nonorganic adjustment to our homes passed and two-way homes passed in the U.K. to include 256,000 commercial premises that potentially could subscribe to our residential or SOHO services.
- ¹⁹ Two-way Homes Passed are Homes Passed by those sections of our networks that are technologically capable of providing two-way services, including video, internet and telephony services. Effective October 1, 2016, we made a nonorganic adjustment to our homes passed and two-way homes passed in the U.K. to include 256,000 commercial premises that potentially could subscribe to our residential or SOHO services. At December 31, 2016, the U.K.'s 13,597,400 two-way homes passed included 13,330,400 residential premises and 267,000 commercial premises.
- ²⁰ Basic Video Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives our video service over our broadband network either via an analog video signal or via a digital video signal without subscribing to any recurring monthly service that requires the use of encryption-enabling technology. Encryption-enabling technology includes smart cards, or other integrated or virtual technologies that we use to provide our enhanced service offerings. With the exception of RGUs that we count on an EBU basis, we count RGUs on a unique premises basis. In other words, a subscriber with multiple outlets in one premises is counted as one RGU and a subscriber with two homes and a subscription to our video service at each home is counted as two RGUs.
- ²¹ Enhanced Video Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives our video service over our broadband network or through a partner network via a digital video signal while subscribing to any recurring monthly service that requires the use of encryption-enabling technology. Enhanced Video Subscribers that are not counted on an EBU basis are counted on a unique premises basis. For example, a subscriber with one or more set-top boxes that receives our video service in one premises is generally counted as just one subscriber. An Enhanced Video Subscriber is not counted as a Basic Video Subscriber. As we migrate customers from basic to enhanced video services, we report a decrease in our Basic Video Subscribers equal to the increase in our Enhanced Video Subscribers.
- ²² Fixed-mobile Convergence penetration represents the number of customers who subscribe to both Virgin Media's internet service and postpaid mobile telephony service, divided by the number of customers who subscribe to Virgin Media's internet service.
- ²³ Our ARPU per mobile subscriber calculation that excludes interconnect revenue refers to the average monthly mobile subscription revenue per average mobile subscribers in service and is calculated by dividing the average monthly mobile subscription revenue (excluding activation fees, handset sales and late fees) for the indicated period, by the average of the opening and closing balances of mobile subscribers in service for the period. Our ARPU per mobile subscriber calculation that includes interconnect revenue increases the numerator in the above-described calculation by the amount of mobile interconnect revenue during the period.
- ²⁴ The capital expenditures that we report in our consolidated statements of cash flows do not include amounts that are financed under vendor financing or capital lease arrangements. Instead, these expenditures are reflected as non-cash additions to our property and equipment when the underlying assets are delivered, and as repayments of debt when the related principal is repaid.
- ²⁵ In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*, which requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability, similar to the presentation of debt discounts. Accordingly, for all periods presented herein, deferred financing costs are reflected as a reduction of debt.
- ²⁶ Net third-party debt including capital or finance lease obligations (as applicable) is not a defined term under U.S. GAAP, EU-IFRS or IASB-IFRS and may not therefore be comparable with other similarly titled measures reported by other companies.
- ²⁷ Omitted.
- ²⁸ Omitted.
- ²⁹ Omitted.
- ³⁰ Omitted.
- ³¹ Omitted.
- ³² Omitted.
- ³³ DTH Subscriber is a home, residential multiple dwelling unit or commercial unit that receives our video programming broadcast directly via a geosynchronous satellite.
- ³⁴ Omitted.
- ³⁵ Omitted.
- ³⁶ Omitted.
- ³⁷ Omitted.
- ³⁸ Omitted.
- ³⁹ Omitted.



⁴⁰ Omitted.

⁴¹ Omitted.

Additional General Notes:

As a result of our decision to discontinue our Multi-channel Multipoint Distribution System (“MMDS”) service in Ireland, we have excluded subscribers to our MMDS service from our externally reported operating statistics effective January 1, 2016, which resulted in a reduction to Homes Passed, RGUs, and Customer Relationships in Ireland of 22,000.

Most of our broadband communications subsidiaries provide telephony, broadband internet, data, video or other B2B services. Certain of our B2B revenue is derived from SOHO subscribers that pay a premium price to receive enhanced service levels along with video, internet or telephony services that are the same or similar to the mass marketed products offered to our residential subscribers. All mass marketed products provided to SOHOs, whether or not accompanied by enhanced service levels and/or premium prices, are included in the respective RGU and customer counts of our broadband communications operations, with only those services provided at premium prices considered to be “SOHO RGUs” or “SOHO customers.” SOHO customers of CWC are not included in our respective RGU and customer counts as of December 31, 2016. With the exception of our B2B SOHO subscribers, we generally do not count customers of B2B services as customers or RGUs for external reporting purposes.

Certain of our residential and commercial RGUs are counted on an EBU basis, including residential multiple dwelling units and commercial establishments and certain commercial and residential multiple dwelling units in Europe. Our EBUs are generally calculated by dividing the bulk price charged to accounts in an area by the most prevalent price charged to non-bulk residential customers in that market for the comparable tier of service. As such, we may experience variances in our EBU counts solely as a result of changes in rates.

While we take appropriate steps to ensure that subscriber statistics are presented on a consistent and accurate basis at any given balance sheet date, the variability from country to country in (i) the nature and pricing of products and services, (ii) the distribution platform, (iii) billing systems, (iv) bad debt collection experience and (v) other factors add complexity to the subscriber counting process. We periodically review our subscriber counting policies and underlying systems to improve the accuracy and consistency of the data reported on a prospective basis. Accordingly, we may from time to time make appropriate adjustments to our subscriber statistics based on those reviews.

Subscriber information for acquired entities is preliminary and subject to adjustment until we have completed our review of such information and determined that it is presented in accordance with our policies.

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VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	in millions	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	£ 20.9	£ 20.2
Trade receivables, net	530.1	494.6
Related-party receivables (note 10)	99.7	45.4
Derivative instruments (notes 4 and 10)	131.5	61.2
Prepaid expenses (note 10)	45.3	39.1
Other current assets (note 10)	56.4	37.6
Total current assets	883.9	698.1
Property and equipment, net (note 6)	5,816.8	5,861.2
Goodwill (note 6)	5,996.8	5,966.6
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net (note 6)	1,333.2	1,604.1
Deferred income taxes	1,357.8	1,430.7
Related-party notes receivable (note 10)	4,333.6	3,385.1
Other assets, net (notes 4 and 10)	1,063.2	452.4
Total assets	£ 20,785.3	£ 19,398.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS — (Continued)
(unaudited)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	in millions	
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable (note 10)	£ 340.9	£ 345.8
Deferred revenue and advanced payments from subscribers and others	383.1	383.0
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations (note 7)	691.7	745.9
Accrued interest	199.2	183.6
Accrued capital expenditures (note 10)	116.5	100.9
Derivative instruments (note 4)	111.4	101.2
Value-added taxes (VAT) payable	105.6	111.5
Other accrued and current liabilities (note 10)	407.2	356.7
Total current liabilities	2,355.6	2,328.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations (note 7):		
Third-party	10,705.3	9,357.4
Related-party (note 10)	111.7	72.0
Other long-term liabilities (note 4)	413.7	180.8
Total liabilities	13,586.3	11,938.8
Commitments and contingencies (notes 4, 7, 8 and 11)		
Owners' equity:		
Parent's equity:		
Additional paid-in capital	8,358.9	8,359.7
Accumulated deficit	(1,188.7)	(943.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes	86.4	90.9
Total parent's equity	7,256.6	7,507.6
Noncontrolling interest	(57.6)	(48.2)
Total owners' equity	7,199.0	7,459.4
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 20,785.3	£ 19,398.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	in millions			
Revenue (note 12)	£ 1,204.5	£ 1,151.3	£ 3,579.6	£ 3,428.8
Operating costs and expenses:				
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization) (note 10)	515.1	506.1	1,544.4	1,470.4
Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) (including share-based compensation) (notes 9 and 10)	165.9	155.7	471.8	456.7
Related-party fees and allocations, net (note 10)	21.0	29.0	82.4	63.0
Depreciation and amortization	409.8	389.6	1,207.8	1,164.0
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	7.3	5.2	19.7	8.0
	<u>1,119.1</u>	<u>1,085.6</u>	<u>3,326.1</u>	<u>3,162.1</u>
Operating income	<u>85.4</u>	<u>65.7</u>	<u>253.5</u>	<u>266.7</u>
Non-operating income (expense):				
Interest expense:				
Third-party	(150.1)	(128.7)	(425.0)	(379.3)
Related-party (note 10)	(1.4)	—	(3.5)	(5.6)
Interest income — related-party (note 10)	75.2	64.4	208.0	181.6
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net (notes 4 and 10)	48.4	171.2	425.0	130.0
Foreign currency transaction losses, net	(129.5)	(189.0)	(665.9)	(151.4)
Unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net (notes 5 and 7)	(0.7)	—	10.5	—
Losses on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	—	—	(29.4)
Other income (expense), net	0.7	(0.1)	1.8	(0.5)
	<u>(157.4)</u>	<u>(82.2)</u>	<u>(449.1)</u>	<u>(254.6)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(72.0)	(16.5)	(195.6)	12.1
Income tax benefit (expense) (note 8)	(85.4)	7.9	(53.2)	(0.3)
Net earnings (loss)	(157.4)	(8.6)	(248.8)	11.8
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.6	1.6	3.1	4.9
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ <u>(156.8)</u>	£ <u>(7.0)</u>	£ <u>(245.7)</u>	£ <u>16.7</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS (LOSS)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	in millions			
Net earnings (loss)	£ (157.4)	£ (8.6)	£ (248.8)	£ 11.8
Other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of taxes:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3.8)	25.8	(10.9)	33.9
Pension-related adjustments and other	(1.9)	0.3	(1.9)	0.7
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)	(5.7)	26.1	(12.8)	34.6
Comprehensive earnings (loss)	(163.1)	17.5	(261.6)	46.4
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	2.7	3.5	11.4	2.4
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (160.4)	£ 21.0	£ (250.2)	£ 48.8

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

	Parent's equity					
	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes	Total parent's equity	Non- controlling interest	Total owners' equity
	in millions					
Balance at January 1, 2016	£ 8,359.7	£ (943.0)	£ 90.9	£ 7,507.6	£ (48.2)	£ 7,459.4
Net loss	—	(245.7)	—	(245.7)	(3.1)	(248.8)
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)	(8.3)	(12.8)
Share-based compensation (note 9)	18.7	—	—	18.7	0.2	18.9
Capital charge in connection with the exercise or vesting of share-based incentive awards (note 10)	(14.0)	—	—	(14.0)	(0.1)	(14.1)
Transfer of tax assets (note 8)	(10.5)	—	—	(10.5)	—	(10.5)
Deemed contribution of technology- related services (note 10)	3.6	—	—	3.6	1.9	5.5
Other	1.4	—	—	1.4	—	1.4
Balance at September 30, 2016	£ 8,358.9	£ (1,188.7)	£ 86.4	£ 7,256.6	£ (57.6)	£ 7,199.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
	in millions	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings (loss)	£ (248.8)	£ 11.8
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Share-based compensation expense	20.3	29.2
Related-party fees and allocations, net	82.4	63.0
Depreciation and amortization	1,207.8	1,164.0
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	19.7	8.0
Amortization of deferred financing costs and non-cash interest accretion	8.1	8.6
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net	(425.0)	(130.0)
Foreign currency transaction losses, net	665.9	151.4
Unrealized gains due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net	(10.5)	—
Losses on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	29.4
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	49.3	(2.1)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of the effects of an acquisition and dispositions	(98.7)	(60.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,270.5</u>	<u>1,273.3</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Advances to related parties, net	(910.0)	(430.0)
Capital expenditures	(430.3)	(424.1)
Cash paid in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition	—	(993.8)
Other investing activities, net	0.5	5.6
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>£ (1,339.8)</u>	<u>£ (1,842.3)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS — (Continued)
(unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
	in millions	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings of third-party debt	£ 2,376.2	£ 2,834.6
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(2,345.2)	(2,122.5)
Net borrowings (repayments) of related-party notes	39.7	(2.4)
Net cash received (paid) related to derivative instruments	9.8	(18.1)
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(6.4)	(27.9)
Other financing activities, net	(7.4)	(2.3)
Net cash provided by financing activities	66.7	661.4
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3.3	2.2
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	0.7	94.6
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning of period	20.2	36.6
End of period	£ 20.9	£ 131.2
Cash paid for interest	£ 413.1	£ 332.4
Net cash paid for taxes	£ 3.3	£ 3.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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(1) Basis of Presentation

General

Virgin Media Inc. (**Virgin Media**) is a provider of video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services to consumers and businesses in the United Kingdom (**U.K.**) and Ireland. Virgin Media is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global plc (**Liberty Global**). In these notes, the terms “we,” “our,” “our company” and “us” may refer, as the context requires, to Virgin Media or collectively to Virgin Media and its subsidiaries.

During the first quarter of 2015, Liberty Global undertook various financing transactions in connection with certain internal reorganizations of its broadband and wireless communications businesses in Europe. As part of these reorganizations, on February 12, 2015, we acquired a 65.0% controlling interest in Virgin Media Ireland Ltd. (**VM Ireland**) and its subsidiaries from a subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group (the **VM Ireland Acquisition**). The remaining 35.0% noncontrolling interest in VM Ireland was acquired by another subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group. We accounted for the VM Ireland Acquisition as a common control transfer at carryover basis and, accordingly, our consolidated financial statements were retrospectively revised to give effect to this transaction as of June 7, 2013, the earliest date that Virgin Media and VM Ireland were under the common control of Liberty Global. For additional information regarding the common control transaction, see note 3.

Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (**U.S. GAAP**). Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the information required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our 2015 consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2015 annual report.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are used in accounting for, among other things, the valuation of acquisition-related assets and liabilities, allowances for uncollectible accounts, programming expenses, deferred income taxes and related valuation allowances, loss contingencies, fair value measurements, impairment assessments, capitalization of internal costs associated with construction and installation activities, useful lives of long-lived assets, share-based compensation and actuarial liabilities associated with certain benefit plans. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Unless otherwise indicated, convenience translations into pound sterling are calculated as of September 30, 2016.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation, including the reclassification of deferred financing costs from other assets, net to long-term debt and capital lease obligations and the reclassification of certain costs between operating and SG&A expenses. For additional information regarding the change in the classification of deferred financing costs, see “*Accounting Changes*” in note 2.

These condensed consolidated financial statements reflect our consideration of the accounting and disclosure implications of subsequent events through November 17, 2016, the date of issuance.

Alignment of Accounting Policies

Our accounting policy is to generally defer upfront installation fees on our business-to-business (**B2B**) contracts and recognize the associated revenue over the contractual term of the arrangement. Prior to becoming a

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subsidiary of Liberty Global in 2013, we generally treated installation fees received from customers with B2B contracts as a separate deliverable and recognized revenue upon completion of the installation activity in an amount that was based on the relative standalone selling price methodology.

The following table provides a rollforward of our deferred revenue for installation services provided to customers with B2B contracts during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 (in millions):

Balance at January 1, 2016	£ 78.5
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)	6.8
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life	<u>(9.9)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2016	75.4
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)	8.0
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life	<u>(10.6)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2016	72.8
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)	7.3
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life	<u>(10.4)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2016	<u>£ 69.7</u>

(a) Represents amounts that would have been recognized upfront as installation revenue under our policy prior to becoming a subsidiary of Liberty Global.

(2) Accounting Changes and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Changes

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (ASU 2015-03)*, which requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability, similar to the presentation of debt discounts. ASU 2015-03 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. We adopted ASU 2015-03 on January 1, 2016 and, accordingly, deferred financing costs are presented as a reduction of debt in our September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 condensed consolidated balance sheets. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2015-03, we presented deferred financing costs in other assets, net.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09)*, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. ASU 2014-09, as amended by ASU No. 2015-14, will replace existing revenue recognition guidance when it becomes effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early application is permitted for annual and interim reporting periods that begin after December 15, 2016. This new standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We will adopt ASU 2014-09 effective January 1, 2018 using the cumulative effect transition method. We are currently evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (ASU 2016-02)*, which, for most leases, will result in lessees recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet with additional disclosures about leasing arrangements. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees and lessors to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach also includes a number of optional practical expedients an entity may elect to apply. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. We intend to adopt ASU 2016-02 effective January 1, 2019, and we are currently evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, *Compensation — Stock Compensation, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (ASU 2016-09)*, which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification within the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We intend to adopt ASU 2016-09 effective January 1, 2017 and do not expect this adoption to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (ASU 2016-13)*, which changes the way entities measure credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net earnings. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. We intend to adopt ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2020, and we are currently evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-13 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

(3) Common Control Transfer

As further described in note 1, we completed the VM Ireland Acquisition in February 2015. We accounted for this common control transfer at carryover basis.

In connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, we (i) paid aggregate cash consideration of €1,341.3 million (£993.8 million at the transaction date) to acquire (a) the controlling interest in VM Ireland, as described in note 1, and (b) another Liberty Global's subsidiary's right to receive €634.3 million (£470.0 million at the transaction date) from a VM Ireland subsidiary pursuant to a promissory note (the **VM Ireland Note**) and (ii) received a €165.6 million (£122.7 million at the transaction date) cash payment from Liberty Global Europe 2 Limited (**LG Europe 2**), our immediate parent, on the 2023 8.5% LG Europe 2 Notes Receivable (as defined and described in note 10). The €1,341.3 million (£993.8 million at the transaction date) of consideration issued in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition was recorded as a capital transaction during the first quarter of 2015. Following our February 2015 acquisition of the right to receive €634.3 million (£470.0 million at the transaction date) pursuant to the VM Ireland Note, the amounts receivable and payable pursuant to the VM Ireland Note eliminate in consolidation.

(4) Derivative Instruments

In general, we seek to enter into derivative instruments to protect against (i) increases in the interest rates on our variable-rate debt, (ii) foreign currency movements, particularly with respect to borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the borrowing entity and (iii) equity exposure with respect to the dilutive effects of the 6.50% convertible senior notes (the **VM Convertible Notes**). In this regard, we have entered into various derivative instruments to manage interest rate exposure and foreign currency exposure with respect to the United States (U.S.) dollar (\$), the euro (€), the Indian rupee (INR) and the Philippine peso (PHP). With the exception of our foreign currency forward option contracts, we do not apply hedge accounting to our derivative instruments. Accordingly, changes in the fair values of most of our derivative instruments are recorded in realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivative instruments, net, in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. For those derivative instruments that we account for using hedge accounting, the effective portions of the gains and losses on these instruments are recorded in other comprehensive earnings (loss) and are subsequently reclassified into our consolidated statement of operations when the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings.

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The following table provides details of the fair values of our derivative instrument assets and liabilities:

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Current	Long-term (a)	Total	Current	Long-term (a)	Total
	in millions					
Assets:						
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (b)	£ 94.0	£ 833.8	£ 927.8	£ 37.1	£ 272.9	£ 310.0
Equity-related derivative instruments (c)	27.9	—	27.9	23.5	—	23.5
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	9.6	10.5	20.1	0.6	—	0.6
Total	£ 131.5	£ 844.3	£ 975.8	£ 61.2	£ 272.9	£ 334.1
Liabilities:						
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (b)	£ 33.0	£ 278.6	£ 311.6	£ 29.1	£ 26.8	£ 55.9
Equity-related derivative instruments (c)	77.9	—	77.9	72.1	—	72.1
Foreign currency forward option contracts	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—
Total	£ 111.4	£ 278.6	£ 390.0	£ 101.2	£ 26.8	£ 128.0

- (a) Our long-term derivative assets and liabilities are included in other assets, net, and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.
- (b) We consider credit risk in our fair value assessments. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, (i) the fair values of our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts that represented assets have been reduced by credit risk valuation adjustments aggregating £41.7 million and £8.2 million, respectively, and (ii) the fair values of our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts that represented liabilities have been reduced by credit risk valuation adjustments aggregating £12.3 million and £1.3 million, respectively. The adjustments to our derivative assets relate to the credit risk associated with counterparty nonperformance and the adjustments to our derivative liabilities relate to credit risk associated with our own nonperformance. In all cases, the adjustments take into account offsetting liability or asset positions within a given contract. Our determination of credit risk valuation adjustments generally is based on our and our counterparties' credit risks, as observed in the credit default swap market and market quotations for certain of our debt instruments, as applicable. The changes in the credit risk valuation adjustments associated with our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts resulted in a net gain (loss) of £3.4 million and (£16.2 million) during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and net losses of £22.5 million and £6.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These amounts are included in realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net, in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. For further information regarding our fair value measurements, see note 5.
- (c) The fair value of our (i) equity-related derivative assets relates to conversion hedges (the **Virgin Media Capped Calls**) we entered into during 2010 in order to offset a portion of the dilutive effects associated with conversion of the VM Convertible Notes and (ii) equity-related derivative liabilities relates to the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes.

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The details of our realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net, are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	in millions			
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 53.6	£ 158.0	£ 408.0	£ 127.7
Equity-related derivative instruments	(10.6)	12.5	3.9	9.1
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	<u>5.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>(6.8)</u>
Total	<u>£ 48.4</u>	<u>£ 171.2</u>	<u>£ 425.0</u>	<u>£ 130.0</u>

The net cash received or paid related to our derivative instruments is classified as an operating, investing or financing activity in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows based on the objective of the derivative instrument and the classification of the applicable underlying cash flows. For derivative contracts that are terminated prior to maturity, the cash paid or received upon termination that relates to future periods is classified as a financing activity. The classification of these net cash inflows (outflows) is as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
	in millions	
Operating activities	£ 29.9	£ (17.4)
Financing activities	<u>9.8</u>	<u>(18.1)</u>
Total	<u>£ 39.7</u>	<u>£ (35.5)</u>

Counterparty Credit Risk

We are exposed to the risk that the counterparties to our derivative instruments will default on their obligations to us. We manage these credit risks through the evaluation and monitoring of the creditworthiness of, and concentration of risk with, the respective counterparties. In this regard, credit risk associated with our derivative instruments is spread across a relatively broad counterparty base of banks and financial institutions. Collateral is generally not posted by either party under our derivative instruments. At September 30, 2016, our exposure to counterparty credit risk included derivative assets with an aggregate fair value of £935.0 million.

Details of our Derivative Instruments

In the following tables, we present the details of the various categories of our subsidiary's derivative instruments. The notional amounts of multiple derivative instruments that mature within the same calendar month are shown in the aggregate, and interest rates are presented on a weighted average basis. In addition, for derivative instruments that were in effect as of September 30, 2016, we present a single date that represents the applicable final maturity date. For derivative instruments that become effective subsequent to September 30, 2016, we present a range of dates that represents the period covered by the applicable derivative instruments.

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Cross-currency and Interest Rate Derivative Contracts

Cross-currency Swaps:

The terms of our outstanding cross-currency swap contracts at September 30, 2016, which are held by our subsidiary, Virgin Media Investment Holdings Limited (VMIH), are as follows:

<u>Final maturity date</u>	<u>Notional amount due from counterparty</u>	<u>Notional amount due to counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due from counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due to counterparty</u>
	in millions			
January 2023	\$ 400.0	€ 339.6	5.75%	4.33%
June 2023	\$ 1,855.0	£ 1,198.3	6 mo. U.S. LIBOR + 2.75%	6 mo. LIBOR + 3.18%
February 2022	\$ 1,275.0	£ 795.2	4.99%	5.44%
January 2023	\$ 1,000.0	£ 648.6	5.25%	5.32%
August 2024	\$ 750.0	£ 527.0	5.50%	5.46%
February 2022 (a)	\$ 708.5	£ 442.8	0.29%	0.33%
April 2023 (a)	\$ 480.0	£ 299.1	1.55%	1.78%
February 2022 — April 2023 ..	\$ 475.0	£ 295.6	4.88%	5.32%
October 2022	\$ 450.0	£ 272.0	6.00%	6.43%
January 2021	\$ 447.9	£ 276.7	5.25%	6 mo. LIBOR + 2.06%
January 2022	\$ 425.0	£ 255.8	5.50%	4.86%
January 2022 — January 2025 ..	\$ 425.0	£ 255.8	3 mo. U.S. LIBOR	4.86%
April 2019	\$ 191.5	£ 122.3	5.38%	5.49%
April 2019 — February 2022 ..	\$ 191.5	£ 122.3	5.38%	5.54%
February 2022	\$ 125.0	£ 78.4	5.25%	5.91%
October 2019	\$ 100.0	£ 65.4	7.19%	7.23%
February 2022 (a)	\$ 100.0	£ 62.2	0.50%	0.56%
November 2016 (a)	\$ 55.0	£ 27.7	6.50%	7.03%
October 2019 — October 2022 ..	\$ 50.0	£ 30.7	6.00%	5.75%
October 2019 — April 2023 ...	\$ 50.0	£ 30.3	6.38%	6.84%
October 2019 (a)	£ 30.3	\$ 50.0	2.14%	2.00%

- (a) Unlike the other cross-currency swaps presented in this table, the identified cross-currency swaps do not involve the exchange of notional amounts at the inception and maturity of the instruments. Accordingly, the only cash flows associated with these derivative instruments are interest payments and receipts.

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Interest Rate Swaps:

The terms of our outstanding interest rate swap contracts at September 30, 2016, which are held by VMIH, are as follows:

<u>Final maturity date</u>	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Interest rate due from counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due to counterparty</u>
	in millions		
October 2016 — October 2017	\$ 1,885.0	6 mo. U.S. LIBOR+2.47%	1 mo. U.S. LIBOR + 2.75%
October 2018	£ 1,198.3	6 mo. LIBOR	1.52%
October 2018 — June 2023	£ 1,198.3	6 mo. LIBOR	2.49%
June 2023	£ 882.7	6 mo. LIBOR	1.68%
January 2021	£ 628.4	5.50%	6 mo. LIBOR+1.84%
January 2021	£ 555.1	6 mo. LIBOR	1.42%
June 2023	£ 375.0	6 mo. LIBOR+3.13%	4.35%
January 2021	£ 350.0	6 mo. LIBOR+1.84%	3.87%
June 2022	£ 100.0	6 mo. LIBOR	1.54%
February 2022	£ 140.6	5.83%	6 mo. LIBOR+4.72%
April 2023	£ 108.9	6.85%	6 mo. LIBOR+5.62%
October 2022	£ 51.5	6.42%	6 mo. LIBOR+5.23%

Foreign Currency Forward Options

The terms of our outstanding foreign currency forward option contracts at September 30, 2016, which are held by VMIH, are as follows:

<u>Maturity dates</u>	<u>Notional (a)</u>	<u>Exchange Currency</u>	<u>Option Price per £1</u>	
	in millions			
October 2016 — January 2017	£ 7.1	Indian rupee	INR	92.27
October 2016 — February 2017	£ 2.2	Indian rupee	INR	89.06
October 2016 — February 2017	£ 1.0	Indian rupee	INR	100.53
October 2016 — February 2017	£ 6.3	Philippine peso	PHP	66.75
March 2017	£ 4.4	Philippine peso	PHP	66.31
October 2016 — January 2017	£ 2.9	Philippine peso	PHP	66.69
January 2017 — March 2017	£ 1.5	Philippine peso	PHP	65.84

(a) We account for all of these contracts using hedge accounting.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts — Related-party

The following table summarizes the foreign currency forward contracts between VMIH and Liberty Global Europe Financing BV (**LGE Financing**), a subsidiary of Liberty Global, at September 30, 2016:

<u>Maturity dates</u>	<u>Currency purchased forward</u>	<u>Currency sold forward</u>
	in millions	
October 2016 — December 2018	\$ 109.0	£ 74.6
October 2016 — December 2018	€ 127.5	£ 100.2

(5) Fair Value Measurements

We use the fair value method to account for (i) our derivative instruments and (ii) certain instruments that we classify as debt. The reported fair values of these instruments as of September 30, 2016 likely will not represent the value that will be paid or received upon the ultimate settlement or disposition of these assets and

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liabilities. We expect that the values realized generally will be based on market conditions at the time of settlement, which may occur at the maturity of the derivative instrument or at the time of the repayment or refinancing of the underlying debt instrument.

U.S. GAAP provides for a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. We record transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Levels 1, 2 or 3 at the beginning of the quarter during which the transfer occurred. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, no such transfers were made.

All of our Level 2 inputs (interest rate futures, swap rates and certain of the inputs for our weighted average cost of capital calculations) and certain of our Level 3 inputs (forecasted volatilities and credit spreads) are obtained from pricing services. These inputs, or interpolations or extrapolations thereof, are used in our internal models to calculate, among other items, yield curves, forward interest and currency rates and weighted average cost of capital rates. In the normal course of business, we receive market value assessments from the counterparties to our derivative contracts. Although we compare these assessments to our internal valuations and investigate unexpected differences, we do not otherwise rely on counterparty quotes to determine the fair values of our derivative instruments. The midpoints of applicable bid and ask ranges generally are used as inputs for our internal valuations.

The recurring fair value measurement of our equity-related derivative instruments are based on binomial option pricing models, which require the input of observable and unobservable variables such as exchange-traded equity prices, 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 a 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. At September 30, 2016, the valuations of the Virgin Media Capped Calls and the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes were not significantly impacted by forecasted volatilities.

In order to manage our interest rate and foreign currency exchange risk, we have entered into (i) various derivative instruments and (ii) certain instruments that we classify as debt, as further described in note 4. The recurring fair value measurements of these instruments are determined using discounted cash flow models. Most of the inputs to these discounted cash flow models consist of, or are derived from, observable Level 2 data for substantially the full term of these instruments. This observable data includes applicable interest rate futures and swap rates, which are retrieved or derived from available market data. Although we may extrapolate or interpolate this data, we do not otherwise alter this data in performing our valuations. We incorporate a credit risk valuation adjustment in our fair value measurements to estimate the impact of both our own nonperformance risk and the nonperformance risk of our counterparties. Our and our counterparties' credit spreads are Level 3 inputs, and these inputs are used to derive the credit risk valuation adjustments with respect to these instruments. As we would not expect changes in our or our counterparties' credit spreads to have a significant impact on the valuations of these instruments, we have determined that these valuations fall under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Our credit risk valuation adjustments with respect to our cross-currency and interest rate swaps and certain of our debt are quantified and further explained in notes 4 and 7.

Fair value measurements are also used in connection with nonrecurring valuations performed in connection with impairment assessments and acquisition accounting. These nonrecurring valuations include the valuation of customer relationship intangible assets, property and equipment and the implied value of goodwill. The valuation of customer relationships is primarily based on an excess earnings methodology, which is a form of a discounted cash flow analysis. The excess earnings methodology requires us to estimate the specific cash flows expected from the customer relationship, considering such factors as estimated customer life, the revenue expected to be generated over the life of the customer relationship, contributory asset charges and other factors. Tangible assets are typically valued using a replacement or reproduction cost approach, considering factors such as current prices

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of the same or similar equipment, the age of the equipment and economic obsolescence. The implied value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination, with the residual amount allocated to goodwill. All of our nonrecurring valuations use significant unobservable inputs and therefore fall under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we did not perform any significant nonrecurring fair value measurements.

A summary of our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>September 30, 2016</u>	<u>Fair value measurements at September 30, 2016 using:</u>		
		<u>Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)</u>
in millions				
Assets — derivative instruments:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 927.8	£ —	£ 927.8	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	27.9	—	—	27.9
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	20.1	—	20.1	—
Total assets	<u>975.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>947.9</u>	<u>27.9</u>
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 311.6	£ —	£ 311.6	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	77.9	—	—	77.9
Foreign currency forward option contracts	0.5	—	0.5	—
Total derivative liabilities	390.0	—	312.1	77.9
Debt	65.0	—	65.0	—
Total liabilities	<u>455.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>377.1</u>	<u>77.9</u>

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<u>Description</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Fair value measurements at December 31, 2015 using:</u>		
		<u>Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)</u>
		in millions		
Assets — derivative instruments:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 310.0	£ —	£ 310.0	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	23.5	—	—	23.5
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	<u>0.6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>—</u>
Total assets	<u>£ 334.1</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 310.6</u>	<u>£ 23.5</u>
Liabilities — derivative instruments:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 55.9	£ —	£ 55.9	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	<u>72.1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>72.1</u>
Total liabilities	<u>£ 128.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 55.9</u>	<u>£ 72.1</u>

(6) Long-lived Assets

Property and Equipment, Net

The details of our property and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation are set forth below:

	<u>September 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	in millions	
Distribution systems	£ 6,858.3	£ 6,344.3
Customer premises equipment	1,758.1	1,543.7
Support equipment, buildings and land	<u>1,178.6</u>	<u>1,023.4</u>
	9,795.0	8,911.4
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,978.2)</u>	<u>(3,050.2)</u>
Total property and equipment, net	<u>£ 5,816.8</u>	<u>£ 5,861.2</u>

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded non-cash increases to our property and equipment related to vendor financing arrangements of £387.5 million and £270.0 million, respectively, which exclude related VAT of £66.3 million and £38.7 million, respectively, that were also financed by our vendors under these arrangements. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded non-cash increases to our property and equipment related to assets acquired under capital leases of £14.3 million and £13.9 million, respectively.

Goodwill

The change in the carrying amount of our goodwill during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is set forth below (in millions):

Balance at January 1, 2016	£ 5,966.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments	<u>30.2</u>
Balance at September 30, 2016	<u>£ 5,996.8</u>

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If, among other factors, (i) our enterprise value or Liberty Global's equity values were to decline significantly or (ii) the adverse impacts of economic, competitive, regulatory or other factors were to cause our results of operations or cash flows to be worse than anticipated, we could conclude in future periods that impairment charges are required in order to reduce the carrying values of our goodwill and, to a lesser extent, other long-lived assets. Any such impairment charges could be significant.

Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization, Net

The details of our intangible assets subject to amortization are set forth below:

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
	in millions					
Customer relationships	£2,522.7	£ (1,206.2)	£1,316.5	£2,522.3	£ (933.0)	£1,589.3
Trademark	17.5	(0.8)	16.7	14.9	(0.1)	14.8
Total	£2,540.2	£ (1,207.0)	£1,333.2	£2,537.2	£ (933.1)	£1,604.1

(7) Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

The pound sterling equivalents of the components of our consolidated third-party debt are as follows:

	September 30, 2016		Estimated fair value (b)		Principal amount	
	Weighted average interest rate (a)	Unused borrowing capacity	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	in millions					
Third-party debt:						
Parent:						
VM Convertible						
Notes (c)	6.50% £	— £	120.3 £	110.5 £	42.2 £	37.2
Subsidiaries:						
VM Notes	5.59%	—	8,497.6	7,190.5	8,206.0	7,161.4
VM Credit Facility (d) . .	3.87%	(e)	2,474.5	2,317.0	2,466.1	2,355.9
Vendor financing (f)	3.51%	—	611.0	513.4	611.0	513.4
Other (g)	4.37%	—	65.0	—	65.0	—
Total third-party debt before unamortized premiums, discounts and deferred financing costs	5.10% £	— £	11,768.4 £	10,131.4 £	11,390.3 £	10,067.9

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The following table provides a reconciliation of total third-party debt before unamortized premiums, discounts and deferred financing costs to total debt and capital lease obligations:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	in millions	
Total third-party debt before unamortized premiums, discounts and deferred financing costs	£ 11,390.3	£ 10,067.9
Unamortized premiums (discounts), net	9.8	11.4
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(88.4)	(84.2)
Total carrying amount of third-party debt	11,311.7	9,995.1
Capital lease obligations	85.3	108.2
Total third-party debt and capital lease obligations	11,397.0	10,103.3
Related-party debt (note 10)	111.7	72.0
Total debt and capital lease obligations	11,508.7	10,175.3
Current maturities of debt and capital lease obligations	(691.7)	(745.9)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	£ 10,817.0	£ 9,429.4

- (a) Represents the weighted average interest rate in effect at September 30, 2016 for all borrowings outstanding pursuant to each debt instrument, including any applicable margin. The interest rates presented represent stated rates and do not include the impact of derivative instruments, deferred financing costs, original issue premiums or discounts and commitment fees, all of which affect our overall cost of borrowing. Including the effects of derivative instruments, original issue premiums or discounts and commitment fees, but excluding the impact of financing costs, our weighted average interest rate on our aggregate third-party variable- and fixed-rate indebtedness was 5.3% at September 30, 2016. For information regarding our derivative instruments, see note 4.
- (b) The estimated fair values of our debt instruments are determined using the average of applicable bid and ask prices (mostly Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy) or, when quoted market prices are unavailable or not considered indicative of fair value, discounted cash flow models (mostly Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy). The discount rates used in the cash flow models are based on the market interest rates and estimated credit spreads of the applicable entity, to the extent available, and other relevant factors. For additional information regarding fair value hierarchies, see note 5.
- (c) The amounts reported in the estimated fair value columns for the VM Convertible Notes represent the estimated fair value of the remaining VM Convertible Notes outstanding as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, including both the debt and equity components. At September 30, 2016, the VM Convertible Notes were exchangeable under certain conditions for (subject to further adjustment as provided in the underlying indenture (the **VM Convertible Notes Indenture**) and subject to Virgin Media's right to settle in cash or a combination of Liberty Global Shares (as defined in note 9) and cash) 16.4739 Class A Liberty Global Shares, 41.5193 Class C Liberty Global Shares and \$910.51 (£701.99) in cash (without interest) for each \$1,000 (£771.0) in principal amount of VM Convertible Notes exchanged. The VM Convertible Notes matured on November 15, 2016.
- (d) On March 31, 2016, VMIH entered into (i) a €75.0 million (£64.9 million) term loan facility, which matures on January 15, 2022, bears interest at a rate of EURIBOR plus 3.0% and is subject to a EURIBOR floor of 0.75% and (ii) a €25.0 million (£21.6 million) term loan facility, which matures on March 31, 2021, bears interest at a rate of EURIBOR plus 3.75% and is subject to a EURIBOR floor of 0.0%. These non-cash borrowings resulted in an increase in the note receivable from LG Europe 2 that is owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited. For additional information, see note 10.

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- (e) Unused borrowing capacity under the VM Credit Facility relates to a multi-currency revolving facility (the **VM Revolving Facility**) with maximum borrowing capacity equivalent to £675.0 million. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2016 was nil. Unused borrowing capacity represents the maximum availability under the VM Credit Facility at September 30, 2016 without regard to covenant compliance calculations or other conditions precedent to borrowing. At September 30, 2016, based on the applicable leverage covenants, the full £675.0 million of unused borrowing capacity was available to be borrowed. When the relevant September 30, 2016 compliance reporting requirements have been completed, and assuming no changes from September 30, 2016 borrowing levels, we anticipate that the full amount of unused borrowing capacity will continue to be available. In addition to these limitations, the debt instruments of our subsidiaries contain restricted payment tests that limit the amount that can be loaned or distributed to other Virgin Media subsidiaries and ultimately to Virgin Media. At September 30, 2016, £457.5 million of unused borrowing capacity was available to be loaned or distributed by the borrowers of the VM Credit Facility. When the relevant September 30, 2016 compliance reporting requirements have been completed, and assuming no changes from September 30, 2016 borrowing levels, we anticipate that £567.6 million of unused borrowing capacity will be available to be loaned or distributed by the borrowers of the VM Credit Facility.
- (f) Represents amounts owed pursuant to interest-bearing vendor financing arrangements that are used to finance certain of our property and equipment additions and certain of our operating expenses. These obligations are due within one year and include VAT that was paid on our behalf by the vendor. Repayments of vendor financing obligations are included in repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.
- (g) Represents certain derivative-related borrowing instruments accounted for at fair value. As of September 30, 2016, the fair value of certain of our debt has been reduced by credit risk valuation adjustments aggregating £9.2 million. The changes in the credit risk valuation adjustments associated with certain of our debt resulted in a net gain (loss) of (£1.9 million) and £9.2 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. These amounts are included in unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net, in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. For further information regarding our fair value measurements, see note 5.

Refinancing Transaction

In April 2016, Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC (**Virgin Media Secured Finance**) issued \$750.0 million (£578.2 million) principal amount of 5.5% senior secured notes due August 15, 2026 (the **August 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**). The net proceeds from the August 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes were used to repay in full the outstanding amount under the VM Revolving Facility and for general corporate purposes.

The terms and conditions of the notes entered into are largely consistent with those of our existing notes with regard to covenants, events of default and change of control provisions, among other items, except as noted below. For information concerning the general terms and conditions of our debt, see note 9 to the consolidated financial statements included in our 2015 annual report.

Subject to the circumstances described below, the August 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes are non-callable until August 15, 2021. At any time prior to August 15, 2021, Virgin Media Secured Finance may redeem some or all of the August 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes by paying a “make-whole” premium, which is the present value of all remaining scheduled interest payments to August 15, 2021 using the discount rate (as specified in the indenture) as of the redemption date plus 50 basis points.

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Virgin Media Secured Finance may redeem some or all of the August 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts (as specified in the indenture), if any, to the applicable redemption date, as set forth below:

	Redemption price
12-month period commencing August 15:	
2021	102.750%
2022	101.375%
2023	100.688%
2024 and thereafter	100.000%

Maturities of Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

The pound sterling equivalents of the maturities of our debt and capital lease obligations as of September 30, 2016 are presented below:

	Third-party debt	Related-party debt	Capital lease obligations	Total
	in millions			
Year ending December 31:				
2016 (remainder of year)	£ 62.3	£ —	£ 13.5	£ 75.8
2017	591.6	111.7	30.1	733.4
2018	0.6	—	12.2	12.8
2019	0.6	—	5.8	6.4
2020	0.7	—	3.4	4.1
2021	2,679.9	—	2.9	2,682.8
Thereafter	8,065.9	—	136.8	8,202.7
Total debt maturities	11,401.6	111.7	204.7	11,718.0
Unamortized premiums (discounts), net	9.8	—	—	9.8
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(88.4)	—	—	(88.4)
Amounts representing interest	—	—	(119.4)	(119.4)
Total	£ 11,323.0	£ 111.7	£ 85.3	£11,520.0
Current portion	£ 657.3	£ —	£ 34.4	£ 691.7
Noncurrent portion	£ 10,665.7	£ 111.7	£ 50.9	£10,828.3

Non-cash Refinancing Transactions

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, certain of our refinancing transactions included non-cash borrowings and repayments of debt aggregating nil and £1,205.3 million, respectively.

(8) Income Taxes

Certain of our U.K. subsidiaries are within the same U.K. tax group as our ultimate parent company, Liberty Global, and its U.K. subsidiaries. U.K. tax law permits the surrendering, without cash payment, of tax losses between entities within the same tax group. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, tax losses with an aggregate tax effect of £10.5 million were transferred by our U.K. subsidiaries to Liberty Global and its U.K. subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media. These transferred tax assets of our U.K. subsidiaries are reflected as a decrease to additional paid-in capital in our condensed consolidated statement of owners' equity.

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Income tax benefit (expense) attributable to our earnings (loss) before income taxes differs from the amounts computed using the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0%, as a result of the following factors:

	<u>Three months ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>		<u>Nine months ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	in millions			
Computed “expected” tax benefit (expense)	£ 25.2	£ 5.8	£ 68.5	£ (4.2)
Enacted tax law and rate changes (a)	(102.2)	(0.8)	(97.2)	—
Basis and other differences in the treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries	(14.6)	(23.3)	(39.4)	(32.7)
International rate differences (b)	(8.9)	(0.4)	(28.1)	3.6
Change in valuation allowances	7.2	22.2	27.4	33.2
Non-deductible or non-taxable foreign currency exchange results	6.8	1.5	18.4	2.3
Other, net	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>(2.8)</u>	<u>(2.5)</u>
Total income tax benefit (expense)	£ <u>(85.4)</u>	£ <u>7.9</u>	£ <u>(53.2)</u>	£ <u>(0.3)</u>

(a) During 2015, the U.K. enacted legislation that will change the corporate income tax rate from the current rate of 20.0% to 19.0% in April 2017 and 18.0% in April 2020. Substantially all of the impact of these rate changes on our deferred tax balances was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015 when the change in law was enacted. During the third quarter of 2016, the U.K. enacted legislation that will further reduce the corporate income tax rate in April 2020 from 18.0% to 17.0%. The impact of this rate change on our deferred tax balances was recorded this quarter.

(b) Amounts reflect statutory rates in the U.K. and Ireland, which are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate.

(9) Share-based Compensation

Our share-based compensation expense represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global and related employer taxes. The amounts allocated by Liberty Global to our company represent share-based compensation associated with the Liberty Global share-based incentive awards held by certain employees of our subsidiaries. Share-based compensation expense allocated to our company by Liberty Global is reflected as an increase to owners’ equity and is offset by any amounts recharged to us by Liberty Global, as further described in note 10. Incentive awards are denominated in U.S. dollars.

On July 1, 2015, Liberty Global completed the approved steps of the “**LiLAC Transaction**” whereby Liberty Global (i) reclassified its then outstanding Class A, Class B and Class C Liberty Global ordinary shares into corresponding classes of new Liberty Global ordinary shares (collectively, the **Liberty Global Shares**) and (ii) capitalized a portion of its share premium account and distributed as a dividend (or a “bonus issue” under U.K. law) its LiLAC Class A, Class B and Class C ordinary shares (collectively, the **LiLAC Shares**).

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The following table summarizes our share-based compensation expense, which is included in SG&A expense in our condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	in millions			
Performance-based incentive awards (a)	£ 3.1	£ 3.6	£ 9.2	£ 8.1
Other share-based incentive awards	3.5	8.4	11.1	21.1
Total (b)	£ 6.6	£ 12.0	£ 20.3	£ 29.2

- (a) Includes share-based compensation expense related to (i) Liberty Global performance-based restricted share units (**PSUs**), including amounts resulting from the 2016 PSUs, as described and defined below, and (ii) a challenge performance award plan for certain executive officers and key employees of Liberty Global, including certain employees of our subsidiaries (the **Challenge Performance Awards**). The Challenge Performance Awards include performance-based share appreciation rights (**PSARs**) and PSUs.
- (b) In connection with the LiLAC Transaction, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors approved modifications to Liberty Global's outstanding share-based incentive awards (the **2015 Award Modification**) in accordance with the underlying share-based incentive plans. As a result of the 2015 Award Modification, the Black-Scholes fair values of Liberty Global options, share appreciation rights (**SARs**) and PSARs held by employees of our subsidiaries increased, resulting in incremental share-based compensation expense of £9.1 million, of which £5.0 million was recognized during the third quarter of 2015 related to awards that vested on or prior to September 30, 2015.

The following table provides certain information related to share-based compensation not yet recognized for share-based incentive awards held by employees of our subsidiaries related to Liberty Global ordinary shares as of September 30, 2016:

	Non-performance- based awards (a)	Performance-based awards (a) (b)
Total compensation expense not yet recognized (in millions)	£ 33.8	£ 21.7
Weighted average period remaining for expense recognition (in years)	2.9	2.6

- (a) Amounts relate to awards granted or assumed by Liberty Global under (i) the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective February 24, 2015) and certain other incentive plans of Liberty Global, (ii) the Virgin Media Inc. 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective June 7, 2013) and (iii) certain other incentive plans of our company. All new awards are granted under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan.
- (b) Amounts relate to PSUs, including £20.5 million related to the 2016 PSUs.

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The following table summarizes certain information related to the incentive awards granted and exercised by employees of our subsidiaries with respect to Liberty Global ordinary shares:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Assumptions used to estimate fair value of options and SARs granted:		
Risk-free interest rate	0.88 - 1.24%	0.96 - 1.40%
Expected life	3.2 - 4.2 years	3.0 - 4.3 years
Expected volatility	27.4 - 34.7%	23.1 - 26.0%
Expected dividend yield	none	none
Weighted average grant-date fair value per share of awards granted:		
Options	\$ —	\$ 14.81
SARs	\$ 8.14	\$ 9.57
Restricted share units (RSUs)	\$ 36.48	\$ 51.91
PSUs	\$ 34.03	\$ 51.44
Total intrinsic value of awards exercised (in millions):		
Options	£ 8.8	£ 57.9
SARs	£ 0.4	£ 1.6
PSARs	£ 0.1	£ —
Cash received by Liberty Global from exercise of options (in millions)	£ 11.6	£ 18.9
Income tax benefit related to share-based compensation (in millions)	£ 3.7	£ 5.6

2016 PSUs

In February 2016, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors approved the grant of PSUs to executive officers and key employees (the **2016 PSUs**) pursuant to a performance plan that is based on the achievement of a specified compound annual growth rate (**CAGR**) during the three-year period ended December 31, 2018. The 2016 PSUs require delivery of a CAGR of our consolidated operating cash flow (**OCF CAGR**) of 6.0% during the three-year performance period ending December 31, 2018, with over- and under-performance payout opportunities should the OCF CAGR exceed or fail to meet the target, as applicable. A performance range of 75% to 167.5% of the target OCF CAGR will generally result in award recipients earning 75% to 300% of their target 2016 PSUs, subject to reduction or forfeiture based on individual performance. The earned 2016 PSUs will vest 50% each on April 1, 2019 and October 1, 2019.

LiLAC Distribution

On July 1, 2016, Liberty Global distributed (as a bonus issue) LiLAC Shares to holders of Liberty Global Shares on a pro-rata basis (the **LiLAC Distribution**). The LiLAC Distribution was accounted for prospectively effective July 1, 2016. In connection with the LiLAC Distribution, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors approved modifications to Liberty Global's outstanding share-based incentive awards (the **2016 Award Modification**) in accordance with the underlying share-based incentive plans. The objective of the compensation committee was to ensure a relatively unchanged intrinsic value of outstanding equity awards before and after the LiLAC Distribution. The mechanism to modify outstanding share-based incentive awards, as approved by the compensation committee, utilized the volume-weighted average price of the respective shares for the five days prior to and the five days following the bonus issuance. Based upon this approach, Liberty Global determined the incremental value associated with the 2016 Award Modification was immaterial. As a result, we did not recognize any incremental share-based compensation expense associated with the 2016 Award Modification. The tables set forth below present the impact resulting from this transaction.

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Share-based Award Activity — Awards issued by Liberty Global

The following tables summarize the share-based award activity during 2016 with respect to Liberty Global Shares held by employees of our subsidiaries:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
<u>Options — Class A ordinary shares</u>				
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	403,521	\$ 20.27		
Forfeited	(4,554)	\$ 22.08		
Exercised	(179,856)	\$ 22.59		
Transfers	(6,974)	\$ 19.81		
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	212,137	\$ 18.28		
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	31,599	\$ (2.41)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	243,736	\$ 15.87		
Forfeited	(1,438)	\$ 17.85		
Exercised	(27,023)	\$ 19.48		
Transfers	(1,182)	\$ 18.53		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016 (a)	<u>214,093</u>	<u>\$ 15.39</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>\$ 4.0</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	<u>161,838</u>	<u>\$ 14.40</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>\$ 3.2</u>

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
<u>Options — Class C ordinary shares</u>				
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	1,474,044	\$ 25.59		
Forfeited	(42,295)	\$ 33.06		
Exercised	(449,985)	\$ 21.28		
Transfers	(16,900)	\$ 11.99		
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	964,864	\$ 27.51		
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	146,709	\$ (3.97)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	1,111,573	\$ 23.54		
Forfeited	(28,361)	\$ 25.49		
Exercised	(77,249)	\$ 17.92		
Transfers	(3,349)	\$ 17.32		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016 (a)	<u>1,002,614</u>	<u>\$ 23.94</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>\$ 9.1</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	<u>343,021</u>	<u>\$ 13.41</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>\$ 6.7</u>

(a) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding options related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £3.1 million and £7.0 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term</u> in years	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value</u> in millions
SARs — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	882,910	\$ 42.03		
Granted	546,226	\$ 37.73		
Forfeited	(31,283)	\$ 44.73		
Exercised	(5,851)	\$ 12.62		
Transfers	(27,467)	\$ 43.42		
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	1,364,535	\$ 40.35		
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	132,826	\$ (5.16)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	1,497,361	\$ 35.19		
Granted	22,486	\$ 32.04		
Forfeited	(17,068)	\$ 37.54		
Transfers	(45,164)	\$ 35.03		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016 (a)	<u>1,457,615</u>	<u>\$ 35.12</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>\$ 2.2</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	<u>384,475</u>	<u>\$ 34.35</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term</u> in years	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value</u> in millions
SARs — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	1,868,528	\$ 39.86		
Granted	1,092,452	\$ 36.60		
Forfeited	(63,363)	\$ 43.21		
Exercised	(16,453)	\$ 10.86		
Transfers	(55,199)	\$ 41.95		
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	2,825,965	\$ 38.67		
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	280,779	\$ (5.10)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	3,106,744	\$ 33.57		
Granted	44,972	\$ 31.00		
Forfeited	(37,242)	\$ 36.11		
Transfers	(96,726)	\$ 33.16		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016 (a)	<u>3,017,748</u>	<u>\$ 33.51</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>\$ 5.5</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	<u>845,051</u>	<u>\$ 32.09</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>\$ 3.0</u>

(a) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding SARs related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £1.7 million and £4.2 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term</u> in years	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value</u> in millions
PSARs — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	229,454	\$ 32.48		
Transfers	(8,248)	\$ 31.87		
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	221,206	\$ 32.50		
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	6,741	\$ (4.25)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	227,947	\$ 28.25		
Transfers	(12,649)	\$ 27.71		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016 (a)	<u>215,298</u>	<u>\$ 28.28</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>\$ 1.3</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	<u>215,298</u>	<u>\$ 28.28</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>\$ 1.3</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term</u> in years	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value</u> in millions
PSARs — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	685,703	\$ 31.12		
Transfers	(24,692)	\$ 30.46		
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	661,011	\$ 31.14		
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	21,036	\$ (4.23)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	682,047	\$ 26.91		
Exercised	(14,500)	\$ 25.84		
Transfers	(38,075)	\$ 26.34		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016 (a)	<u>629,472</u>	<u>\$ 26.97</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>\$ 3.8</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	<u>629,472</u>	<u>\$ 26.97</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>\$ 3.8</u>

(a) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding PSARs related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £1.0 million and £2.9 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
RSUs — Class A ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	189,016	\$ 42.31	
Granted	104,128	\$ 37.73	
Forfeited	(6,626)	\$ 46.45	
Released from restrictions	(24,266)	\$ 42.44	
Transfers	(21,116)	\$ 38.90	
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	241,136	\$ 40.50	
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	34,339	\$ (6.10)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	275,475	\$ 34.40	
Granted	2,969	\$ 32.04	
Forfeited	(2,951)	\$ 31.78	
Released from restrictions	(10,637)	\$ 32.01	
Transfers	(7,235)	\$ 37.29	
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	<u>257,621</u>	<u>\$ 34.42</u>	<u>3.7</u>
RSUs — Class C ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	374,743	\$ 40.29	
Granted	208,256	\$ 36.60	
Forfeited	(13,344)	\$ 44.72	
Released from restrictions	(55,290)	\$ 39.62	
Transfers	(29,877)	\$ 37.56	
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	484,488	\$ 38.83	
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	72,398	\$ (5.23)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	556,886	\$ 33.60	
Granted	5,938	\$ 31.00	
Forfeited	(5,940)	\$ 36.74	
Released from restrictions	(23,030)	\$ 35.64	
Transfers	(14,474)	\$ 35.48	
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	<u>519,380</u>	<u>\$ 33.39</u>	<u>3.8</u>

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
PSUs — Class A ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	117,260	\$ 43.32	
Granted	320,732	\$ 35.02	
Performance adjustment (a)	1,551	\$ 39.16	
Forfeited	(1,849)	\$ 36.61	
Released from restrictions	(45,451)	\$ 36.83	
Transfers	(866)	\$ 33.91	
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	391,377	\$ 37.31	
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	27,238	\$ (4.88)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	418,615	\$ 32.43	
Granted	16,476	\$ 32.04	
Forfeited	(255)	\$ 33.14	
Released from restrictions	(6,861)	\$ 29.65	
Transfers	(6,132)	\$ 29.63	
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	<u>421,843</u>	<u>\$ 32.50</u>	<u>2.6</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
PSUs — Class C ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	258,532	\$ 40.59	
Granted	641,464	\$ 33.95	
Performance adjustment (a)	3,101	\$ 37.70	
Forfeited	(3,699)	\$ 35.25	
Released from restrictions	(114,054)	\$ 34.44	
Transfers	(2,598)	\$ 31.64	
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	782,746	\$ 36.09	
Impact of the LiLAC Distribution	56,806	\$ (4.56)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2016	839,552	\$ 31.53	
Granted	32,952	\$ 31.00	
Released from restrictions	(14,262)	\$ 41.66	
Transfers	(12,333)	\$ 28.55	
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	<u>845,909</u>	<u>\$ 31.38</u>	<u>2.6</u>

(a) Represents the increase in PSUs associated with the first quarter 2016 determination that 103.6% of the PSUs that were granted in 2014 (the **2014 PSUs**) had been earned. Half of the earned 2014 PSUs were released from restrictions on April 1, 2016 and, subject to forfeitures, the remainder were released on October 1, 2016.

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(10) Related-party Transactions

Our related-party transactions consist of the following:

	<u>Three months ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>		<u>Nine months ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	in millions			
Credits (charges) included in:				
Operating expenses	£ 1.8	£ 1.4	£ 5.4	£ 3.3
SG&A expenses	(0.8)	(1.5)	(3.0)	(6.2)
Allocated share-based compensation expense	(6.3)	(10.1)	(18.9)	(18.9)
Fees and allocations, net:				
Operating and SG&A (exclusive of depreciation and share-based compensation)	(3.9)	(6.2)	(21.8)	(18.7)
Depreciation	(4.0)	(3.2)	(12.7)	(9.1)
Share-based compensation	(3.9)	(5.3)	(15.7)	(12.5)
Management fee	(9.2)	(14.3)	(32.2)	(22.7)
Total fees and allocations, net	(21.0)	(29.0)	(82.4)	(63.0)
Included in operating income	(26.3)	(39.2)	(98.9)	(84.8)
Interest income	75.2	64.4	208.0	181.6
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net	5.4	0.7	13.1	(6.8)
Interest expense	(1.4)	—	(3.5)	(5.6)
Included in net earnings (loss)	£ 52.9	£ 25.9	£ 118.7	£ 84.4
Property and equipment additions, net	£ 21.6	£ 11.8	£ 62.9	£ 33.7

General. Virgin Media charges fees and allocates costs and expenses to certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media charge fees and allocate costs and expenses to Virgin Media. Depending on the nature of these related-party transactions, the amount of the charges or allocations may be based on (i) our estimated share of the underlying costs, (ii) our estimated share of the underlying costs plus a mark-up or (iii) commercially-negotiated rates. The methodology Liberty Global uses to allocate its central and administrative costs to its borrowing groups impacts the calculation of the “EBITDA” metric specified by our debt agreements (**Covenant EBITDA**). In this regard, the components of related-party fees and allocations that are deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA are based on (a) the amount and nature of costs incurred by the allocating Liberty Global subsidiaries during the period, (b) the allocation methodologies in effect during the period and (c) the size of the overall pool of entities that are charged fees and allocated costs, such that changes in any of these factors would likely result in changes to the amount of related-party fees and allocations that will be deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA in future periods. For example, to the extent that a Liberty Global subsidiary borrowing group was to acquire (sell) an operating entity, and assuming no change in the total costs incurred by the allocating entities, the fees charged and the costs allocated to our company would decrease (increase). Although we believe that the related-party charges and allocations described below are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the related-party costs and expenses reflected in our condensed consolidated statements of operations are reflective of the costs that we would incur on a standalone basis. Our related-party transactions are cash settled unless otherwise noted below.

Operating expenses. Amounts consist of the net effect of (i) recharges of £2.4 million and £1.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £6.8 million and £5.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) charges of £0.6 million and £0.4 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £1.4 million and £2.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for network-related and other services provided to our company by other Liberty Global subsidiaries.

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SG&A expenses. Amounts primarily consist of the net effect of (i) charges of £0.9 million and £1.0 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £3.0 million and £4.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for insurance-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, (ii) charges of £0.4 million and £1.0 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £1.1 million and £3.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for information technology-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, and (iii) recharges £0.6 million during each of the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and £1.1 million and £1.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries.

Allocated share-based compensation expense. As further described in note 9, Liberty Global allocates share-based compensation expense to our company.

Fees and allocations, net. These amounts, which are based on our company's estimated share of the applicable costs (including personnel-related and other costs associated with the services provided) incurred by other Liberty Global subsidiaries, represent the aggregate net effect of charges between subsidiaries of Virgin Media and various Liberty Global subsidiaries that are outside of Virgin Media. These charges generally relate to management, finance, legal, technology and other services that support our company's operations. The categories of our fees and allocations, net, are as follows:

- *Operating and SG&A (exclusive of depreciation and share-based compensation).* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of certain centralized technology, management, marketing, finance and other operating and SG&A expenses of Liberty Global's European operations, whose activities benefit multiple operations, including operations within and outside of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up. Amounts in this category are generally deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA.
- *Depreciation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of depreciation of assets not owned by our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up.
- *Share-based compensation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of share-based compensation associated with Liberty Global employees who are not employees of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up.
- *Management fee.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated allocable share of (i) operating and SG&A expenses related to stewardship services provided by certain Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) the mark-up, if any, applicable to each category of the related-party fees and allocations charged to our company.

Liberty Global charges technology-based fees to our company using a royalty-based method. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, our proportional share of the technology-based costs of £19.2 million was £5.5 million more than the actual amount charged under the royalty-based method. Accordingly, the excess of £5.5 million has been reflected as a deemed contribution of technology-related services in our condensed consolidated statement of owners' equity. The fees charged under the royalty-based method are expected to escalate in future periods. Any excess of these charges over our estimated proportionate share of the underlying technology-based costs will be classified as a management fee and added back to arrive at Covenant EBITDA.

Interest income. Amounts represent interest income on related-party notes, as further described below.

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net. As further described in note 4, these amounts relate to related-party foreign currency forward contracts with LGE Financing.

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Interest expense. Amounts during 2016 relate to interest expense associated with the note payable to LG Europe 2. Amounts during 2015 relate to interest expense associated with the VM Ireland Note.

Property and equipment additions, net. These amounts, which are generally cash settled, represent the net carrying values of (i) customer premises and network-related equipment acquired from other Liberty Global subsidiaries, which centrally procure equipment on behalf of our company and various other Liberty Global subsidiaries, and (ii) equipment transferred to or from other Liberty Global subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media.

The following table provides details of our related-party balances:

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u>
	<u>in millions</u>	
Current receivables (a)	£ 99.7	£ 45.4
Derivative instruments (b)	9.6	0.6
Prepaid expenses (c)	1.0	0.9
Other current assets (d)	1.7	—
Long-term notes receivable (e)	4,333.6	3,385.1
Other long-term assets (f)	10.5	—
Total	<u>£ 4,456.1</u>	<u>£ 3,432.0</u>
Accounts payable (g)	£ 33.5	£ 8.6
Accrued capital expenditures (h)	16.7	8.5
Other current liabilities (i)	37.2	17.6
Related-party debt (j)	111.7	72.0
Total	<u>£ 199.1</u>	<u>£ 106.7</u>

- (a) Amounts represent (i) accrued interest on the long-term notes receivable from LG Europe 2, including £85.0 million (equivalent) and £38.7 million (equivalent), respectively, owed to our subsidiary, Virgin Media Finco Limited, and (ii) certain receivables from other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business. The accrued interest on the long-term notes receivable from LG Europe 2 is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled. The other receivables are settled periodically.
- (b) Amounts represent the fair value of related-party derivative instruments with LGE Financing, as further described in note 4.
- (c) Amounts represent prepayments for services to be rendered by another Liberty Global subsidiary.
- (d) Amount represents certain receivables from other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business.
- (e) Amounts represent:
- (i) notes receivable from LG Europe 2 that are owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited (the **2023 8.5% LG Europe 2 Notes Receivable**). These notes mature on April 15, 2023 and bear interest at a rate of 8.5%. At each of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the principal amount outstanding under these notes was £2,174.6 million;
 - (ii) a note receivable from LG Europe 2 that is owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the principal amount outstanding under this note was £2,143.9 million and £1,197.4 million, respectively. The increase during the 2016 period relates to (i) £3,301.4 million of cash advances, (ii) £2,391.4 million of cash repayments, (iii) £79.1 million of non-cash advances

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and (iv) £42.6 million of non-cash repayments. Pursuant to the loan agreement, the maturity date is July 16, 2023, however Virgin Media Finco Limited may agree to advance additional amounts to LG Europe 2 at any time and LG Europe 2 may, with agreement from Virgin Media Finco Limited, repay all or part of the outstanding principal at any time prior to the maturity date. The note receivable is subject to further borrowings and repayments. The interest rate on this loan, which is subject to adjustment, was 5.520% as of September 30, 2016; and

- (iii) a note receivable from Liberty Global that is owed to us. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, this note, which matures on June 4, 2018, had a principal balance of \$19.6 million (£15.1 million) and \$19.3 million (£14.9 million), respectively. This note bears interest at a rate of 1.8%. The increase during the 2016 period relates to an increase of (i) £1.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment during the period and (ii) £0.3 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. The accrued interest on this note receivable is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled, and is included in other long-term assets, net in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.
- (f) Amount represents the fair value of related-party derivative instruments with LGE Financing, as further described in note 4.
- (g) Amounts represent certain payables to other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business.
- (h) Amounts represent accrued capital expenditures for property and equipment transferred to our company from other Liberty Global subsidiaries.
- (i) Amounts represent (i) £2.4 million (equivalent) and £6.9 million (equivalent), respectively, of unpaid capital charges from Liberty Global, as described below, and (ii) certain payables to other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business, including amounts associated with fees and allocations as described above. The payables related to the capital charges are settled periodically. None of these payables are currently interest bearing.
- (j) Represents a note payable to LG Europe 2 that originated in December 2015. This note matures on December 18, 2017 and bears interest at a rate of 5.26%. The increase during the 2016 period relates to £39.7 million of cash borrowings. Accrued interest may be, as agreed to by our company and LG Europe 2, (i) transferred to the loan balance annually on January 1 or (ii) repaid on the last day of each month and on the date of principal repayments.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded capital charges of \$19.9 million (£14.1 million at the applicable rate) in our condensed consolidated statement of owners' equity in connection with the exercise of Liberty Global SARs and options and the vesting of Liberty Global RSUs and PSUs held by employees of our subsidiaries. We and Liberty Global have agreed that these capital charges will be based on the fair value of the underlying Liberty Global Shares associated with share-based incentive awards that vest or are exercised during the period, subject to any reduction that is necessary to ensure that the cumulative capital charge does not exceed the cumulative amount of share-based compensation expense recorded by our company with respect to Liberty Global share-based incentive awards.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, tax losses with an aggregate tax effect of £10.5 million were transferred by our U.K. subsidiaries to Liberty Global and its U.K. subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media. For additional information, see note 8.

Our parent company, Virgin Media, and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries are co-guarantors of the indebtedness of certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries. We do not believe these guarantees will result in material payments in the future.

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(11) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

In the normal course of business, we have entered into agreements that commit our company to make cash payments in future periods with respect to programming contracts, network and connectivity commitments, purchases of customer premises and other equipment and services, non-cancellable operating leases and other items. The pound sterling equivalents of such commitments as of September 30, 2016 are presented below:

	<u>Payments due during:</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Remainder of 2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	
	in millions							
Programming commitments	£ 144.2	£ 554.9	£ 493.6	£ 225.2	£ 48.8	£ 4.6	£ —	£ 1,471.3
Network and connectivity commitments	255.4	277.1	26.8	8.2	6.7	4.0	13.3	591.5
Purchase commitments	206.5	91.9	54.4	20.5	11.7	0.4	0.3	385.7
Operating leases	9.8	36.3	31.5	26.1	19.0	14.9	59.1	196.7
Other commitments	12.3	9.4	2.9	1.8	—	—	—	26.4
Total (a)	£ <u>628.2</u>	£ <u>969.6</u>	£ <u>609.2</u>	£ <u>281.8</u>	£ <u>86.2</u>	£ <u>23.9</u>	£ <u>72.7</u>	£ <u>2,671.6</u>

(a) The commitments included in this table do not reflect any liabilities that are included in our September 30, 2016 condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Programming commitments consist of obligations associated with certain of our programming contracts that are enforceable and legally binding on us as we have agreed to pay minimum fees without regard to (i) the actual number of subscribers to the programming services or (ii) whether we terminate service to a portion of our subscribers or dispose of a portion of our distribution systems. In addition, programming commitments do not include increases in future periods associated with contractual inflation or other price adjustments that are not fixed. Accordingly, the amounts reflected in the above table with respect to these contracts are significantly less than the amounts we expect to pay in these periods under these contracts. Historically, payments to programming vendors have represented a significant portion of our operating costs, and we expect that this will continue to be the case in future periods. In this regard, our total programming costs aggregated £594.6 million and £510.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Network and connectivity commitments include, among other items, the fixed minimum commitments associated with our mobile virtual network operator (MVNO) agreements and service commitments associated with our network extension projects. As such, the commitments shown in the above table may be significantly less than the actual amounts we ultimately pay in these periods.

Purchase commitments include unconditional and legally binding obligations related to (i) the purchase of customer premises and other equipment and (ii) certain service-related commitments, including call center, information technology and maintenance services.

Commitments arising from acquisition agreements are not reflected in the above table.

In addition to the commitments set forth in the table above, we have significant commitments under (i) derivative instruments and (ii) defined benefit plans and similar agreements, pursuant to which we expect to

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make payments in future periods. For information regarding our derivative instruments, including the net cash paid or received in connection with these instruments during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, see note 4.

Guarantees and Other Credit Enhancements

In the ordinary course of business, we may provide (i) indemnifications to our lenders, our vendors and certain other parties, (ii) performance and/or financial guarantees to local municipalities, our customers and vendors and (iii) guarantees as a co-guarantor with certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries related to various financing arrangements. Historically, these arrangements have not resulted in our company making any material payments and we do not believe that they will result in material payments in the future.

Legal and Regulatory Proceedings and Other Contingencies

VAT Matters. Our application of VAT with respect to certain revenue generating activities has been challenged by the U.K. tax authorities. We have estimated our maximum exposure in the event of an unfavorable outcome to be £46.4 million as of September 30, 2016. No portion of this exposure has been accrued by our company as the likelihood of loss is not considered to be probable. A court hearing was held at the end of September 2014 in relation to the U.K. tax authorities' challenge and the timing of the court's decision is uncertain.

On March 19, 2014, the U.K. government announced a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts such as those that we offer to our fixed-line telephony customers. This change, which took effect on May 1, 2014, impacted our company and some of our competitors. The U.K. tax authority issued a decision in the fourth quarter of 2015 challenging our application of the prompt payment discount rules prior to the May 1, 2014 change in legislation. We have appealed this decision. As part of the appeal process, we were required to make aggregate payments of £67.0 million, which included the challenged amount of £63.7 million and related interest of £3.3 million. The aggregate amount paid does not include penalties, which could be significant in the unlikely event that penalties were to be assessed. This matter will likely be subject to court proceedings that could delay the ultimate resolution for an extended period of time. No portion of this potential exposure has been accrued by our company as the likelihood of loss is not considered to be probable.

Other Regulatory Issues. Video distribution, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony, mobile and content businesses are subject to significant regulation and supervision by various regulatory bodies in the jurisdictions in which we operate, and other U.K. and European Union (E.U.) authorities. Adverse regulatory developments could subject our businesses to a number of risks. Regulation could limit growth, revenue and the number and types of services offered and could lead to increased operating costs and property and equipment additions. In addition, regulation may restrict our operations and subject them to further competitive pressure, including pricing restrictions, interconnect and other access obligations, and restrictions or controls on content, including content provided by third parties. Failure to comply with current or future regulation could expose our businesses to various penalties.

We have been notified of a fourfold increase in the rateable value of our network and other assets in the U.K. that is scheduled to become effective on April 1, 2017. This increase will affect the amount we pay for network infrastructure charges as the annual amount payable to the U.K. government is calculated by applying a percentage multiplier to the rateable value of assets. The multiplier applicable for 2017 and future years has not yet been confirmed. The phasing of the increase in rates will also be affected by transitional relief, the mechanism for which remains under consultation. If implemented, this proposed change, together with a similar proposed change in Ireland, would result in significant increases in our network infrastructure charges. Depending on the final determinations with respect to the multiplier and transitional relief, we estimate that the aggregate amount of these increases will range between £25 million and £35 million during 2017 and will build to a maximum aggregate increase of up to £150 million in 2021. We believe that the proposed increases are excessive, and we will challenge the underlying methodology and assumptions.

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We have security accreditations across a range of B2B products and services in order to increase our offerings to public sector organizations in the U.K. These accreditations are granted subject to periodic reviews of our policies and procedures by U.K. governmental authorities. If we were to fail to maintain these accreditations or obtain new accreditations when required, it could impact our ability to provide certain offerings to the public sector.

In addition to the foregoing items, we have contingent liabilities related to matters arising in the ordinary course of business, including (i) legal proceedings, (ii) issues involving VAT and wage, property, withholding and other tax issues and (iii) disputes over interconnection, programming, copyright and channel carriage fees. While we generally expect that the amounts required to satisfy these contingencies will not materially differ from any estimated amounts we have accrued, no assurance can be given that the resolution of one or more of these contingencies will not result in a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position in any given period. Due, in general, to the complexity of the issues involved and, in certain cases, the lack of a clear basis for predicting outcomes, we cannot provide a meaningful range of potential losses or cash outflows that might result from any unfavorable outcomes.

(12) Segment Reporting

We have one reportable segment that provides video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the U.K. and Ireland.

Our revenue by major category is set forth below:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	in millions			
Subscription revenue:				
Video	£ 266.2	£ 259.2	£ 789.4	£ 792.5
Broadband internet	341.3	308.7	1,011.1	914.4
Fixed-line telephony	240.1	236.8	716.6	717.7
Cable subscription revenue (a)	847.6	804.7	2,517.1	2,424.6
Mobile (b)	106.2	118.2	318.9	352.2
Total subscription revenue	953.8	922.9	2,836.0	2,776.8
B2B revenue (c)	168.4	162.4	498.3	476.3
Other revenue (b) (d)	82.3	66.0	245.3	175.7
Total	£ 1,204.5	£ 1,151.3	£ 3,579.6	£ 3,428.8

- (a) Cable subscription revenue includes amounts received from subscribers for ongoing services, excluding installation fees, mobile services revenue and late fees. Subscription revenue from subscribers who purchase bundled services at a discounted rate is generally allocated proportionally to each service based on the standalone price for each individual service. As a result, changes in the standalone pricing of our cable and mobile products or the composition of bundles can contribute to changes in our product revenue categories from period to period.
- (b) Mobile subscription revenue excludes mobile interconnect revenue of £14.2 million and £16.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £44.9 million and £51.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Mobile interconnect revenue and revenue from mobile handset sales are included in other revenue.
- (c) B2B revenue includes revenue from business broadband internet, voice, mobile and data services offered to medium to large enterprises and, on a wholesale basis, to other operators. We also provide services to

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certain small or home office (**SOHO**) subscribers. SOHO subscribers pay a premium price to receive expanded service levels along with video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony or mobile services that are the same or similar to the mass marketed products offered to our residential subscribers. Revenue from SOHO subscribers, which is included in subscription revenue, aggregated £8.6 million and £5.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and £20.5 million and £15.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

- (d) Other revenue includes, among other items, mobile handset sales, interconnect, broadcasting and late fee revenue.

Geographic Segments

The revenue of our geographic segments is set forth below:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>in millions</i>			
U.K.	£ 1,122.4	£ 1,088.5	£ 3,343.9	£ 3,237.0
Ireland	82.1	62.8	235.7	191.8
Total	£ 1,204.5	£ 1,151.3	£ 3,579.6	£ 3,428.8

(13) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information — Senior Notes

We present the following condensed consolidating financial information as of September 30, 2016 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as required by the applicable underlying indentures. For the condensed consolidating financial information as of September 30, 2015 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, see our 2015 annual report and the September 30, 2015 quarterly report, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016, Virgin Media Finance PLC (**Virgin Media Finance**) is the issuer of the following senior notes:

- \$118.7 million (£91.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due February 15, 2022;
- \$95.0 million (£73.2 million) aggregate principal amount of 5.25% senior notes due February 15, 2022;
- £44.1 million aggregate principal amount of 5.125% senior notes due February 15, 2022;
- \$530.0 million (£408.6 million) aggregate principal amount of 6.375% senior notes due April 15, 2023;
- £250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.0% senior notes due April 15, 2023;
- \$500.0 million (£385.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 6.0% senior notes due October 15, 2024;
- £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% senior notes due October 15, 2024;
- €460.0 million (£398.2 million) aggregate principal amount of 4.5% senior notes due January 15, 2025; and
- \$400.0 million (£308.4 million) aggregate principal amount of 5.75% senior notes due January 15, 2025.

Our senior notes are issued by Virgin Media Finance and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media and certain of its subsidiaries, namely Virgin Media Group LLC (**Virgin Media Group**), Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (**Virgin Media (UK) Group**) and Virgin Media Communications Limited (**Virgin Media Communications**). Each of VMIH and Virgin Media Investments Limited (**VMIL**) are conditional guarantors and have guaranteed the senior notes on a senior subordinated basis.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
September 30, 2016
(unaudited)

	September 30, 2016							
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
	in millions							
ASSETS								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents ... £	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 20.9	£ —	£ 20.9
Related-party receivables ...	7.0	—	—	—	—	92.7	—	99.7
Other current assets:								
Third-party	27.9	—	—	93.6	—	629.5	—	751.0
Intercompany and related-party	—	5.6	—	10.2	—	16.3	(19.8)	12.3
Total current assets	34.9	5.6	—	103.8	—	759.4	(19.8)	883.9
Property and equipment, net ...	—	—	—	—	—	5,816.8	—	5,816.8
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—	5,996.8	—	5,996.8
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	—	—	—	1,333.2	—	1,333.2
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	7,361.0	9,658.8	8,100.1	12,817.4	12,876.3	(6,170.4)	(44,643.2)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	1,357.8	—	1,357.8
Related-party notes receivable	15.2	—	—	—	—	4,318.4	—	4,333.6
Other assets, net:								
Third-party	—	—	—	839.1	—	213.6	—	1,052.7
Intercompany and related-party	—	63.2	—	10.5	—	179.0	(242.2)	10.5
Total assets	<u>£7,411.1</u>	<u>£9,727.6</u>	<u>£ 8,100.1</u>	<u>£13,770.8</u>	<u>£12,876.3</u>	<u>£ 13,804.6</u>	<u>£ (44,905.2)</u>	<u>£20,785.3</u>
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY								
Current liabilities:								
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ 26.1	£ 101.5	£ 0.2	£ 126.3	£ —	£ 497.0	£ (717.6)	£ 33.5
Other accrued and current liabilities:								
Third-party	126.0	48.1	—	644.2	—	1,449.9	—	2,268.2
Intercompany and related-party	2.4	—	—	19.3	—	52.0	(19.8)	53.9
Total current liabilities	154.5	149.6	0.2	789.8	—	1,998.9	(737.4)	2,355.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:								
Third-party	—	2,238.6	—	148.1	—	8,318.6	—	10,705.3
Related-party	—	—	—	—	—	111.7	—	111.7
Other long-term liabilities:								
Third-party	—	—	—	278.5	—	135.2	—	413.7
Intercompany	—	—	—	242.2	—	—	(242.2)	—
Total liabilities	154.5	2,388.2	0.2	1,458.6	—	10,564.4	(979.6)	13,586.3
Total parent's equity	7,256.6	7,339.4	8,099.9	12,312.2	12,876.3	3,297.8	(43,925.6)	7,256.6
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(57.6)	—	(57.6)
Total owners' equity	<u>7,256.6</u>	<u>7,339.4</u>	<u>8,099.9</u>	<u>12,312.2</u>	<u>12,876.3</u>	<u>3,240.2</u>	<u>(43,925.6)</u>	<u>7,199.0</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity	<u>£7,411.1</u>	<u>£9,727.6</u>	<u>£ 8,100.1</u>	<u>£13,770.8</u>	<u>£12,876.3</u>	<u>£ 13,804.6</u>	<u>£ (44,905.2)</u>	<u>£20,785.3</u>

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
September 30, 2016
(unaudited)

Three months ended September 30, 2016										
Statements of operations	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total		
	in millions									
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 1,204.5	£ —	£ 1,204.5		
Operating costs and expenses:										
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	515.1	—	515.1		
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	0.4	—	—	—	—	165.5	—	165.9		
Related-party fees and allocations, net	3.7	—	—	—	—	17.3	—	21.0		
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	409.8	—	409.8		
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	—	7.3		
	<u>4.1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,115.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,119.1</u>		
Operating income (loss)	(4.1)	—	—	—	—	89.5	—	85.4		
Non-operating income (expense):										
Interest expense:										
Third-party	(0.6)	(33.4)	—	(6.8)	—	(109.3)	—	(150.1)		
Related-party and intercompany ...	(8.7)	(71.2)	(0.1)	(119.6)	—	(324.2)	522.4	(1.4)		
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	0.1	15.2	8.9	59.2	—	514.2	(522.4)	75.2		
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:										
Third-party	(10.6)	—	—	53.6	—	—	—	43.0		
Related-party	—	6.2	—	(17.0)	—	16.2	—	5.4		
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	—	(113.3)	(3.9)	(68.0)	—	55.7	—	(129.5)		
Unrealized losses due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net	—	—	—	(0.7)	—	—	—	(0.7)		
Other income (expense), net	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	—	0.9	—	0.7		
	<u>(19.8)</u>	<u>(196.6)</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>(99.4)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>153.5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(157.4)</u>		
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(23.9)	(196.6)	4.9	(99.4)	—	243.0	—	(72.0)		
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	(85.4)	—	(85.4)		
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(23.9)	(196.6)	4.9	(99.4)	—	157.6	—	(157.4)		
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(132.9)	58.2	(138.0)	157.5	83.0	—	(27.8)	—		
Net earnings (loss)	(156.8)	(138.4)	(133.1)	58.1	83.0	157.6	(27.8)	(157.4)		
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.6		
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(156.8)</u>	<u>£(138.4)</u>	<u>£ (133.1)</u>	<u>£ 58.1</u>	<u>£ 83.0</u>	<u>£ 158.2</u>	<u>£ (27.8)</u>	<u>£ (156.8)</u>		
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£(160.4)	£(144.0)	£ (122.9)	£ 52.5	£ 77.4	£ 149.9	£ (15.6)	£ (163.1)		
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	2.7		
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(160.4)</u>	<u>£(144.0)</u>	<u>£ (122.9)</u>	<u>£ 52.5</u>	<u>£ 77.4</u>	<u>£ 152.6</u>	<u>£ (15.6)</u>	<u>£ (160.4)</u>		

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
September 30, 2016
(unaudited)

Nine months ended September 30, 2016								
Statements of operations	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
	in millions							
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 3,579.6	£ —	£ 3,579.6
Operating costs and expenses:								
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	1,544.4	—	1,544.4
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	1.1	—	—	—	—	470.7	—	471.8
Related-party fees and allocations, net	6.7	—	—	—	—	75.7	—	82.4
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	1,207.8	—	1,207.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	—	19.7
	<u>7.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,318.3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,326.1</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(7.8)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>261.3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>253.5</u>
Non-operating income (expense):								
Interest expense:								
Third-party	(1.6)	(96.2)	—	(21.4)	—	(305.8)	—	(425.0)
Related-party and intercompany	(24.4)	(197.4)	(0.2)	(342.8)	—	(941.2)	1,502.5	(3.5)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	0.2	43.8	25.1	170.5	—	1,470.9	(1,502.5)	208.0
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:								
Third-party	3.9	—	—	408.0	—	—	—	411.9
Related-party	—	47.2	—	(159.6)	—	125.5	—	13.1
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	(582.8)	(21.2)	(336.3)	—	274.5	—	(665.9)
Unrealized gains due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net	—	—	—	10.5	—	—	—	10.5
Other income (expense), net	—	(0.1)	—	(0.2)	—	2.1	—	1.8
	<u>(22.0)</u>	<u>(785.5)</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>(271.3)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>626.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(449.1)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(29.8)	(785.5)	3.7	(271.3)	—	887.3	—	(195.6)
Income tax expense	(1.9)	—	—	—	—	(51.3)	—	(53.2)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(31.7)	(785.5)	3.7	(271.3)	—	836.0	—	(248.8)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(214.0)	558.9	(219.7)	830.2	507.8	—	(1,463.2)	—
Net earnings (loss)	(245.7)	(226.6)	(216.0)	558.9	507.8	836.0	(1,463.2)	(248.8)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	—	3.1
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(245.7)</u>	<u>£(226.6)</u>	<u>£ (216.0)</u>	<u>£ 558.9</u>	<u>£507.8</u>	<u>£ 839.1</u>	<u>£ (1,463.2)</u>	<u>£ (245.7)</u>
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	<u>£(250.2)</u>	<u>£(242.6)</u>	<u>£ (147.9)</u>	<u>£ 542.9</u>	<u>£491.8</u>	<u>£ 811.7</u>	<u>£ (1,467.3)</u>	<u>£ (261.6)</u>
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	—	11.4
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(250.2)</u>	<u>£(242.6)</u>	<u>£ (147.9)</u>	<u>£ 542.9</u>	<u>£491.8</u>	<u>£ 823.1</u>	<u>£ (1,467.3)</u>	<u>£ (250.2)</u>

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
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	Nine months ended September 30, 2016						
Statements of cash flows	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by							
operating activities	£ (2.1)	£(191.3)	£ —	£ (199.1)	£ —	£ 1,663.0	£ 1,270.5
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Advances to related parties, net	—	—	—	—	—	(910.0)	(910.0)
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(430.3)	(430.3)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Net cash used by investing							
activities	—	—	—	—	—	(1,339.8)	(1,339.8)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	—	—	1,861.9	—	514.3	2,376.2
Repayments and repurchases of third-							
party debt and capital lease							
obligations	—	—	—	(2,295.8)	—	(49.4)	(2,345.2)
Borrowings under related-party							
notes	—	—	—	—	—	39.7	39.7
Contributions (distributions)	11.9	191.4	(0.1)	623.1	—	(826.3)	—
Net cash received related to derivative							
instruments	—	—	—	9.8	—	—	9.8
Payment of financing costs and debt							
premiums	—	(0.3)	—	—	—	(6.1)	(6.4)
Other financing activities, net	(13.1)	—	—	—	—	5.7	(7.4)
Net cash provided (used) by							
financing activities	(1.2)	191.1	(0.1)	199.0	—	(322.1)	66.7
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash							
equivalents	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
Net increase (decrease) in cash and							
cash equivalents	—	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	1.1	0.7
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	19.8	20.2
End of period	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 20.9	£ 20.9

(14) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information — Senior Secured Notes

We present the following condensed consolidating financial information as of September 30, 2016 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as required by the applicable underlying indentures. For the condensed consolidating financial information as of September 30, 2015 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, see our 2015 annual report and the September 30, 2015 quarterly report, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016, Virgin Media Secured Finance is the issuer of the following senior secured notes:

- £628.4 million aggregate principal amount of 5.5% senior secured notes due January 15, 2021;
- \$447.9 million (£345.3 million) aggregate principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due January 15, 2021;
- £990.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.0% senior secured notes due April 15, 2021;

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
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- \$900.0 million (£693.9 million) aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior secured notes due April 15, 2021;
- £387.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.5% senior secured notes due January 15, 2025;
- \$425.0 million (£327.7 million) aggregate principal amount of 5.5% senior secured notes due January 15, 2025;
- £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.125% senior secured notes due January 15, 2025;
- \$1.0 billion (£771.0 million) aggregate principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due January 15, 2026;
- \$750.0 million (£578.2 million) aggregate principal amount of 5.5% senior secured notes due August 15, 2026;
- £525.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior secured notes due January 15, 2027; and
- £400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.25% senior secured notes due March 28, 2029.

Our senior secured notes are issued by Virgin Media Secured Finance and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media, Virgin Media Group, Virgin Media (UK) Group and Virgin Media Communications and on a senior subordinated basis by VMIH and VMIL. They also rank pari passu with and, subject to certain exceptions, share in the same guarantees and security, which has been granted in favor of our VM Credit Facility.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
September 30, 2016
(unaudited)

	September 30, 2016					
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	£ —	£ 2.3	£ 12.5	£ 6.1	£ —	£ 20.9
Related-party receivables	7.0	—	7.7	85.0	—	99.7
Other current assets:						
Third-party	27.9	—	575.9	147.2	—	751.0
Intercompany and related-party	—	13.6	17.9	—	(19.2)	12.3
Total current assets	34.9	15.9	614.0	238.3	(19.2)	883.9
Property and equipment, net	—	—	4,597.6	1,219.2	—	5,816.8
Goodwill	—	—	5,793.7	203.1	—	5,996.8
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	1,195.5	137.7	—	1,333.2
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	7,361.0	5,932.5	(3,723.9)	4,798.6	(14,368.2)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	1,359.3	(1.5)	—	1,357.8
Related-party notes receivable	15.2	—	—	4,318.4	—	4,333.6
Other assets, net:						
Third-party	—	—	1,006.6	46.1	—	1,052.7
Intercompany and related-party	—	179.0	73.7	—	(242.2)	10.5
Total assets	£ 7,411.1	£ 6,127.4	£ 10,916.5	£ 10,959.9	£ (14,629.6)	£20,785.3
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ 26.1	£ —	£ 351.8	£ 369.8	£ (714.2)	£ 33.5
Other accrued and current liabilities:						
Third-party	126.0	99.6	1,956.5	86.1	—	2,268.2
Intercompany and related-party	2.4	0.1	57.1	13.5	(19.2)	53.9
Total current liabilities	154.5	99.7	2,365.4	469.4	(733.4)	2,355.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:						
Third-party	—	5,928.7	4,776.6	—	—	10,705.3
Related-party	—	—	—	111.7	—	111.7
Other long-term liabilities:						
Third-party	—	—	390.5	23.2	—	413.7
Intercompany	—	—	242.2	—	(242.2)	—
Total liabilities	154.5	6,028.4	7,774.7	604.3	(975.6)	13,586.3
Total parent's equity	7,256.6	99.0	3,141.8	10,413.2	(13,654.0)	7,256.6
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(57.6)	—	(57.6)
Total owners' equity	7,256.6	99.0	3,141.8	10,355.6	(13,654.0)	7,199.0
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 7,411.1	£ 6,127.4	£ 10,916.5	£ 10,959.9	£ (14,629.6)	£20,785.3

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
September 30, 2016
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Statements of operations	Three months ended September 30, 2016					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 1,017.5	£ 187.0	£ —	£ 1,204.5
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	439.9	75.2	—	515.1
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	0.4	—	140.2	25.3	—	165.9
Related-party fees and allocations, net	3.7	—	7.3	10.0	—	21.0
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	347.3	62.5	—	409.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	7.3	—	—	7.3
	<u>4.1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>942.0</u>	<u>173.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,119.1</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(4.1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>75.5</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>85.4</u>
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(0.6)	(82.0)	(67.1)	(0.4)	—	(150.1)
Related-party and intercompany	(8.7)	—	(270.8)	(240.9)	519.0	(1.4)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	0.1	84.0	249.0	261.1	(519.0)	75.2
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	(10.6)	—	53.6	—	—	43.0
Related-party	—	16.1	(10.7)	—	—	5.4
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	—	(24.8)	(147.1)	42.4	—	(129.5)
Unrealized losses due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net	—	—	(0.7)	—	—	(0.7)
Other income (expense), net	—	—	(0.1)	0.8	—	0.7
	<u>(19.8)</u>	<u>(6.7)</u>	<u>(193.9)</u>	<u>63.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(157.4)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(23.9)	(6.7)	(118.4)	77.0	—	(72.0)
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	—	(85.5)	0.1	—	(85.4)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(23.9)	(6.7)	(203.9)	77.1	—	(157.4)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	<u>(132.9)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>(210.5)</u>	<u>278.2</u>	<u>—</u>
Net loss	(156.8)	(6.7)	(138.7)	(133.4)	278.2	(157.4)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.6
Net loss attributable to parent	£ <u>(156.8)</u>	£ <u>(6.7)</u>	£ <u>(138.7)</u>	£ <u>(132.8)</u>	£ <u>278.2</u>	£ <u>(156.8)</u>
Total comprehensive loss	£ (160.4)	£ (6.7)	£ (140.4)	£ (115.8)	£ 260.2	£ (163.1)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	2.7	—	2.7
Comprehensive loss attributable to parent	£ <u>(160.4)</u>	£ <u>(6.7)</u>	£ <u>(140.4)</u>	£ <u>(113.1)</u>	£ <u>260.2</u>	£ <u>(160.4)</u>

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
September 30, 2016
(unaudited)

Statements of operations	Nine months ended September 30, 2016					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 3,030.6	£ 549.0	£ —	£3,579.6
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	1,317.9	226.5	—	1,544.4
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	1.1	—	399.4	71.3	—	471.8
Related-party fees and allocations, net	6.7	—	44.2	31.5	—	82.4
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	1,015.4	192.4	—	1,207.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	17.0	2.7	—	19.7
	<u>7.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,793.9</u>	<u>524.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,326.1</u>
Operating income (loss)	(7.8)	—	236.7	24.6	—	253.5
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(1.6)	(230.4)	(192.6)	(0.4)	—	(425.0)
Related-party and intercompany	(24.4)	—	(784.3)	(697.1)	1,502.3	(3.5)
Interest income – related-party and intercompany	0.2	237.8	709.1	763.2	(1,502.3)	208.0
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	3.9	—	408.0	—	—	411.9
Related-party	—	125.4	(112.3)	—	—	13.1
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	(131.0)	(727.6)	192.8	—	(665.9)
Unrealized gains due to changes in fair values of certain debt, net	—	—	10.5	—	—	10.5
Other income (expense), net	—	(0.1)	0.2	1.7	—	1.8
	<u>(22.0)</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>(689.0)</u>	<u>260.2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(449.1)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(29.8)	1.7	(452.3)	284.8	—	(195.6)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1.9)	—	(51.7)	0.4	—	(53.2)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(31.7)	1.7	(504.0)	285.2	—	(248.8)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(214.0)	—	277.2	(504.2)	441.0	—
Net earnings (loss)	(245.7)	1.7	(226.8)	(219.0)	441.0	(248.8)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	3.1	—	3.1
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(245.7)</u>	<u>£ 1.7</u>	<u>£ (226.8)</u>	<u>£ (215.9)</u>	<u>£ 441.0</u>	<u>£ (245.7)</u>
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£(250.2)	£ 1.7	£ (227.4)	£ (127.0)	£ 341.3	£ (261.6)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	11.4	—	11.4
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(250.2)</u>	<u>£ 1.7</u>	<u>£ (227.4)</u>	<u>£ (115.6)</u>	<u>£ 341.3</u>	<u>£ (250.2)</u>

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
September 30, 2016
(unaudited)

Statements of cash flows	Nine months ended September 30, 2016				
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
	in millions				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (2.1)	£ (18.8)	£ 1,115.7	£ 175.7	£ 1,270.5
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Advances to related parties, net	—	—	—	(910.0)	(910.0)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(374.8)	(55.5)	(430.3)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.5
Net cash used by investing activities	—	—	(374.5)	(965.3)	(1,339.8)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	514.3	1,861.9	—	2,376.2
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	—	—	(2,331.5)	(13.7)	(2,345.2)
Borrowings under related-party notes	—	—	—	39.7	39.7
Contributions (distributions)	11.9	(487.4)	(290.0)	765.5	—
Net cash received related to derivative instruments	—	—	9.8	—	9.8
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	—	(5.9)	(0.5)	—	(6.4)
Other financing activities, net	(13.1)	—	5.7	—	(7.4)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(1.2)	21.0	(744.6)	791.5	66.7
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents					
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3.3	—	—	—	3.3
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	2.2	(3.4)	1.9	0.7
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	—	0.1	15.9	4.2	20.2
End of period	£ —	£ 2.3	£ 12.5	£ 6.1	£ 20.9

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Virgin Media Inc.:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Virgin Media Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor), and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive earnings (loss), owners' equity and cash flows for a) the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor) and b) the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (Successor), and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Virgin Media Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor), and the results of their operations and their cash flows for a) the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor) and b) the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (Successor), in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in note 1 and note 4, the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive earnings (loss), owners' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, have been adjusted to give retrospective effect to a transaction accounted for as a common control transfer. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to this emphasis of matter.

Other Matter

The accompanying consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive earnings (loss), owners' equity, and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2013 through June 7, 2013 (Predecessor) of Virgin Media Inc. and its

subsidiaries, were audited by other auditors whose report thereon dated March 12, 2014, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

London, England

March 9, 2016

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	£ 20.2	£ 36.6
Trade receivables, net	494.6	436.6
Related-party note and other receivables (note 13)	45.4	745.3
Derivative instruments (notes 6 and 13)	61.2	28.0
Prepaid expenses (note 13)	39.1	43.9
Other current assets (note 10)	37.6	63.8
Total current assets	698.1	1,354.2
Property and equipment, net (note 8)	5,861.2	6,074.8
Goodwill (note 8)	5,966.6	5,933.7
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net (note 8)	1,604.1	1,953.6
Deferred income taxes (note 10)	1,430.7	1,506.2
Related-party notes receivable (note 13)	3,385.1	2,322.3
Other assets, net (notes 6 and 15)	536.6	281.8
Total assets	£ 19,482.4	£ 19,426.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS — (Continued)

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable (note 13)	£ 345.8	£ 269.4
Deferred revenue and advanced payments from subscribers and others	383.0	360.7
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations (notes 9 and 13)	745.9	335.2
Derivative instruments (note 6)	101.2	139.8
Accrued interest	183.6	141.7
Value-added taxes (VAT) payable	111.5	105.4
Other current liabilities (notes 13 and 14)	457.6	500.8
Total current liabilities	2,328.6	1,853.0
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations (note 9):		
Third-party	9,441.6	8,349.1
Related-party (note 13)	72.0	439.0
Other long-term liabilities (notes 6, 10, 13, 14 and 15)	180.8	351.5
Total liabilities	12,023.0	10,992.6
Commitments and contingent liabilities (notes 6, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 17)		
Owners' equity:		
Parent's equity:		
Additional paid-in capital	8,359.7	9,241.0
Accumulated deficit	(943.0)	(806.6)
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes	90.9	49.0
Total parent's equity	7,507.6	8,483.4
Noncontrolling interest	(48.2)	(49.4)
Total owners' equity	7,459.4	8,434.0
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 19,482.4	£ 19,426.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Revenue (note 18)	£ 4,618.4	£ 4,496.9	£ 2,483.3	£ 1,810.2
Operating costs and expenses:				
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization) (note 13)	1,975.3	1,956.1	1,129.4	856.4
Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) (including share-based compensation) (notes 12 and 13)	609.3	609.3	389.7	245.1
Related-party fees and allocations, net (note 13)	87.6	36.6	21.1	—
Depreciation and amortization	1,557.8	1,608.1	941.5	432.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net (note 14)	10.9	12.7	37.2	51.2
	<u>4,240.9</u>	<u>4,222.8</u>	<u>2,518.9</u>	<u>1,585.5</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>377.5</u>	<u>274.1</u>	<u>(35.6)</u>	<u>224.7</u>
Non-operating income (expense):				
Interest expense:				
Third-party	(510.5)	(457.1)	(263.6)	(156.7)
Related-party (note 13)	(5.7)	(52.0)	(38.3)	—
Interest income — related-party (note 13) . . .	246.5	229.7	107.0	—
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net (notes 6 and 13)	253.1	48.6	(203.4)	51.8
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(271.8)	(152.0)	142.7	(2.1)
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net (note 9)	(29.4)	20.1	0.6	(0.1)
Other income (expense), net	(0.4)	1.4	0.4	0.4
	<u>(318.2)</u>	<u>(361.3)</u>	<u>(254.6)</u>	<u>(106.7)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	59.3	(87.2)	(290.2)	118.0
Income tax expense (note 10)	(201.2)	(21.4)	(197.5)	(18.1)
Net earnings (loss)	(141.9)	(108.6)	(487.7)	99.9
Net loss (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interest	5.5	(0.6)	(0.1)	—
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent . . .	<u>£ (136.4)</u>	<u>£ (109.2)</u>	<u>£ (487.8)</u>	<u>£ 99.9</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS (LOSS)
(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Net earnings (loss)	£ (141.9)	£ (108.6)	£ (487.7)	£ 99.9
Other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of taxes (note 16):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	37.3	(62.9)	151.5	(9.8)
Net unrealized gains on derivative instruments	—	—	—	66.8
Reclassification of derivative gains to net earnings	—	—	—	(74.4)
Pension liability adjustment	9.1	(32.3)	(0.1)	0.6
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)	46.4	(95.2)	151.4	(16.8)
Comprehensive earnings (loss)	(95.5)	(203.8)	(336.3)	83.1
Comprehensive loss (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.0	(1.4)	(2.2)	—
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (94.5)	£ (205.2)	£ (338.5)	£ 83.1

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OWNERS' EQUITY
(in millions)

	Parent's equity						
	Common stock \$0.01 par value	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	Total parent's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total owners' equity
Predecessor:							
Balance at January 1, 2013	£ 1.4	£ 3,658.9	£ (436.1)	£ (5.8)	£ 3,218.4	£ —	£ 3,218.4
Net earnings	—	—	99.9	—	99.9	—	99.9
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes (note 16)	—	—	—	(16.8)	(16.8)	—	(16.8)
Exercise of stock options and tax effect	0.1	21.6	—	—	21.7	—	21.7
Share-based compensation (note 12)	—	11.9	—	—	11.9	—	11.9
Conversion of debt into equity	—	(0.7)	—	—	(0.7)	—	(0.7)
Dividends paid (note 11)	—	—	(14.2)	—	(14.2)	—	(14.2)
Other	—	1.8	(1.8)	—	—	—	—
Balance at June 7, 2013	<u>£ 1.5</u>	<u>£ 3,693.5</u>	<u>£ (352.2)</u>	<u>£ (22.6)</u>	<u>£ 3,320.2</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 3,320.2</u>

	Parent's equity						
	Common stock \$0.01 par value (a)	Additional paid-in capital (a)	Accumulated deficit (a)	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (a)	Total parent's equity (a)	Non-controlling interest (a)	Total owners' equity (a)
Successor:							
Balance at June 7, 2013 (notes 4 and 5)	£ —	£6,146.6	£ (209.6)	£ (4.3)	£ 5,932.7	£ (57.8)	£ 5,874.9
Net loss	—	—	(487.8)	—	(487.8)	0.1	(487.7)
Other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (note 16)	—	—	—	149.3	149.3	2.1	151.4
Capital contribution from parent (note 11)	—	2,343.2	—	—	2,343.2	—	2,343.2
Issuance of additional common stock to parent (note 11)	—	987.4	—	—	987.4	—	987.4
Share-based compensation (note 12)	—	69.5	—	—	69.5	—	69.5
Capital charge in connection with the exercise of share-based incentive awards (note 13)	—	(69.5)	—	—	(69.5)	—	(69.5)
Other	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£9,477.4</u>	<u>£ (697.4)</u>	<u>£ 145.0</u>	<u>£ 8,925.0</u>	<u>£ (55.6)</u>	<u>£ 8,869.4</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OWNERS' EQUITY — (Continued)
(in millions)

	Parent's Equity			Non-controlling interest (a)	Total owners' equity (a)	
	Additional paid-in capital (a)	Accumulated deficit (a)	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (a)			Total parent's equity (a)
Successor:						
Balance at January 1,						
2014	£ 9,477.4	£ (697.4)	£ 145.0	£ 8,925.0	£ (55.6)	£ 8,869.4
Net loss	—	(109.2)	—	(109.2)	0.6	(108.6)
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes (note 16) . .	—	—	(96.0)	(96.0)	0.8	(95.2)
Contribution of tax assets (note 10)	147.4	—	—	147.4	—	147.4
Share-based compensation (note 12)	28.8	—	—	28.8	—	28.8
Capital charge in connection with the exercise of share-based incentive awards (note 13)	(28.8)	—	—	(28.8)	—	(28.8)
Conversion of related- party loans receivable and related accrued interest to equity (note 13)	(392.6)	—	—	(392.6)	—	(392.6)
Deemed contribution of technology-related services (note 13)	8.8	—	—	8.8	4.8	13.6
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>£ 9,241.0</u>	<u>£ (806.6)</u>	<u>£ 49.0</u>	<u>£ 8,483.4</u>	<u>£ (49.4)</u>	<u>£ 8,434.0</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OWNERS' EQUITY — (Continued)
(in millions)

	Parent's Equity			Total parent's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total owners' equity
	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes			
Successor:						
Balance at January 1,						
2015 (a)	£ 9,241.0	£ (806.6)	£ 49.0	£ 8,483.4	£ (49.4)	£ 8,434.0
Net loss	—	(136.4)	—	(136.4)	(5.5)	(141.9)
Other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (note 16)	—	—	41.9	41.9	4.5	46.4
Consideration issued in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition (notes 1 and 4)	(993.8)	—	—	(993.8)	—	(993.8)
Deemed contribution in connection with elimination of the VM Ireland Note (note 4)	470.0	—	—	470.0	—	470.0
Conversion of related-party loans receivable and related accrued interest to equity (note 13)	(467.2)	—	—	(467.2)	—	(467.2)
Contribution of tax assets (note 10)	105.5	—	—	105.5	—	105.5
Share-based compensation (note 12)	24.2	—	—	24.2	0.5	24.7
Capital charge in connection with the exercise of share-based incentive awards (note 13)	(24.1)	—	—	(24.1)	(0.5)	(24.6)
Deemed contribution of technology-related services (note 13)	4.1	—	—	4.1	2.2	6.3
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>£ 8,359.7</u>	<u>£ (943.0)</u>	<u>£ 90.9</u>	<u>£ 7,507.6</u>	<u>£ (48.2)</u>	<u>£ 7,459.4</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net earnings (loss)	£ (141.9)	£ (108.6)	£ (487.7)	£ 99.9
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Share-based compensation expense	35.5	33.8	85.5	22.1
Related-party fees and allocations, net . . .	87.6	36.6	21.1	—
Depreciation and amortization	1,557.8	1,608.1	941.5	432.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	10.9	12.7	37.2	51.2
Amortization of deferred financing costs and non-cash interest accretion	11.1	16.8	11.2	14.7
Realized and unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	(253.1)	(48.6)	203.4	(51.8)
Foreign currency transaction losses (gains), net	271.8	152.0	(142.7)	2.1
Losses (gains) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	29.4	(20.1)	(0.6)	0.1
Deferred income tax expense	198.1	18.9	197.2	17.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of the effect of acquisitions:				
Receivables and other operating assets	(123.0)	38.7	(113.9)	52.8
Payables and accruals	(57.9)	(57.9)	(108.8)	(53.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,626.3</u>	<u>1,682.4</u>	<u>643.4</u>	<u>588.1</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Cash paid in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition	(993.8)	—	—	—
Advances to related parties, net	(887.5)	(1,005.6)	(2,356.3)	—
Capital expenditures	(580.2)	(650.8)	(448.1)	(313.4)
Cash paid in connection with the TV3 Acquisition, net of cash acquired	(57.2)	—	—	—
Other investing activities, net	<u>10.5</u>	<u>(10.1)</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>£ (2,508.2)</u>	<u>£ (1,666.5)</u>	<u>£ (2,802.5)</u>	<u>£ (309.3)</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS — (Continued)
(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Borrowings of third-party debt	£ 3,587.2	£ 2,146.4	£ 1,983.4	£ —
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(2,766.1)	(2,286.2)	(4,050.9)	(46.5)
Net borrowings (repayments) of related- party notes	69.6	(64.7)	(1,871.2)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(28.7)	(89.3)	(64.3)	(1.1)
Net cash received (paid) related to derivative instruments	(17.9)	(27.1)	364.3	—
Capital contribution from parent	—	—	3,278.0	—
Release of restricted cash from escrow	—	—	2,313.6	—
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(14.2)
Other financing activities, net	19.0	(0.5)	(1.0)	22.9
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	863.1	(321.4)	1,951.9	(38.9)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2.4	(1.9)	(5.5)	0.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16.4)	(307.4)	(212.7)	240.8
Cash and cash equivalents (b):				
Beginning of period	36.6	344.0	556.7	206.3
End of period	£ 20.2	£ 36.6	£ 344.0	£ 447.1
Cash paid for interest	£ 461.6	£ 410.9	£ 332.2	£ 102.9
Net cash paid for taxes	£ 4.6	£ 0.5	£ 0.4	£ 0.1

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) For information regarding the difference between the ending cash balance on June 7, 2013 and the beginning cash balance on June 8, 2013, see note 4 for a discussion of the VM Ireland Acquisition and note 5 for a discussion of the LG/VM Transaction.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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(1) Basis of Presentation

General

Virgin Media Inc. (**Virgin Media**) is a provider of video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the United Kingdom (U.K.) and Ireland. Virgin Media became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global plc (**Liberty Global**) as a result of a series of mergers that were completed on June 7, 2013 (the **LG/VM Transaction**), pursuant to which Liberty Global became the publicly-held parent company of the successors by merger of the predecessor to Virgin Media (**Old Virgin Media**) and Liberty Global, Inc. (**LGI**) (the predecessor to Liberty Global), as further described in note 5. In these notes, the terms “we,” “our,” “our company” and “us” may refer, as the context requires, to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) or collectively to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) and its subsidiaries.

On July 1, 2015, Liberty Global completed the approved steps of the “**LiLAC Transaction**” whereby Liberty Global (i) reclassified its then outstanding Class A, Class B and Class C Liberty Global ordinary shares into corresponding classes of new Liberty Global ordinary shares (collectively, the **Liberty Global Shares**) and (ii) capitalized a portion of its share premium account and distributed as a dividend (or a “bonus issue” under U.K. law) its LiLAC Class A, Class B and Class C ordinary shares (collectively, the **LiLAC Shares**). In these notes, the term “**Old Liberty Global Shares**” may refer, as the context requires, to (a) Liberty Global’s previously-outstanding Class A, Class B and Class C Liberty Global ordinary shares and/or (b) the previously-outstanding Series A, Series B and Series C common stock of LGI. Pursuant to the LiLAC Transaction, each holder of Class A, Class B and Class C Old Liberty Global Shares remained a holder of the same amount and class of Liberty Global Shares and received one share of the corresponding class of LiLAC Shares for each 20 Old Liberty Global Shares held as of the record date for such distribution.

During the first quarter of 2015, Liberty Global undertook various financing transactions in connection with certain internal reorganizations of its broadband and wireless communications businesses in Europe. As part of these reorganizations, on February 12, 2015, we acquired a 65.0% controlling interest in Virgin Media Ireland Ltd. (**VM Ireland**), formerly known as UPC Broadband Ireland Ltd., and its subsidiaries from a subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group (the **VM Ireland Acquisition**). The remaining 35.0% noncontrolling interest in VM Ireland was acquired by another subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group. We have accounted for the VM Ireland Acquisition as a common control transfer at carryover basis and, accordingly, our consolidated financial statements have been retrospectively revised to give effect to this transaction as of June 7, 2013, the date of the LG/VM Transaction and the earliest date that VM Ireland and Virgin Media were under the common control of Liberty Global. For additional information regarding the common control transaction, see note 4.

As a result of Liberty Global’s push-down of its investment basis in Virgin Media arising from the LG/VM Transaction, a new basis of accounting was created on June 7, 2013. In these consolidated financial statements, the results of operations and cash flows of Old Virgin Media for the period ended on June 7, 2013 are referred to as “**Predecessor**” consolidated financial information and the results of operations and cash flows of Virgin Media for periods beginning on or after June 8, 2013 and the financial position of Virgin Media as of June 7, 2013 and subsequent balance sheet dates are referred to as “**Successor**” consolidated financial information.

The Predecessor and Successor consolidated financial information presented herein is not comparable primarily due to the fact that the Successor consolidated financial information reflects:

- the application of acquisition accounting as of June 7, 2013, as further described in note 5, of which the most significant implications are (i) increased depreciation expense, (ii) increased amortization expense and (iii) increased share-based compensation expense;
- conforming accounting policy changes, primarily to align to Liberty Global’s accounting policy for the recognition of installation fees received on business-to-business (**B2B**) contracts, as further described below; and
- additional interest expense associated with debt financing arrangements entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction and subsequently pushed down to our balance sheet, as further described in note 9.

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Unless otherwise indicated, convenience translations into pound sterling are calculated as of December 31, 2015.

These consolidated financial statements reflect our consideration of the accounting and disclosure implications of subsequent events through March 9, 2016, the date of issuance.

Alignment of accounting policies

On June 8, 2013, we adopted Liberty Global's accounting policy for installation fees relating to our B2B contracts involving both installation services and the provision of ongoing services. Previously, we generally treated installation fees received from customers with B2B contracts as a separate deliverable and recognized revenue upon completion of the installation activity in an amount that was based on the relative standalone selling price methodology. Our current accounting policy is generally to defer upfront installation fees on our B2B contracts and recognize the associated revenue over the contractual term of the arrangement. In this regard, we recognized £17.5 million of installation revenue during the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 that would have been deferred under Liberty Global's accounting policy.

The following table provides a rollforward of our deferred revenue for installation services provided to customers with B2B contracts during 2015 (in millions):

Balance at January 1, 2015	£	70.7
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		9.7
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(6.9)
Balance at March 31, 2015		73.5
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		10.1
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(7.7)
Balance at June 30, 2015		75.9
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		10.3
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(8.7)
Balance at September 30, 2015		77.5
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		10.6
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(9.6)
Balance at December 31, 2015	£	<u>78.5</u>

(a) Represents amounts that would have been recognized upfront as installation revenue under Old Virgin Media's policy, but were deferred under Liberty Global's policy.

(2) Accounting Changes and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Changes

In November 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (**FASB**) issued Accounting Standards Update (**ASU**) No. 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes (ASU 2015-17)*. To simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes, ASU 2015-17 requires deferred tax assets and liabilities to be classified as noncurrent. ASU 2015-17 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We early adopted ASU 2015-17 effective December 31, 2015 and, accordingly, all of our deferred tax balances are reflected as noncurrent in our December 31, 2015 consolidated balance sheet. Our December 31, 2014 deferred tax balances have not been retroactively revised.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (ASU 2016-02)*, which, for most leases, will result in lessees recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 will replace

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existing lease guidance in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (**U.S. GAAP**) when it becomes effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees and lessors to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach also includes a number of optional practical expedients an entity may elect to apply. We expect to adopt ASU 2016-02 no later than January 1, 2019, and we are currently evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (**ASU 2014-09**), which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. ASU 2014-09, as amended by ASU No. 2015-14, will replace existing revenue recognition guidance in accordance with U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early application is permitted for annual and interim reporting periods that begin after December 15, 2016. This new standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We will adopt ASU 2014-09 effective January 1, 2018, and we are currently evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We have not yet selected a transition method nor have we determined the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are used in accounting for, among other things, the valuation of acquisition-related assets and liabilities, allowances for uncollectible accounts, programming and copyright expenses, deferred income taxes and related valuation allowances, loss contingencies, fair value measurements, impairment assessments, capitalization of internal costs associated with construction and installation activities, useful lives of long-lived assets, share-based compensation and actuarial liabilities associated with certain benefit plans. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of all voting interest entities where we exercise a controlling financial interest through the ownership of a direct or indirect controlling voting interest and variable interest entities for which our company is the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash equivalents consist of money market funds and other investments that are readily convertible into cash and have maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition. We record money market funds at the net asset value reported by the investment manager as there are no restrictions on our ability, contractual or otherwise, to redeem our investments at the stated net asset value reported by the investment manager.

Restricted cash consists of cash held in restricted accounts, including cash held as collateral for debt and other compensating balances. Restricted cash amounts that are required to be used to purchase long-term assets or repay long-term debt are classified as long-term assets. All other cash that is restricted to a specific use is classified as current or long-term based on the expected timing of the disbursement. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, our restricted cash balances were not material.

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Our significant non-cash investing and financing activities are disclosed in our consolidated statements of owners' equity and in notes 5, 8, 9 and 13.

Cash Flow Statement

For purposes of determining the classification of cash flows in our consolidated statements of cash flows, payments or receipts on related-party loans are first applied to principal (included as cash flows from financing activities) and then to capitalized interest (included as cash flows from operating activities). In addition, interest-bearing cash advances to related parties and repayments thereof are classified as investing activities. All other related-party borrowings, advances and repayments are reflected as financing activities.

For purposes of our consolidated statements of cash flows, expenses financed by an intermediary are treated as hypothetical operating cash outflows and hypothetical financing cash inflows when the expenses are incurred. When we pay the financing intermediary, we record financing cash outflows in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Trade Receivables

Our trade receivables are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Such allowance aggregated £12.0 million and £9.5 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon our assessment of probable 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.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited due to the large number of customers. We also manage this risk by disconnecting services to customers whose accounts are delinquent.

Financial Instruments

Due to the short maturities of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term liquid investments, trade and other receivables, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, subscriber advance payments and deposits and other current liabilities, their respective carrying values approximate their respective fair values. For information concerning the fair values of our derivatives and debt, see notes 6 and 9, respectively. For information concerning how we arrive at certain of our fair value measurements, see note 7.

Derivative Instruments

All derivative instruments, whether designated as hedging relationships or not, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative instrument is not designated as a hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recognized in earnings. If the derivative instrument is designated as a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. If the derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portions of changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recorded in other comprehensive earnings or loss and subsequently reclassified into our consolidated statements of operations when the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. Ineffective portions of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recognized in earnings. Although we designated certain of our derivative instruments as hedges prior to the LG/VM Transaction, we currently do not designate any of our derivative instruments as hedges. For information regarding our derivative instruments, including our policy for classifying cash flows related to derivative instruments in our consolidated statements of cash flows, see note 6.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. We capitalize costs associated with the construction of new cable transmission and distribution facilities and the installation of new cable services.

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Capitalized construction and installation costs include materials, labor and other directly attributable costs. Installation activities that are capitalized include (i) the initial connection (or drop) from our cable system to a customer location, (ii) the replacement of a drop and (iii) the installation of equipment for additional services, such as digital cable, telephone or broadband internet service. The costs of other customer-facing activities, such as reconnecting customer locations where a drop already exists, disconnecting customer locations and repairing or maintaining drops, are expensed as incurred. Interest capitalized with respect to construction activities was not material during any of the periods presented.

Capitalized internal-use software is included as a component of property and equipment. We capitalize internal and external costs directly associated with the development of internal-use software. We also capitalize costs associated with the purchase of software licenses. Maintenance and training costs, as well as costs incurred during the preliminary stage of an internal-use software development project, are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset. Equipment under capital leases is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Useful lives used to depreciate our property and equipment are assessed periodically and are adjusted when warranted. The useful lives of cable distribution systems that are undergoing a rebuild are adjusted such that property and equipment to be retired will be fully depreciated by the time the rebuild is completed. For additional information regarding the useful lives of our property and equipment, see note 8.

Additions, replacements and improvements that extend the asset life are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations.

We recognize a liability for asset retirement obligations in the period in which it is incurred if sufficient information is available to make a reasonable estimate of fair values. We have obligations in certain lease agreements to restore the property to its original condition or remove our property at the end of the lease term. In addition, asset retirement obligations may arise from the loss of rights of way that we obtain from local municipalities or other relevant authorities. Under certain circumstances, the authorities could require us to remove our network equipment from an area if, for example, we were to discontinue using the equipment for an extended period of time or the authorities were to decide not to renew our access rights. However, because the rights of way are integral to our ability to deliver broadband communications services to our customers, we expect to conduct our business in a manner that will allow us to maintain these rights for the foreseeable future. In addition, we have no reason to believe that the authorities will not renew our rights of way and, historically, renewals have been granted.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the recorded value of our asset retirement obligations was £29.9 million and £27.8 million, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Our primary intangible assets relate to goodwill and customer relationships. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in a business combination. Customer relationships were originally recorded at their fair values in connection with business combinations.

Goodwill is not amortized, but instead is tested for impairment at least annually. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment.

For additional information regarding the useful lives of our intangible assets, see note 8.

Impairment of Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets

We review, when circumstances warrant, the carrying amounts of our property and equipment and our intangible assets (other than goodwill) to determine whether such carrying amounts continue to be recoverable.

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Such changes in circumstance may include (i) an expectation of a sale or disposal of a long-lived asset or asset group, (ii) adverse changes in market or competitive conditions, (iii) an adverse change in legal factors or business climate in the markets in which we operate and (iv) operating or cash flow losses. For purposes of impairment testing, long-lived assets are grouped at the lowest level for which cash flows are largely independent of other assets and liabilities, generally at or below the reporting unit level (see below). If the carrying amount of the asset or asset group is greater than the expected undiscounted cash flows to be generated by such asset or asset group, an impairment adjustment is recognized. Such adjustment is measured by the amount that the carrying value of such asset or asset group exceeds its fair value. We generally measure fair value by considering (a) sale prices for similar assets, (b) discounted estimated future cash flows using an appropriate discount rate and/or (c) estimated replacement cost. Assets to be disposed of are carried at the lower of their financial statement carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

We evaluate the goodwill for impairment at least annually on October 1 and whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of goodwill may not be recoverable. For impairment evaluations with respect to goodwill, we first make a qualitative assessment to determine if the goodwill may be impaired. If it is more-likely-than-not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value, we then compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its respective carrying amount. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment (referred to as a "component"). We have identified one reporting unit to which all goodwill is assigned. If the carrying value of a reporting unit were to exceed its fair value, we would then compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount, and any excess of the carrying amount over the fair value would be charged to operations as an impairment loss.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and income tax basis of assets and liabilities and the expected benefits of utilizing net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, using enacted tax rates in effect for each taxing jurisdiction in which we operate for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more-likely-than-not, based on technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. Net deferred tax assets are then reduced by a valuation allowance if we believe it is more-likely-than-not such net deferred tax assets will not be realized. Certain of our valuation allowances and tax uncertainties are associated with entities that we acquired in business combinations. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax liabilities related to investments in foreign subsidiaries and foreign corporate joint ventures that are essentially permanent in duration are not recognized until it becomes apparent that such amounts will reverse in the foreseeable future. Interest and penalties related to income tax liabilities are included in income tax expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Virgin Media and its U.K. subsidiaries are part of a U.K. tax group, along with certain other U.K. subsidiaries of Liberty Global. The income taxes of Virgin Media are presented in our consolidated financial statements on a separate return basis for each tax paying entity. For additional information regarding our income taxes, including the tax allocations from Liberty Global see note 10.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The reporting currency of our company is the pound sterling. The functional currency of our foreign operations generally is the applicable local currency for each foreign subsidiary. Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries (including intercompany balances for which settlement is not anticipated in the foreseeable future) are translated at the spot rate in effect at the applicable reporting date. With the exception of certain material transactions, the amounts reported in our consolidated statements of operations are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the applicable period. The resulting unrealized cumulative translation adjustment, net of applicable income taxes, is recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive earnings or loss in our consolidated statements of owners' equity. With the exception of certain material transactions, the cash flows from our operations in foreign countries are translated at the average rate for the applicable period in our

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consolidated statements of cash flows. The impacts of material transactions generally are recorded at the applicable spot rates in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. The effect of exchange rates on cash balances held in foreign currencies are separately reported in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than our or our subsidiaries' functional currencies are recorded based on exchange rates at the time such transactions arise. Changes in exchange rates with respect to amounts recorded in our consolidated balance sheets related to these non-functional currency transactions result in transaction gains and losses that are reflected in our consolidated statements of operations as unrealized (based on the applicable period end exchange rates) or realized upon settlement of the transactions.

Revenue Recognition

Service Revenue — Cable Networks. We recognize revenue from the provision of video, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services over our cable network to customers in the period the related services are provided. Installation revenue (including reconnect fees) related to services provided over our cable network is recognized as revenue in the period during which the installation occurs to the extent these fees are equal to or less than direct selling costs, which costs are expensed as incurred. To the extent installation revenue exceeds direct selling costs, the excess revenue is deferred and amortized over the average expected subscriber life.

Sale of Multiple Products and Services. We sell video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services to our customers in bundled packages at a rate lower than if the customer purchased each product on a standalone basis. Revenue from bundled packages generally is allocated proportionally to the individual services based on the relative standalone price for each respective service.

Mobile Revenue — General. Arrangement consideration from mobile contracts is allocated to the airtime service element and the handset service element based on the relative standalone prices of each element. The amount of arrangement consideration allocated to the handset is limited to the amount that is not contingent upon the delivery of future airtime services. We offer handsets under a subsidized contract model, whereby upfront revenue recognition is limited to the upfront cash collected from the customer as the remaining monthly fees to be received from the customer, including fees that may be associated with the handset, are contingent upon delivering future airtime services. Our mobile customers may choose to enter into two distinct contractual relationships: (i) a mobile handset contract and (ii) a mobile airtime services contract (**Freestyle Mobile Proposition**). Under the mobile handset contract, the customer takes full title to the handset upon delivery and typically has the option to either (a) pay for the handset in cash upon delivery or (b) pay for the handset in installments over a contractual period. Under these arrangements, the handset installment payments are not contingent upon delivering future airtime services and the arrangement consideration allocated to the handset is not limited to the upfront cash collected.

Mobile Revenue — Airtime Services. We recognize revenue from mobile services in the period the related services are provided. Revenue from pre-pay customers is recorded as deferred revenue prior to the commencement of services and revenue is recognized as the services are rendered or usage rights expire.

Mobile Revenue — Handset Revenue. Arrangement consideration allocated to handsets is recognized as revenue when the goods have been delivered and title has passed. For customers under a mobile handset installment contract that is independent of a mobile airtime services contract, revenue is recognized upon delivery only if collectibility is reasonably assured. Our assessment of collectibility is based principally on internal and external credit assessments as well as historical collection information for similar customers. To the extent that collectibility of installment payments from the customer is not reasonably assured upon delivery of the handset, handset revenue is recognized on a cash basis as customer payments are received.

B2B Revenue. For periods beginning on or after June 8, 2013, we defer upfront installation and certain nonrecurring fees received on B2B contracts where we maintain ownership of the installed equipment. The deferred fees are amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the arrangement or the expected period of performance. For information regarding our policy prior to June 8, 2013, see note 1.

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Promotional Discounts. For subscriber promotions, such as discounted or free services during an introductory period, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the discounted monthly fees charged to the subscriber, if any.

Subscriber Advance Payments and Deposits. Payments received in advance for the services we provide are deferred and recognized as revenue when the associated services are provided.

Sales and Other VAT. Revenue is recorded net of applicable sales and other VAT.

Share-based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense prior to the LG/VM Transaction includes amounts for options, shares and performance shares related to the common stock of Old Virgin Media. Share-based compensation expense after the LG/VM Transaction represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global.

We recognize all share-based payments from Liberty Global to employees of our subsidiaries, including grants of employee share incentive awards based on their grant date fair values and Liberty Global's estimates of forfeitures. We recognize the grant date fair value of outstanding awards as a charge to operations over the vesting period. The cash benefits of tax deductions in excess of deferred taxes on recognized share-based compensation expense are reported as a financing cash flow. Payroll taxes incurred in connection with the vesting or exercise of Liberty Global's share-based incentive awards are recorded as a component of share-based compensation expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

We use the straight-line method to recognize share-based compensation expense for Liberty Global's outstanding share awards to employees of our subsidiaries that do not contain a performance condition and the accelerated expense attribution method for our outstanding share awards that contain a performance condition and vest on a graded basis.

Liberty Global has calculated the expected life of options and share appreciation rights (**SARs**) granted by Liberty Global to employees based on historical exercise trends. The expected volatility for Liberty Global options and SARs is generally based on a combination of (i) historical volatilities of Liberty Global ordinary shares for a period equal to the expected average life of the Liberty Global awards and (ii) volatilities implied from publicly-traded Liberty Global options.

For additional information regarding our share-based compensation, see note 12.

Litigation Costs

Legal fees and related litigation costs are expensed as incurred.

(4) Acquisition and Common Control Transfer

2015 Acquisition

On December 7, 2015, we acquired Tullamore Beta Limited, the parent of TV3, a commercial broadcaster in Ireland, for cash consideration of €80 million (£58 million at the transaction date) (the **TV3 Acquisition**). The payment of additional contingent consideration of up to €7 million (£5 million) is dependent on the outcome of a regulatory matter. The purchase price was funded through existing liquidity.

Common Control Transfer

As further described in note 1, we completed the VM Ireland Acquisition in February 2015. We have accounted for this common control transfer at carryover basis and the applicable prior period information has been retrospectively revised to give effect to this transaction for periods presented after the LG/VM Transaction.

In connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, we (i) paid aggregate cash consideration of €1,341.3 million (£993.8 million at the transaction date) to acquire (a) the controlling interest in VM Ireland, as described in note

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1, and (b) another Liberty Global’s subsidiary’s right to receive €634.3 million (£470.0 million at the transaction date) from a VM Ireland subsidiary pursuant to a promissory note (the **VM Ireland Note**) and (ii) received a €165.6 million (£122.7 million at the transaction date) cash payment from Liberty Global Europe 2 Limited (**LG Europe 2**), our immediate parent, formerly known as Lynx Europe 2 Limited, on the 2023 8.5% LG Europe 2 Notes Receivable (as defined and described in note 13). The €1,341.3 million (£993.8 million at the transaction date) of consideration issued in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition was recorded as a capital transaction during the first quarter of 2015. Following our February 2015 acquisition of the right to receive €634.3 million (£470.0 million at the transaction date) pursuant to the VM Ireland Note, the amounts receivable and payable pursuant to the VM Ireland Note eliminate in consolidation. The impact of the elimination of the amount payable under the VM Ireland Note has been reflected as a deemed contribution in our consolidated statement of owners’ equity for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The following table sets forth the retrospective effects of this common control transfer on our December 31, 2014 consolidated balance sheet:

	Successor		
	As previously reported	Common control adjustments	As retrospectively revised
	in millions		
Current assets	£ 1,330.4	£ 23.8	£ 1,354.2
Property and equipment, net	£ 5,796.2	£ 278.6	£ 6,074.8
Goodwill	£ 5,793.7	£ 140.0	£ 5,933.7
Total assets	£ 18,981.7	£ 444.9	£ 19,426.6
Current liabilities	£ 1,778.8	£ 74.2	£ 1,853.0
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	£ 8,348.9	£ 439.2	£ 8,788.1
Total liabilities	£ 10,406.6	£ 586.0	£ 10,992.6
Total parent’s equity	£ 8,575.1	£ (91.7)	£ 8,483.4
Total owners’ equity	£ 8,575.1	£ (141.1)	£ 8,434.0
Total liabilities and owners’ equity	£ 18,981.7	£ 444.9	£ 19,426.6

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The following table sets forth the retrospective effects of this common control transfer on our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013:

	Successor					
	Year ended December 31, 2014			Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013		
	As previously reported	Common control adjustments	As retrospectively revised	As previously reported	Common control adjustments	As retrospectively revised
	in millions					
Revenue	£ 4,214.2	£ 282.7	£ 4,496.9	£ 2,310.2	£ 173.1	£ 2,483.3
Operating expenses (a)	£ 1,846.1	£ 110.0	£ 1,956.1	£ 1,062.3	£ 67.1	£ 1,129.4
SG&A expenses (a)	£ 574.7	£ 34.6	£ 609.3	£ 369.5	£ 20.2	£ 389.7
Depreciation and amortization expense	£ 1,555.9	£ 52.2	£ 1,608.1	£ 910.2	£ 31.3	£ 941.5
Non-operating expense, net	£ (309.2)	£ (52.1)	£ (361.3)	£ (222.2)	£ (32.4)	£ (254.6)
Income tax expense	£ (21.5)	£ 0.1	£ (21.4)	£ (197.5)	£ —	£ (197.5)
Net loss	£ (110.6)	£ 2.0	£ (108.6)	£ (488.0)	£ 0.3	£ (487.7)
Net loss attributable to parent	£ (110.6)	£ 1.4	£ (109.2)	£ (488.0)	£ 0.2	£ (487.8)

(a) Previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(5) LG/VM Transaction

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of an Agreement and Plan of Merger agreement (the **LG/VM Transaction Agreement**) between LGI and Old Virgin Media:

- Each share of common stock of our company was converted into the right to receive (i) 0.2582 Class A Old Liberty Global Shares, (ii) 0.6438 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares and (iii) \$17.50 in cash (collectively, the **LG/VM Transaction Consideration**); and
- Each share of Series A common stock of LGI was converted into the right to receive one Class A Old Liberty Global Share; each share of Series B common stock of LGI was converted into the right to receive one Class B Old Liberty Global Share; and each share of Series C common stock of LGI was converted into the right to receive one Class C Old Liberty Global Share.

In connection with the completion of the LG/VM Transaction, Liberty Global issued 70,233,842 Class A and 175,122,182 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares to holders of Virgin Media common stock and 141,234,331 Class A, 10,176,295 Class B and 362,556,220 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares to holders of LGI Series A, Series B and Series C common stock, respectively.

In connection with the execution of the LG/VM Transaction, we entered into various debt financing arrangements.

The LG/VM Transaction and related financing transactions were funded with a combination of (i) the net proceeds (after deducting certain transaction expenses) from the April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes and 2023 VM Senior Notes (each as defined and described in note 9), (ii) borrowings under the VM Credit Facility (as defined and described in note 9) and (iii) our and Liberty Global's existing liquidity.

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For accounting purposes, the LG/VM Transaction was treated as the acquisition of our company by Liberty Global. In this regard, the equity and cash consideration paid to acquire our company was pushed down and is reported in our consolidated financial statements as set forth below (in millions):

Class A Old Liberty Global Shares (a)	£ 1,760.5
Class C Old Liberty Global Shares (a)	4,100.2
Cash (b)	3,064.1
Fair value of the vested portion of Virgin Media stock incentive awards (c)	<u>174.1</u>
Total equity and cash consideration	<u>£ 9,098.9</u>

-
- (a) Represents the value assigned to the 70,233,842 Class A and 175,122,182 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares issued to our shareholders in connection with the LG/VM Transaction. These amounts are based on (i) the exchange ratios specified by the LG/VM Transaction Agreement, (ii) the closing per share price on June 7, 2013 of Series A and Series C LGI common stock of \$38.94 and \$36.37, respectively, and (iii) the 272,013,333 outstanding shares of our common stock at June 7, 2013.
- (b) Represents the cash consideration paid in connection with the LG/VM Transaction. This amount is based on (i) the \$17.50 per share cash consideration specified by the LG/VM Transaction Agreement and (ii) the 272,013,333 outstanding shares of our common stock at June 7, 2013.
- (c) Represents the portion of the estimated fair value of our stock incentive awards that are attributable to services provided prior to the June 7, 2013 acquisition date. The estimated fair value is based on the attributes of our 13.03 million outstanding stock incentive awards at June 7, 2013, including the market price of our underlying common stock. Our outstanding stock incentive awards at June 7, 2013 include 9.86 million stock options that have been valued using Black Scholes option valuations. In addition, our stock incentive awards at June 7, 2013 included 3.17 million restricted stock units that included performance conditions and, in certain cases, market conditions. Those restricted stock units with market conditions have been valued using Monte Carlo simulation models.

A reconciliation of the purchase consideration pushed down to amounts recorded in the opening additional paid-in capital of our company is set forth below (in millions):

Purchase consideration	£ 9,098.9
Contributed debt (a)	(3,096.5)
Other net assets (b)	<u>144.9</u>
Opening push-down equity	<u>£ 6,147.3</u>

-
- (a) Amount consists of obligations pursuant to (i) a £2,281.9 million third-party bridge loan that was subsequently repaid during June 2013 following the LG/VM Transaction and (ii) an £814.6 million related-party loan payable to a subsidiary of Liberty Global, both of which were assumed by our company as a part of the LG/VM Transaction. The proceeds from these loans were used by Liberty Global prior to the LG/VM Transaction to fund the cash portion of the purchase consideration and other related costs.
- (b) In connection with the LG/VM Transaction, certain subsidiaries of Liberty Global were contributed to or merged into our company immediately following the LG/VM Transaction. The opening equity of our company after the LG/VM Transaction includes equity of these entities, which included (i) an accumulated deficit of £107.3 million on the contribution date and (ii) cash of £107.7 million on the contribution date.

Direct transaction costs associated with the LG/VM Transaction of £55.2 million, including professional fees and other related costs, have been expensed as incurred. With the exception of £1.6 million, these transaction costs were incurred prior to June 8, 2013.

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The LG/VM Transaction has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, whereby the total purchase price was allocated to the acquired identifiable net assets based on assessments of their respective fair values, and the excess of the purchase price over the fair values of these identifiable net assets was allocated to goodwill. A summary of the purchase price and opening balance sheet pushed down to our company as of the June 7, 2013 acquisition date is presented in the following table. The opening balance sheet presented below reflects our final purchase price allocation (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents (a)	£ 447.1
Other current assets	598.4
Property and equipment, net	6,348.7
Goodwill (b)	5,793.7
Intangible assets subject to amortization (c)	2,527.0
Other assets, net	2,098.0
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations	(762.4)
Other accrued and current liabilities (d) (e) (f)	(2,284.8)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(5,456.8)
Other long-term liabilities (f)	(210.0)
Total purchase price	<u>£ 9,098.9</u>

- (a) Excludes £107.7 million of cash balances of certain subsidiaries of Liberty Global that were contributed to or merged into our company immediately following the LG/VM Transaction, as discussed above.
- (b) The goodwill recognized in connection with the LG/VM Transaction is primarily attributable to (i) the ability to take advantage of Virgin Media's existing advanced broadband communications network to gain immediate access to potential customers and (ii) synergies that were expected to be achieved through the integration of Virgin Media with Liberty Global's other broadband communications operations in Europe.
- (c) Amount primarily includes intangible assets related to customer relationships. At June 7, 2013, the weighted average useful life of our intangible assets was approximately seven years.
- (d) Amount includes a £23.0 million liability that was recorded to adjust an unfavorable capacity contract to its estimated fair value. This amount was amortized through the March 31, 2014 expiration date of the contract as a reduction of Virgin Media's operating expenses so that the net effect of this amortization and the payments required under the contract approximated market rates. During the period from June 8, 2013 through December 31, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2014, £14.4 million and £8.6 million, respectively, of this liability was amortized as a reduction of operating expenses in our consolidated statements of operations.
- (e) Amount includes the equity component of the 6.50% convertible senior notes (the **VM Convertible Notes**) of £1,068.5 million (on the date of the LG/VM Transaction) that was reflected as a current derivative liability at June 7, 2013. Following the LG/VM Transaction and through December 31, 2013, 94.4% of the VM Convertible Notes were exchanged for Class A and Class C Old Liberty Global Shares and cash pursuant to the terms of the indenture underlying the VM Convertible Notes.
- (f) No amounts were allocated to deferred revenue with respect to the then ongoing performance obligations associated with our B2B service contracts, as the remaining fees to be received under these contracts approximated fair value given our estimates of the costs associated with these performance obligations.

(6) Derivative Instruments

In general, we seek to enter into derivative instruments to protect against (i) increases in the interest rates on our variable-rate debt, (ii) foreign currency movements, particularly with respect to borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the borrowing entity and (iii) equity exposure

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with respect to the dilutive effects of the VM Convertible Notes. In this regard, we have entered into various derivative instruments to manage interest rate exposure and foreign currency exposure with respect to the United States (U.S.) dollar (\$) and the euro (€). Although we designated certain of our derivative instruments as hedges prior to the LG/VM Transaction, we currently do not designate our derivative instruments as hedges. Accordingly, during the Successor periods, changes in the fair values of our derivative instruments are recorded in realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivative instruments, net, in our consolidated statements of operations. Prior to the LG/VM Transaction, the effective portion of the net fair value adjustments associated with these derivative instruments was reflected in other comprehensive earnings (loss).

The following table provides details of the fair values of our derivative instrument assets and liabilities:

	Successor					
	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Current	Long-term (a)	Total	Current	Long-term (a)	Total
	in millions					
Assets:						
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (b)	£ 37.1	£ 272.9	£ 310.0	£ 28.0	£ 102.0	£ 130.0
Equity-related derivative instruments (c)	23.5	—	23.5	—	21.7	21.7
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	—
Total	<u>£ 61.2</u>	<u>£ 272.9</u>	<u>£ 334.1</u>	<u>£ 28.0</u>	<u>£ 123.7</u>	<u>£ 151.7</u>
Liabilities:						
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (b)	£ 29.1	£ 26.8	£ 55.9	£ 61.8	£ 101.5	£ 163.3
Equity-related derivative instruments (c)	72.1	—	72.1	78.0	—	78.0
Total	<u>£ 101.2</u>	<u>£ 26.8</u>	<u>£ 128.0</u>	<u>£ 139.8</u>	<u>£ 101.5</u>	<u>£ 241.3</u>

- (a) Our long-term derivative assets and liabilities are included in other assets, net, and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheets.
- (b) We consider credit risk in our fair value assessments. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, (i) the fair values of our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts that represented assets have been reduced by credit risk valuation adjustments aggregating £8.2 million and £1.8 million, respectively, and (ii) the fair values of our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts that represented liabilities have been reduced by credit risk valuation adjustments aggregating £1.3 million and £6.2 million, respectively. The adjustments to our derivative assets relate to the credit risk associated with counterparty nonperformance and the adjustments to our derivative liabilities relate to credit risk associated with our own nonperformance. In all cases, the adjustments take into account offsetting liability or asset positions within a given contract. Our determination of credit risk valuation adjustments generally is based on our and our counterparties' credit risks, as observed in the credit default swap market and market quotations for certain of our debt instruments, as applicable. The changes in the credit risk valuation adjustments associated with our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts resulted in net gains (losses) of (£11.3 million), (£25.3 million), £29.7 million and (£6.8 million) during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. With the exception of a £7.5 million loss that is included in net unrealized gains on derivative instruments in our consolidated statements of comprehensive earnings (loss) during the

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Predecessor period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, gains and losses associated with credit risk adjustments are included in realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net, in our consolidated statements of operations. For further information regarding our fair value measurements, see note 7.

- (c) The fair value of our (i) equity-related derivative assets relates to the Virgin Media Capped Calls, as defined and described below, and (ii) equity-related derivative liabilities relates to the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes.

The details of our realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net, are as follows (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor (a)
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 249.6	£ 53.9	£ (230.7)	£ (0.3)
Equity-related derivative instruments (b)	10.2	(6.0)	31.1	50.0
Foreign currency forward contracts (c)	(6.7)	0.7	(3.8)	2.1
Total	£ 253.1	£ 48.6	£ (203.4)	£ 51.8

- (a) The Predecessor period includes net hedge ineffectiveness losses related to cross-currency and interest rate derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow or fair value hedges of £8.5 million during the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013. The effective portions of the fair value adjustments associated with these derivative instruments, which resulted in an aggregate net loss of £10.8 million during the Predecessor period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 is reflected in other comprehensive earnings (loss).
- (b) Primarily represents activity related to the Virgin Media Capped Calls, as defined and described below, and during the Successor periods, the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes.
- (c) Included in the amounts for the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 are gains or losses associated with related-party derivative instruments with Liberty Global Europe Financing BV (**LGE Financing**), a subsidiary of Liberty Global. For additional information, see note 13.

The net cash received or paid related to our derivative instruments is classified as an operating, investing or financing activity in our consolidated statements of cash flows based on the objective of the derivative instrument and the classification of the applicable underlying cash flows. For derivative contracts that are terminated prior to maturity, the cash paid or received upon termination that relates to future periods is classified as a financing activity. The classification of these net cash inflows (outflows) is as follows (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Operating activities	£ (36.9)	£ (42.0)	£ (12.3)	£ (15.8)
Investing activities	—	—	—	2.1
Financing activities	(17.9)	(27.1)	364.3	—
Total	£ (54.8)	£ (69.1)	£ 352.0	£ (13.7)

Counterparty Credit Risk

We are exposed to the risk that the counterparties to our derivative instruments will default on their obligations to us. We manage these credit risks through the evaluation and monitoring of the creditworthiness of,

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and concentration of risk with, the respective counterparties. In this regard, credit risk associated with our derivative instruments is spread across a relatively broad counterparty base of banks and financial institutions. Collateral is generally not posted by either party under our derivative instruments. At December 31, 2015, our exposure to counterparty credit risk included derivative assets with an aggregate fair value of £330.1 million.

We have entered into derivative instruments under master agreements with each counterparty that contain master netting arrangements that are applicable in the event of early termination by either party to such derivative instrument. The master netting arrangements under each of these master agreements are limited to the derivative instruments governed by the relevant master agreement and are independent of similar arrangements.

Under our derivative contracts, it is generally only the non-defaulting party that has a contractual option to exercise early termination rights upon the default of the other counterparty and to set off other liabilities against sums due upon such termination. However, in an insolvency of a derivative counterparty, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, the defaulting counterparty or its insolvency representatives may be able to compel the termination of one or more derivative contracts and trigger early termination payment liabilities payable by us, reflecting any mark-to-market value of the contracts for the counterparty. Alternatively, or in addition, the insolvency laws of certain jurisdictions may require the mandatory set off of amounts due under such derivative contracts against present and future liabilities owed to us under other contracts between us and the relevant counterparty. Accordingly, it is possible that we may be subject to obligations to make payments, or may have present or future liabilities owed to us partially or fully discharged by set off as a result of such obligations, in the event of the insolvency of a derivative counterparty, even though it is the counterparty that is in default and not us. To the extent that we are required to make such payments, our ability to do so will depend on our liquidity and capital resources at the time. In an insolvency of a defaulting counterparty, we will be an unsecured creditor in respect of any amount owed to us by the defaulting counterparty, except to the extent of the value of any collateral we have obtained from that counterparty.

In addition, where a counterparty is in financial difficulty, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, the relevant regulators may be able to (i) compel the termination of one or more derivative instruments, determine the settlement amount and/or compel, without any payment, the partial or full discharge of liabilities arising from such early termination that are payable by the relevant counterparty or (ii) transfer the derivative instruments to an alternative counterparty.

Details of our Derivative Instruments

In the following tables, we present the details of the various categories of our subsidiary's derivative instruments. The notional amounts of multiple derivative instruments that mature within the same calendar month are shown in the aggregate and interest rates are presented on a weighted average basis. In addition, for derivative instruments that were in effect as of December 31, 2015, we present a single date that represents the applicable final maturity date. For derivative instruments that become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015, we present a range of dates that represents the period covered by the applicable derivative instruments.

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Cross-currency and Interest Rate Derivative Contracts

Cross-currency Swaps:

The terms of our outstanding cross-currency swap contracts at December 31, 2015 which are held by our subsidiary, Virgin Media Investment Holdings Limited (VMIH), are as follows:

<u>Final maturity date</u>	<u>Notional amount due from counterparty</u>	<u>Notional amount due to counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due from counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due to counterparty</u>
	in millions			
January 2023	\$ 400.0	€ 339.6	5.75%	4.33%
June 2023	\$ 1,855.0	£ 1,198.3	6 mo. U.S. LIBOR + 2.75%	6 mo. LIBOR + 3.18%
February 2022	\$ 1,400.0	£ 873.6	5.01%	5.49%
January 2023	\$ 1,000.0	£ 648.6	5.25%	5.32%
January 2021	\$ 500.0	£ 308.9	5.25%	6 mo. LIBOR + 2.06%
October 2022	\$ 450.0	£ 272.0	6.00%	6.43%
January 2022	\$ 425.0	£ 255.8	5.50%	5.82%
April 2019	\$ 191.5	£ 122.3	5.38%	5.49%
November 2016 (a)	\$ 55.0	£ 27.7	6.50%	7.03%
October 2019	\$ 50.0	£ 30.3	8.38%	8.98%
October 2019 — October 2022	\$ 50.0	£ 30.7	6.00%	5.75%

- (a) Unlike the other cross-currency swaps presented in this table, the identified cross-currency swap does not involve the exchange of notional amounts at the inception and maturity of the instrument. Accordingly, the only cash flows associated with this instrument are interest payments and receipts.

Interest Rate Swaps:

The terms of our outstanding interest rate swap contracts at December 31, 2015, which are held by VMIH, are as follows:

<u>Final maturity date</u>	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Interest rate due from counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due to counterparty</u>
	in millions		
October 2018	£ 2,155.0	6 mo. LIBOR	1.52%
October 2018 — June 2023	£ 1,200.0	6 mo. LIBOR	2.49%
January 2021	£ 650.0	5.50%	6 mo. LIBOR + 1.84%
January 2021	£ 650.0	6 mo. LIBOR + 1.84%	3.87%
April 2018	£ 300.0	6 mo. LIBOR	1.37%

Equity-related Derivative Instruments

Virgin Media Capped Calls. During 2010, we entered into conversion hedges (the **Virgin Media Capped Calls**) in order to offset a portion of the dilutive effects associated with the exchange of certain of our exchangeable notes. During 2013, and in connection with the exchange of certain of our exchangeable notes, we settled 93.8% of the notional amount of the Virgin Media Capped Calls for cash proceeds of \$534.8 million (£353.4 million at the applicable rate).

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Foreign Currency Forward Contracts – Related-Party

The following table summarizes the foreign currency forward contracts between VMIH and LGE Financing at December 31, 2015:

<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Currency purchased forward</u>	<u>Currency sold forward</u>
	in millions	
January 2016	\$ 2.0	£ 1.3
February 2016	\$ 13.5	£ 8.9
March 2016	\$ 0.3	£ 0.2
April 2016	\$ 0.8	£ 0.5
May 2016	\$ 14.1	£ 9.3

(7) Fair Value Measurements

We use the fair value method to account for our derivative instruments. The reported fair values of these derivative instruments as of December 31, 2015 likely will not represent the value that will be paid or received upon the ultimate settlement or disposition of these assets and liabilities. We expect that the values realized generally will be based on market conditions at the time of settlement, which may occur at the maturity of the derivative instrument or at the time of the repayment or refinancing of the underlying debt instrument.

U.S. GAAP provides for a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. We record transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Levels 1, 2 or 3 at the beginning of the quarter during which the transfer occurred. During 2015, no such transfers were made.

All of our Level 2 inputs (interest rate futures, swap rates and certain of the inputs for our weighted average cost of capital calculations) and certain of our Level 3 inputs (forecasted volatilities and credit spreads) are obtained from pricing services. These inputs, or interpolations or extrapolations thereof, are used in our internal models to calculate, among other items, yield curves, forward interest and currency rates and weighted average cost of capital rates. In the normal course of business, we receive market value assessments from the counterparties to our derivative contracts. Although we compare these assessments to our internal valuations and investigate unexpected differences, we do not otherwise rely on counterparty quotes to determine the fair values of our derivative instruments. The midpoints of applicable bid and ask ranges generally are used as inputs for our internal valuations.

The recurring fair value measurement of our equity-related derivative instruments are based on binomial option pricing models, which require the input of observable and unobservable variables such as exchange-traded equity prices, 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 a 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. At December 31, 2015 the valuations of the Virgin Media Capped Calls and the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes were not significantly impacted by forecasted volatilities.

As further described in note 6, we have entered into various derivative instruments to manage our interest rate and foreign currency exchange risk. The recurring fair value measurements of these derivative instruments are determined using discounted cash flow models. Most of the inputs to these discounted cash flow models consist of, or are derived from, observable Level 2 data for substantially the full term of these derivative instruments. This observable data includes applicable interest rate futures and swap rates, which are retrieved or

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derived from available market data. Although we may extrapolate or interpolate this data, we do not otherwise alter this data in performing our valuations. We incorporate a credit risk valuation adjustment in our fair value measurements to estimate the impact of both our own nonperformance risk and the nonperformance risk of our counterparties. Our and our counterparties' credit spreads are Level 3 inputs that are used to derive the credit risk valuation adjustments with respect to our various interest rate and foreign currency derivative valuations. As we would not expect changes in our or our counterparties' credit spreads to have a significant impact on the valuations of these derivative instruments, we have determined that these valuations fall under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Our credit risk valuation adjustments with respect to our cross-currency and interest rate swaps are quantified and further explained in note 6.

Fair value measurements are also used in connection with nonrecurring valuations performed in connection with impairment assessments and acquisition accounting. These nonrecurring valuations include the valuation of customer relationship intangible assets, property and equipment and the implied value of goodwill. The valuation of customer relationships is primarily based on an excess earnings methodology, which is a form of a discounted cash flow analysis. The excess earnings methodology requires us to estimate the specific cash flows expected from the customer relationship, considering such factors as estimated customer life, the revenue expected to be generated over the life of the customer, contributory asset charges, and other factors. Tangible assets are typically valued using a replacement or reproduction cost approach, considering factors such as current prices of the same or similar equipment, the age of the equipment and economic obsolescence. The implied value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination, with the residual amount allocated to goodwill. All of our nonrecurring valuations use significant unobservable inputs and therefore fall under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. During 2013, we performed nonrecurring valuations for the purpose of determining the acquisition accounting for the LG/VM Transaction. We used a discount rate of 9.0% for our valuation of the customer relationships acquired as a result of this acquisition. We did not perform any significant nonrecurring fair value measurements during 2015 and 2014.

A summary of our derivative instrument assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Successor</u>			
	<u>Fair value measurements at</u>			
	<u>December 31, 2015 using:</u>			
<u>December 31,</u>	<u>Quoted prices</u>	<u>Significant</u>	<u>Significant</u>	
<u>2015</u>	<u>in active</u>	<u>other</u>	<u>unobservable</u>	
	<u>markets for</u>	<u>observable</u>	<u>inputs</u>	
	<u>identical assets</u>	<u>inputs</u>	<u>unobservable</u>	
	<u>(Level 1)</u>	<u>(Level 2)</u>	<u>inputs</u>	
	<u>(Level 1)</u>	<u>(Level 2)</u>	<u>(Level 3)</u>	
	<u>in millions</u>			
Assets:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 310.0	£ —	£ 310.0	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	23.5	—	—	23.5
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	0.6	—	0.6	—
Total assets	£ 334.1	£ —	£ 310.6	£ 23.5
Liabilities:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 55.9	£ —	£ 55.9	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	72.1	—	—	72.1
Total liabilities	£ 128.0	£ —	£ 55.9	£ 72.1

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<u>Description</u>	Successor			
	December 31, 2014	Fair value measurements at December 31, 2014 using:		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
in millions				
Assets:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 130.0	£ —	£ 130.0	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	21.7	—	—	21.7
Total assets	<u>£ 151.7</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 130.0</u>	<u>£ 21.7</u>
Liabilities:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 163.3	£ —	£ 163.3	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	78.0	—	—	78.0
Total liabilities	<u>£ 241.3</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 163.3</u>	<u>£ 78.0</u>

(8) Long-lived Assets

Property and Equipment, Net

The details of our property and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation are set forth below:

	Estimated useful life at December 31, 2015	Successor	
		December 31,	
		2015	2014 (a)
in millions			
Distribution systems	3 to 30 years	£ 6,344.3	£ 5,935.4
Customer premises equipment	5 years	1,543.7	1,295.2
Support equipment, buildings and land	3 to 50 years	1,023.4	827.2
		8,911.4	8,057.8
Accumulated depreciation		(3,050.2)	(1,983.0)
Total property and equipment, net		<u>£ 5,861.2</u>	<u>£ 6,074.8</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

Depreciation expense related to our property and equipment was £1,193.6 million, £1,243.3 million, £736.0 million and £432.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amount of property and equipment, net, recorded under capital leases was £186.4 million and £273.6 million, respectively. Most of these amounts relate to assets included in our customer premises equipment category. Depreciation of assets under capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization in our consolidated statements of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, we recorded non-cash increases related to vendor financing arrangements of £380.4 million, £220.3 million, £34.8 million and nil, respectively, which exclude related VAT of £53.5 million, £27.4 million, £3.0 million and nil, respectively, that were also financed

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by our vendors under these arrangements. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, we recorded non-cash increases to our property and equipment related to assets acquired under capital leases of £16.8 million, £28.8 million, £28.5 million and £59.6 million, respectively.

Most of our property and equipment is pledged as security under our various debt instruments. For additional information, see note 9.

Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of our goodwill during 2015 are set forth below (in millions):

Successor:	
January 1, 2015	£ 5,933.7
Acquisitions and related adjustments	39.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(7.0)
December 31, 2015	<u>£ 5,966.6</u>

Changes in the carrying amount of our goodwill during 2014 are set forth below (in millions):

Successor (a):	
January 1, 2014	£ 5,942.3
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(9.9)
Acquisitions and related adjustments	1.3
December 31, 2014	<u>£ 5,933.7</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

If, among other factors, (i) Liberty Global's equity values were to decline significantly, or (ii) the adverse impacts of economic, competitive, regulatory or other factors were to cause our results of operations or cash flows to be worse than anticipated, we could conclude in future periods that impairment charges are required in order to reduce the carrying values of our goodwill and, to a lesser extent, other long-lived assets. Any such impairment charges could be significant.

Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization, Net

The details of our intangible assets subject to amortization are set forth below:

	Estimated useful life at December 31, 2015	Successor					
		December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014 (a)		
		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
in millions							
Customer relationships	5 to 8 years	£2,522.3	£ (933.0)	£1,589.3	£2,522.4	£ (568.8)	£1,953.6
Trademark	10 to 20 years	14.9	(0.1)	14.8	—	—	—
		<u>£2,537.2</u>	<u>£ (933.1)</u>	<u>£1,604.1</u>	<u>£2,522.4</u>	<u>£ (568.8)</u>	<u>£1,953.6</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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Amortization expense related to intangible assets with finite useful lives was £364.2 million, £364.8 million, £205.5 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. Based on the amortizable intangible asset balances at December 31, 2015, we expect that amortization expense will be as follows for the next five years and thereafter. The pound sterling equivalents of such amortization expense amounts as of December 31, 2015 are presented below (in millions):

2016	£ 364.9
2017	364.9
2018	364.9
2019	364.9
2020	132.6
Thereafter	11.9
Total	<u>£ 1,604.1</u>

(9) Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

The pound sterling equivalents of the components of our consolidated debt and capital lease obligations are as follows:

	December 31, 2015		Successor			
			Estimated fair value (b)		Carrying value (c)	
	Weighted average interest rate (a)	Unused borrowing capacity	December 31,		December 31,	
			2015	2014 (d)	2015	2014 (d)
in millions						
Third-party debt:						
Parent:						
VM Convertible						
Notes (e)	6.50%	£ —	£ 110.5	£ 114.7	£ 38.1	£ 36.5
Subsidiaries:						
VM Notes	5.61%	—	7,190.5	5,430.4	7,182.7	5,173.4
VM Credit Facility	3.73%	(f)	2,317.0	3,038.9	2,345.1	3,083.3
Vendor financing (g)	3.43%	—	513.4	227.0	513.4	227.0
Total third-party debt ...	<u>5.06%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>£ 10,131.4</u>	<u>£ 8,811.0</u>	<u>10,079.3</u>	<u>8,520.2</u>
Related-party debt (note 13):						
LG Europe 2 Note (h)	5.26%	—	(h)	—	72.0	—
VM Ireland Note (i)	—	—	—	(i)	—	439.0
Total related-party debt	<u>5.26%</u>	<u>—</u>			<u>72.0</u>	<u>439.0</u>
Total debt	<u>5.06%</u>	<u>£ —</u>			<u>10,151.3</u>	<u>8,959.2</u>
Capital lease obligations:						
Third-party					108.2	163.8
Related-party					—	0.3
Total capital lease obligations					<u>108.2</u>	<u>164.1</u>
Total debt and capital lease obligations					<u>10,259.5</u>	<u>9,123.3</u>
Current maturities					<u>(745.9)</u>	<u>(335.2)</u>
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations					<u>£ 9,513.6</u>	<u>£ 8,788.1</u>

(a) Represents the weighted average interest rate in effect at December 31, 2015 for all borrowings outstanding pursuant to each debt instrument, including any applicable margin. The interest rates presented represent

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stated rates and do not include the impact of derivative instruments, deferred financing costs, original issue premiums or discounts and commitment fees, all of which affect our overall cost of borrowing. Including the effects of derivative instruments, original issue premiums or discounts and commitment fees, but excluding the impact of financing costs, our weighted average interest rate on our aggregate third-party variable- and fixed-rate indebtedness was 5.3% at December 31, 2015. For information regarding our derivative instruments, see note 6.

- (b) The estimated fair values of our debt instruments are determined using the average of applicable bid and ask prices (mostly Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy) or, when quoted market prices are unavailable or not considered indicative of fair value, discounted cash flow models (mostly Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy). The discount rates used in the cash flow models are based on the market interest rates and estimated credit spreads of the applicable entity, to the extent available, and other relevant factors. For additional information concerning fair value hierarchies, see note 7.
- (c) Amounts include the impact of premiums and discounts, where applicable.
- (d) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.
- (e) The amounts reported in the estimated fair value column for the VM Convertible Notes represent the estimated fair value of the remaining VM Convertible Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, including both the debt and equity components. Effective with the July 1, 2015 completion of the LiLAC Transaction, the VM Convertible Notes are exchangeable under certain conditions for 14.0791 Class A Liberty Global Shares, 35.1665 Class C Liberty Global Shares and \$910.51 (£617.97) in cash (without interest) for each \$1,000 (£678.7) in principal amount of VM Convertible Notes exchanged.
- (f) Unused borrowing capacity represents the maximum availability under the VM Credit Facility (as defined and described below) at December 31, 2015 without regard to covenant compliance calculations or other conditions precedent to borrowing. The VM Revolving Facility (as defined and described under *VM Credit Facility* below) is a multi-currency revolving facility with maximum borrowing capacity equivalent to £675.0 million. The £147.5 million outstanding balance at December 31, 2015 was borrowed in euros. At December 31, 2015, based on the applicable leverage and other financial covenants, the full £527.5 million of unused borrowing capacity was available to be borrowed. When the relevant December 31, 2015 compliance reporting requirements have been completed, and assuming no changes from December 31, 2015 borrowing levels, we anticipate that the full amount of unused borrowing capacity will continue to be available. In addition to these limitations, the debt instruments of our subsidiaries contain restricted payment tests that limit the amount that can be loaned or distributed to other Virgin Media subsidiaries and ultimately to Virgin Media. At December 31, 2015, the full amount of unused borrowing capacity was available to be loaned or distributed by the borrowers of the VM Credit Facility. When the relevant December 31, 2015 compliance reporting requirements have been completed and assuming no changes from December 31, 2015 borrowing levels, we anticipate that the full amount of unused borrowing capacity will continue to be available to be loaned or distributed by the borrowers of the VM Credit Facility.
- (g) Represents amounts owed pursuant to interest-bearing vendor financing arrangements that are used to finance certain of our property and equipment additions and, to a lesser extent, certain of our operating expenses. These obligations are due within one year. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amounts owed pursuant to these arrangements include £60.8 million and £27.4 million, respectively, of VAT that was paid on our behalf by the vendor. Repayments of vendor financing obligations are included in repayments and repurchases of debt and capital lease obligations in our consolidated statements of cash flows.
- (h) Represents a note payable to LG Europe 2 that originated in December 2015. This note matures on December 18, 2017 and bears interest at a rate of 5.26%. Accrued interest may be, as agreed to by our company and LG Europe 2, (i) transferred to the loan balance annually on January 1 or (ii) repaid on the last day of each month and on the date of principal repayments. The fair value of this loan is not subject to reasonable estimation due to the related-party nature of the loan.

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- (i) The December 31, 2014 amount represents the principal amount owed under the VM Ireland Note. Following our February 2015 acquisition of the right to receive amounts due under the VM Ireland Note in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, the amounts payable and receivable under the VM Ireland Note eliminate in consolidation. For additional information, see note 4. The fair value of this loan is not subject to reasonable estimation due to the related-party nature of the loan.

General Information

Credit Facility. We have entered into a credit facilities agreement with certain financial institutions (the “**credit facility**”). Our credit facility contains certain covenants and restrictions, the more notable of which are as follows:

- Our credit facility contains certain consolidated net leverage ratios, as specified in the credit facility, which are required to be complied with on an incurrence and, in certain circumstances, a maintenance basis;
- Our credit facility contains certain restrictions which, among other things, restrict our ability to (i) incur or guarantee certain financial indebtedness, (ii) make certain disposals and acquisitions, (iii) create certain security interests over our assets, in each case, subject to certain customary and agreed exceptions and (iv) make certain restricted payments to our direct and/or indirect parent companies through dividends, loans or other distributions, subject to compliance with applicable covenants;
- Our credit facility requires that certain subsidiaries of Virgin Media (i) guarantee the payment of all sums payable under the credit facility and (ii) grant first-ranking security over substantially all of our assets to secure the payment of all sums payable thereunder;
- In addition to certain mandatory prepayment events, the instructing group of lenders under our credit facility may cancel the commitments thereunder and declare the loans thereunder due and payable after the applicable notice period following the occurrence of a change of control (as specified in the credit facility);
- Our credit facility contains certain customary events of default, the occurrence of which, subject to certain exceptions and materiality qualifications, would allow the instructing group of lenders to (i) cancel the total commitments, (ii) accelerate all outstanding loans and terminate their commitments thereunder and/or (iii) declare that all or part of the loans be payable on demand;
- Our credit facility requires that we observe certain affirmative and negative undertakings and covenants, which are subject to certain materiality qualifications and other customary and agreed exceptions; and
- In addition to customary default provisions, our credit facility includes cross-default provisions with respect to our other indebtedness, subject to agreed minimum thresholds and other customary and agreed exceptions.

Senior and Senior Secured Notes. Virgin Media Finance PLC (**Virgin Media Finance**) and Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC (**Virgin Media Secured Finance**), each a wholly-owned subsidiary of Virgin Media, have issued certain senior and senior secured notes, respectively. In general, our senior and senior secured notes (i) are senior obligations of each respective issuer that rank equally with all of the existing and future senior debt of such issuer and are senior to all existing and future subordinated debt of each respective issuer, (ii) contain, in most instances, certain guarantees from Virgin Media and certain other subsidiaries of Virgin Media (as specified in the applicable indenture) and (iii) with respect to our senior secured notes, are secured by certain pledges or

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liens over the assets and/or shares of our subsidiaries. In addition, the indentures governing our senior and senior secured notes contain certain covenants, the more notable of which are as follows:

- Our notes contain (i) certain customary incurrence-based covenants and (ii) contain certain restrictions that, among other things, restrict our ability to (a) incur or guarantee certain financial indebtedness, (b) make certain disposals and acquisitions, (c) create certain security interests over our assets, in each case, subject to certain customary and agreed exceptions and (d) make certain restricted payments to our direct and/or indirect parent companies through dividends, loans or other distributions, subject to compliance with applicable covenants;
- Our notes provide that any failure to pay principal prior to expiration of any applicable grace period, or any acceleration with respect to other indebtedness of the issuer or certain subsidiaries, over agreed minimum thresholds (as specified under the applicable indenture) is an event of default under the respective notes;
- If the relevant issuer or certain of its subsidiaries (as specified in the applicable indenture) sell certain assets, such issuer must offer to repurchase the applicable notes at par, or if a change of control (as specified in the applicable indenture) occurs, such issuer must offer to repurchase all of the relevant notes at a redemption price of 101%; and
- Our senior secured notes contain certain early redemption provisions including the ability to, during each 12-month period commencing on the issue date for such notes until the applicable call date, redeem up to 10% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.

VM Notes

The details of the outstanding notes of Virgin Media as of December 31, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

VM Notes	Maturity	Interest rate	Original issue amount	Outstanding principal amount		Estimated fair value	Carrying value (a)
				Borrowing currency	Pound sterling equivalent		
in millions							
VM Senior Notes (b):							
2022 VM Senior Notes:							
2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes	February 15, 2022	4.875%	\$118.7	\$118.7	£ 80.6	£ 73.3	£ 81.1
2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes	February 15, 2022	5.250%	\$ 95.0	\$ 95.0	64.5	60.0	64.9
2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes	February 15, 2022	5.125%	£ 44.1	£ 44.1	44.1	43.1	44.4
2023 VM Senior Notes:							
2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes	April 15, 2023	6.375%	\$530.0	\$530.0	359.7	366.5	359.7
2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes	April 15, 2023	7.000%	£250.0	£250.0	250.0	263.4	250.0
2024 VM Senior Notes:							
2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes	October 15, 2024	6.000%	\$500.0	\$500.0	339.4	338.3	339.4
2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes	October 15, 2024	6.375%	£300.0	£300.0	300.0	304.7	300.0
2025 VM Senior Notes:							
2025 VM Euro Senior Notes	January 15, 2025	4.500%	€460.0	€460.0	339.3	323.4	339.3
2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes	January 15, 2025	5.750%	\$400.0	\$400.0	271.5	264.2	271.5
VM Senior Secured Notes (c):							
January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes:							
January 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021	5.500%	£628.4	£628.4	628.4	668.5	635.4
January 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021	5.250%	\$447.9	\$447.9	304.0	320.7	310.9

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<u>VM Notes</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Original issue amount</u>	<u>Outstanding principal amount</u>		<u>Estimated fair value</u>	<u>Carrying value (a)</u>
				<u>Borrowing currency</u>	<u>Pound sterling equivalent</u>		
					in millions		
April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes:							
April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes	April 15, 2021	6.000%	£ 1,100.0	£ 990.0	990.0	1,028.4	990.0
April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	April 15, 2021	5.375%	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 900.0	610.8	633.0	610.8
2025 VM Senior Secured Notes:							
2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2025	5.500%	£ 430.0	£ 387.0	387.0	380.5	387.0
2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2025	5.125%	£ 300.0	£ 300.0	300.0	287.4	300.0
2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2025	5.500%	\$ 425.0	\$ 425.0	288.5	288.8	288.5
2026 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2026	5.250%	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 1,000.0	678.7	659.6	682.0
2027 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2027	4.875%	£ 525.0	£ 525.0	525.0	483.7	525.0
2029 VM Senior Secured Notes	March 28, 2029	6.250%	£ 400.0	£ 400.0	400.0	403.0	402.8
Total					<u>£7,161.5</u>	<u>£7,190.5</u>	<u>£7,182.7</u>

- (a) Amounts include the impact of premiums, where applicable, including amounts recorded in connection with the acquisition accounting for the LG/VM Transaction.
- (b) The VM Senior Notes were issued by Virgin Media Finance.
- (c) The VM Senior Secured Notes were issued by Virgin Media Secured Finance.

Subject to the circumstances described below, the VM Notes are non-callable prior to the applicable call date (**Call Date**) as presented in the below table. At any time prior to the respective Call Date, Virgin Media Secured Finance or Virgin Media Finance may redeem some or all of the applicable notes by paying a “make-whole” premium, which is the present value of all remaining scheduled interest payments to the applicable Call Date using the discount rate (as specified in the applicable indenture) as of the redemption date plus 50 basis points (25 basis points in the case of the January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes).

<u>VM Notes</u>	<u>Call Date</u>
2022 VM Senior Notes	(a)
2023 VM Senior Notes	April 15, 2018
2024 VM Senior Notes	October 15, 2019
2025 VM Senior Notes	January 15, 2020
January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes	(a)
April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes	April 15, 2017
2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2019
2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2019
2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2020
2026 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2020
2027 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021
2029 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021

- (a) The 2022 VM Senior Notes and the January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes are non-callable. At any time prior to maturity, some or all of these notes may be redeemed by paying a “make-whole” premium, which is the present value of all remaining scheduled interest payments to the respective maturity date.

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Virgin Media Finance or Virgin Media Secured Finance (as applicable) may redeem some or all of the VM Senior Notes and the VM Senior Secured Notes (with the exception of the 2022 VM Senior Notes and the January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes) at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts (as specified in the applicable indenture), if any, to the applicable redemption date, as set forth below:

	Redemption price					
	2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes	2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes	2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes	2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes	2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes	2025 VM Euro Senior Notes
12-month period						
commencing	April 15	April 15	October 15	October 15	January 15	January 15
2016	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2017	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2018	103.188%	103.500%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2019	102.125%	102.333%	103.000%	103.188%	N.A.	N.A.
2020	101.063%	101.667%	102.000%	102.125%	102.875%	102.250%
2021	100.000%	100.000%	101.000%	101.063%	101.917%	101.500%
2022	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.958%	100.750%
2023	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%
2024 and thereafter	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%

	Redemption price							
	April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes	2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	2026 VM Senior Secured Notes	2027 VM Senior Secured Notes	2029 VM Senior Secured Notes
12-month period								
commencing	April 15	April 15	January 15	January 15	January 15	January 15	January 15	January 15
2016	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2017	102.688%	103.000%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2018	101.344%	101.500%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2019	100.000%	100.000%	102.750%	102.750%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2020	100.000%	100.000%	101.833%	101.833%	102.563%	102.625%	N.A.	N.A.
2021	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	101.708%	101.313%	102.438%	103.125%
2022	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.854%	100.656%	101.219%	102.083%
2023	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.609%	101.042%
2024 and thereafter	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

2015 Refinancing Transactions. On January 28, 2015, in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, (i) Virgin Media Secured Finance issued the 2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes and (ii) Virgin Media Finance issued the 2025 VM Senior Notes.

On March 30, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued (i) \$500.0 million (£339.4 million) principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due January 15, 2026 (the **Original 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**) and (ii) the 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes. On April 30, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued \$500.0 million (£339.4 million) principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due January 15, 2026 (the **Additional 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**) and, together with the Original 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes, the **2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**). The Additional 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes were issued at 101% of par. The net proceeds from the 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes and the 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes were used to (a) redeem 10% of the principal amount of each of the following: (1) the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes, (2) the April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes and (3) the 2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes, each at a redemption price equal to 103% of the applicable redeemed principal amount in accordance with the indentures

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governing each of the notes, (b) prepay in full the £375.0 million outstanding principal amount of term loan A under the VM Credit Facility (as defined and described below) and (c) prepay \$900.0 million (£610.8 million) of the then existing \$2,755.0 million (£1,869.8 million) outstanding principal amount of term loan B (**VM Facility B**) under the VM Credit Facility, and roll the remaining outstanding term loans under VM Facility B into a new term loan VM Facility F (as described below). In connection with these transactions, we recognized a loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net, of £29.4 million. This loss includes (I) the write-off of £19.5 million of deferred financing costs, (II) the payment of £6.6 million of redemption premiums, (III) the write-off of £2.8 million of unamortized discount and (IV) the payment of £0.5 million of third-party costs.

2014 Refinancing Transactions. During 2014, we completed a number of refinancing transactions that generally resulted in lower interest rates and extended maturities. In connection with these transactions, we recognized a gain on debt modification and extinguishment, net, of £20.1 million. This gain includes (i) the write-off of £103.9 million of unamortized premium, (ii) the payment of £74.4 million of redemption premium and (iii) the write-off of £9.4 million of deferred financing costs.

VM Credit Facility

The VM Credit Facility is the senior secured credit facility of certain subsidiaries of Virgin Media. The details of our borrowings under the VM Credit Facility as of December 31, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

VM Facility	Maturity	Interest rate	Facility amount (in borrowing currency)	Unused borrowing capacity	Carrying value (a)
			in millions		
D	June 30, 2022	LIBOR + 3.25% (b) £	100.0	£ —	£ 99.8
E	June 30, 2023	LIBOR + 3.50% (b) £	849.4	—	847.6
F	June 30, 2023	LIBOR + 2.75% (b) \$	1,855.0	—	1,250.2
VM Revolving Facility (c)	December 31, 2021	LIBOR + 2.75%	(d)	<u>527.5</u>	<u>147.5</u>
Total				<u>£ 527.5</u>	<u>£2,345.1</u>

- (a) The carrying values of VM Facilities D, E and F include the impact of discounts.
- (b) VM Facilities D, E and F each have a LIBOR floor of 0.75%.
- (c) The VM Revolving Facility has a fee on unused commitments of 1.1% per year.
- (d) The VM Revolving Facility is a multi-currency revolving facility with maximum borrowing capacity equivalent to £675.0 million. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2015 was borrowed in euros.

2015 Refinancing Transactions. In June 2015, (i) the then outstanding \$1,855.0 million (£1,259.0 million) of commitments under the existing VM Facility B were effectively rolled into a new dollar denominated term loan (**VM Facility F**) and (ii) we amended the terms of our VM Revolving Facility to extend the maturity to December 31, 2021, reduce the margin from 3.25% to 2.75% and increase the commitments by £15.0 million.

MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement

On June 5, 2013, a subsidiary of Liberty Global entered into a short-term unsecured bridge credit facility agreement as the borrower in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$3,545.0 million (£2,281.9 million at the applicable rate) (the **MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement**), with amounts borrowed applied towards paying the consideration for the LG/VM Transaction together with any related fees, costs and expenses. This facility was assumed by our company on June 7, 2013 as a part of the LG/VM Transaction.

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Amounts borrowed under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement were repaid on June 12, 2013 using proceeds from the issuance of the April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes and the 2023 VM Senior Notes. There was no margin or interest payable under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement. However, the lender was paid a commitment fee. The MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement was an unsecured credit facility.

Maturities of Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

The pound sterling equivalents of the maturities of our debt and capital lease obligations as of December 31, 2015 are presented below:

	<u>Third-party debt</u>	<u>Related-party debt</u>	<u>Capital lease obligations</u>	<u>Total</u>
	in millions			
Year ending December 31:				
2016	£ 698.1	£ —	£ 51.9	£ 750.0
2017	—	72.0	24.1	96.1
2018	—	—	8.1	8.1
2019	—	—	3.5	3.5
2020	—	—	2.9	2.9
Thereafter	<u>9,369.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>139.7</u>	<u>9,509.5</u>
Total debt maturities	10,067.9	72.0	230.2	10,370.1
Unamortized premium, net of discount	11.4	—	—	11.4
Amounts representing interest	—	—	(122.0)	(122.0)
Total debt	<u>£ 10,079.3</u>	<u>£ 72.0</u>	<u>£ 108.2</u>	<u>£ 10,259.5</u>
Current portion (a)	<u>£ 699.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 46.9</u>	<u>£ 745.9</u>
Noncurrent portion	<u>£ 9,380.3</u>	<u>£ 72.0</u>	<u>£ 61.3</u>	<u>£ 9,513.6</u>

(a) The outstanding principal amount of the VM Revolving Facility is included in our current debt maturities.

Non-cash Refinancing Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, certain of our refinancing transactions included non-cash borrowings and repayments of debt aggregating £1,205.3 million, £500.4 million, £750.0 million and nil, respectively.

(10) Income Taxes

Virgin Media files its primary income tax return in the U.S. Its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S., the U.K. and Ireland. The income taxes of Virgin Media and its subsidiaries are presented on a separate return basis for each tax-paying entity or group.

The components of our earnings (loss) before income taxes are as follows (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)</u>	<u>Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013</u>
U.S.	£ (14.0)	£ (218.8)	£ (56.6)	£ (68.8)
U.K.	89.5	129.7	(233.9)	186.8
Ireland	(16.2)	1.9	0.3	—
Total	<u>£ 59.3</u>	<u>£ (87.2)</u>	<u>£ (290.2)</u>	<u>£ 118.0</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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Income tax expense consists of:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Total</u>
	in millions		
Successor:			
Year ended December 31, 2015:			
U.S. (a)	£ (2.4)	£ 8.3	£ 5.9
U.K.	(0.5)	(206.4)	(206.9)
Ireland	(0.2)	—	(0.2)
Total	£ (3.1)	£ (198.1)	£(201.2)
Year ended December 31, 2014 (b):			
U.S. (a)	£ (2.5)	£ 34.2	£ 31.7
U.K.	—	(53.2)	(53.2)
Ireland	—	0.1	0.1
Total	£ (2.5)	£ (18.9)	£ (21.4)
Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013:			
U.S. (a)	£ (0.3)	£ (1.9)	£ (2.2)
U.K.	—	(195.3)	(195.3)
Total	£ (0.3)	£ (197.2)	£(197.5)
<hr/>			
Predecessor:			
Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013:			
U.S. (a)	£ (0.9)	£ 12.8	£ 11.9
U.K.	—	(30.0)	(30.0)
Total	£ (0.9)	£ (17.2)	£ (18.1)

(a) Includes federal and state income taxes. Our U.S. state income taxes were not material during any of the years presented.

(b) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

Income tax expense attributable to our earnings (loss) before income taxes differs from the amounts computed using the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0%, as a result of the following factors (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Computed “expected” tax benefit (expense)	£ (20.8)	£ 30.5	£ 101.6	£ (41.3)
Enacted tax law and rate changes (b)	(188.1)	0.2	(227.1)	—
Basis and other differences in the treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries	(30.7)	(88.4)	(38.6)	—
Change in valuation allowances	24.4	13.3	(28.8)	(29.8)
International rate differences (c)	11.8	40.3	(13.1)	22.0
Non-deductible or non-taxable foreign currency exchange results	—	(15.8)	—	—
Non-deductible or non-taxable interest and other expenses	—	(7.7)	8.9	31.9
Other, net	2.2	6.2	(0.4)	(0.9)
Total income tax expense	£ (201.2)	£ (21.4)	£ (197.5)	£ (18.1)

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- (a) As retrospectively revised – see note 4.
- (b) During 2015, it was announced that the U.K. corporate income tax rate will change from the current rate of 20.0% to 19.0% in April 2017 and 18.0% in April 2020. The impact of these rate changes on our deferred tax balances was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015 when the relevant legislation was enacted. In April 2014, the U.K. corporate income tax rate decreased from 23.0% to 21.0%. Substantially all of the impact of the April 2014 rate change on our deferred tax balances was recorded in the third quarter of 2013 when the relevant legislation was enacted.
- (c) Amounts reflect statutory rates in the U.K. and Ireland, which are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate.

The current and non-current components of our deferred tax assets are as follows:

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015 (a)	2014
	in millions	
Current deferred tax assets (b)	£ —	£ 24.7
Non-current deferred tax assets	1,430.7	1,506.2
Non-current deferred tax liabilities (b)	(35.7)	(42.1)
Net deferred tax asset	£ 1,395.0	£ 1,488.8

- (a) In accordance with ASU 2015-17, all of our deferred tax balances are reflected as noncurrent in our December 31, 2015 balance sheet. Our December 31, 2014 deferred tax balances have not been retroactively revised. For further information, see note 2.
- (b) Our current deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2014 are included in other current assets and our non-current deferred tax liabilities are included in other long-term liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below:

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
Deferred tax assets:		
Capital and net operating loss carryforwards	£ 2,632.3	£ 2,980.7
Property and equipment, net	1,610.5	1,706.8
Debt	155.3	150.7
Other future deductible amounts	66.0	50.9
Deferred tax assets	4,464.1	4,889.1
Valuation allowance	(2,607.4)	(2,846.6)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	1,856.7	2,042.5
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	(367.5)	(466.1)
Property and equipment, net	(49.9)	(60.6)
Other future taxable amounts	(44.3)	(27.0)
Deferred tax liabilities	(461.7)	(553.7)
Net deferred tax asset	£ 1,395.0	£ 1,488.8

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(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

Our deferred income tax valuation allowance decreased £239.2 million in 2015. This decrease reflects (i) the effect of enacted tax law and rate changes and (ii) other individually insignificant items.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, we had property and equipment on which future U.K. tax deductions can be claimed of £14.2 billion and £13.9 billion, respectively. The maximum amount of these “capital allowances” that can be claimed in any one year is 18% of the remaining balance, after additions, disposals and prior claims. The tax effects of the excess of these capital allowances over the related financial reporting bases are included in the 2015 and 2014 deferred tax assets related to property and equipment, net, in the above table.

At December 31, 2015, our unrecognized excess tax benefits aggregated £77.3 million. These excess tax benefits, which represent tax deductions in excess of the financial reporting expense for share-based compensation, will not be recognized for financial reporting purposes until such time as these tax benefits can be realized as a reduction of income taxes payable. The tax effects of these unrecognized excess tax benefits are not included in the above table.

The significant components of our capital and net operating loss carryforwards and related tax assets at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Capital and net operating loss carryforwards</u>	<u>Related tax asset</u>	<u>Expiration date</u>
	in millions		
U.K.			
Amount attributable to capital losses	£ 12,096.6	£ 2,177.4	Indefinite
Amount attributable to net operating losses (a)	1,027.8	185.0	Indefinite
U.S.	844.9	222.5	2019-2033
Ireland	379.1	47.4	Indefinite
Total	£ 14,348.4	£ 2,632.3	

(a) This amount includes only the tax loss carryforwards generated by our U.K. subsidiaries. Certain of our U.K. subsidiaries are within the same U.K. tax group as our ultimate parent company, Liberty Global, and its U.K. subsidiaries. U.K. tax law permits the surrendering, without cash payment, of tax losses between entities within the same tax group. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, tax losses with an aggregate tax effect of £105.5 million and £147.4 million, respectively, were surrendered by Liberty Global and its U.K. subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media to our U.K. subsidiaries. These surrendered tax assets, which are not reflected in the amount shown in this table as they were utilized by our U.K. subsidiaries during 2015 and 2014, are reflected as an increase to additional paid-in capital in our consolidated statement of owners’ equity.

The use of our tax loss carryforwards within each jurisdiction (both capital and ordinary losses) is limited. Certain tax jurisdictions limit the ability to offset taxable income of a separate company or different tax group with the tax losses associated with another separate company or group. Most of the tax loss carryforwards shown in the above table are not expected to be realized.

We intend to indefinitely reinvest earnings from certain non-U.S. operations except to the extent the earnings are subject to current income taxes. At December 31, 2015, income and withholding taxes for which a net deferred tax liability might otherwise be required have not been provided on an estimated £5.7 billion of cumulative temporary differences (including, for this purpose, any difference between the aggregate tax basis in stock of a consolidated subsidiary and the corresponding amount of the subsidiary’s net equity, including

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cumulative translation adjustments, determined for financial reporting purposes) on non-U.S. entities. The determination of the additional withholding tax that would arise upon a reversal of temporary differences is impractical to estimate as it is subject to offset by available foreign tax credits and subject to certain limitations.

In general, a U.K. or U.S. corporation may claim a foreign tax credit against its income tax expense for foreign income taxes paid or accrued. A U.S. corporation may also claim a credit for foreign income taxes paid or accrued on the earnings of a foreign corporation paid to the U.S. corporation as a dividend.

Our ability to claim a foreign tax credit for dividends received from our foreign subsidiaries or foreign taxes paid or accrued is subject to various significant limitations under U.S. tax laws, including a limited carry back and carry forward period. Limitations on the ability to claim a foreign tax credit and the inability to offset losses in one jurisdiction against income earned in another jurisdiction could result in a high effective tax rate on our earnings. Since substantially all of our revenue is generated outside the U.S., these risks are greater for us than for companies that generate most of their revenue in the U.S.

Through our subsidiaries, we maintain a significant presence in the U.K. The U.K. maintains a highly complex tax regime that differs significantly from the system of income taxation used in the U.S. We have accounted for the effect of foreign taxes based on what we believe is reasonably expected to apply to us and our subsidiaries based on tax laws currently in effect and reasonable interpretations of these laws.

We comply with taxation legislation and are subject to audit by tax authorities in all jurisdictions in which we operate. Although we expect that the tax amounts presented are reasonable, there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our recorded income tax provisions.

We and our subsidiaries file consolidated and standalone income tax returns in the U.S., the U.K. and Ireland. In the normal course of business, our income tax filings are subject to review by various taxing authorities. In connection with such reviews, disputes could arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation or application of certain income tax rules related to our business in that tax jurisdiction. Such disputes may result in future tax and interest and penalty assessments by these taxing authorities. The ultimate resolution of tax contingencies will take place upon the earlier of (i) the settlement date with the applicable taxing authorities in either cash or agreement of income tax positions or (ii) the date when the tax authorities are statutorily prohibited from adjusting the company's tax computations.

Tax returns filed by our company or our subsidiaries for years prior to 2012 are no longer subject to examination by tax authorities.

The changes in our unrecognized tax benefits are summarized below (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Balance at beginning of period	£ 8.2	£ 7.7	£ 8.3	£ 7.9
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	—	—	(0.6)	—
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	5.1	—	—	0.4
Foreign currency translation	0.5	0.5	—	—
Balance at end of period	£ 13.8	£ 8.2	£ 7.7	£ 8.3

No assurance can be given that any of these tax benefits will be recognized or realized.

As of December 31, 2015, our unrecognized tax benefits included £3.2 million of tax benefits that would have a favorable impact on our effective income tax rate if ultimately recognized, after considering amounts that we would expect to be offset by valuation allowances.

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We do not expect that any changes in our unrecognized tax benefits during 2016 will have a material impact on our unrecognized tax benefits. No assurance can be given as to the nature or impact of any changes in our unrecognized tax positions during 2016.

(11) Owners' Equity

On June 7, 2013, as a result of the LG/VM Transaction, all of Old Virgin Media's issued share capital was cancelled with the holders becoming entitled to receive the LG/VM Transaction Consideration of \$17.50 and 0.2582 Class A Old Liberty Global Shares and 0.6438 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares. Virgin Media has 111 shares of common stock outstanding.

During the 2013 Successor period, we received capital contributions of £2,343.2 million comprising (i) a cash contribution of £2,290.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) that was used to repay amounts outstanding under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement, (ii) a non-cash contribution of £40.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) related to certain deferred financing costs and (iii) a non-cash contribution of £12.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date) relating to the transfer of shares of Old Virgin Media held in a trust to a trust consolidated by Liberty Global in exchange for a note.

In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2013, we received cash consideration of £987.4 million from LG Europe 2 in exchange for 11 additional shares of our common stock. The proceeds from the issuance of these shares were used to repay a demand note owed to Liberty Global for the Liberty Global ordinary shares that were used, together with cash consideration, to settle the exchanged VM Convertible Notes.

During the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, we paid the following dividends:

<u>Board declaration date</u>	<u>Per share</u>	<u>Record date</u>	<u>Payment date</u>	<u>Total amount</u>
				<u>in millions</u>
Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013:				
February 5, 2013	\$ 0.04	March 12, 2013	March 22, 2013	£ 7.1
April 29, 2013	\$ 0.04	May 9, 2013	May 20, 2013	£ 7.1

(12) Share-based Compensation

Our share-based compensation expense after the LG/VM Transaction represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global and related employer taxes. The amounts allocated by Liberty Global to our company represent share-based compensation associated with the Liberty Global share-based incentive awards held by certain employees of our subsidiaries. Share-based compensation expense allocated to our company by Liberty Global is reflected as an increase to parent's equity and is offset by any amounts recharged to us by Liberty Global, as further described in note 13. Prior to the LG/VM Transaction, share-based compensation expense includes amounts for options, shares and performance shares related to the common stock of Old Virgin Media. Incentive awards are denominated in U.S. dollars.

The following table summarizes our share-based compensation expense, which is included in SG&A expense in our consolidated statements of operations (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013</u>	<u>Period from January 1, to June 7, 2013</u>
Performance-based incentive awards (a)	£ 10.1	£ 7.0	£ 3.0	£ 10.0
Other share-based incentive awards	25.4	26.8	82.5	12.1
Total (b)(c)	<u>£ 35.5</u>	<u>£ 33.8</u>	<u>£ 85.5</u>	<u>£ 22.1</u>

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- (a) Includes share-based compensation expense related to (i) Liberty Global performance-based restricted share units (**PSUs**) and (ii) a challenge performance award plan for certain executive officers and key employees of Liberty Global, including certain employees of our subsidiaries (the **Challenge Performance Awards**). The Challenge Performance Awards include performance-based share appreciation rights (**PSARs**) and PSUs.
- (b) In connection with the LiLAC Transaction, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors approved modifications to Liberty Global's outstanding share-based incentive awards (the **Award Modifications**) in accordance with the underlying share-based incentive plans. The objective of the compensation committee was to ensure a relatively unchanged intrinsic value of outstanding equity awards before and after the bonus issuance of the LiLAC Shares. The mechanism to modify outstanding share-based incentive awards, as approved by the compensation committee, utilized the volume-weighted average price of the respective shares for the five days prior to and the five days following the bonus issuance (**Modification VWAPs**). In order to determine if any incremental stock-based compensation expense should be recorded as a result of the Award Modifications, we are required to measure the changes in the fair values of the then outstanding share-based incentive awards using market prices immediately before and immediately after the Award Modifications. Due to declines in the share prices of Liberty Global's Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares following the bonus issuance, the exercise prices of options, SARs and PSARs determined using the Modification VWAPs were lower than the exercise prices that would have resulted if the market prices immediately before and after the Award Modifications had been used. Accordingly, the Black-Scholes fair values of Liberty Global options, SARs and PSARs held by employees of our subsidiaries increased as a result of the Award Modifications, resulting in incremental stock-based compensation expense of £9.1 million. This amount includes £5.6 million of expense recognized during 2015 related to awards that vested on or prior to December 31, 2015 and £3.5 million of expense that will be recognized in future periods through 2019 as the related awards vest.
- (c) In connection with the LG/VM Transaction, Liberty Global issued Liberty Global share-based incentive awards (**Virgin Media Replacement Awards**) to employees and former directors of our company in exchange for corresponding Old Virgin Media awards. During the 2013 period following the LG/VM Transaction, £51.1 million of the June 7, 2013 estimated fair value of the Virgin Media Replacement Awards was charged to expense in recognition of the Virgin Media Replacement Awards that were fully vested on June 7, 2013 or for which vesting was accelerated pursuant to the terms of the LG/VM Transaction Agreement on or prior to December 31, 2013.

The following table provides certain information related to share-based compensation not yet recognized for share-based incentive awards held by employees of our subsidiaries related to Liberty Global ordinary shares as of December 31, 2015:

	Liberty Global Shares and LiLAC Shares (a)	Liberty Global performance- based awards (b)
Total compensation expense not yet recognized (in millions)	£ 26.5	£ 5.0
Weighted average period remaining for expense recognition (in years)	2.7	1.1

- (a) Amounts relate to awards granted or assumed by Liberty Global under (i) the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective February 24, 2015) and certain other incentive plans of Liberty Global, (ii) the Virgin Media Inc. 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective June 7, 2013) (the **VM Incentive Plan**), and (iii) certain other incentive plans of our company. All new awards are granted under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan. The Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan, the Liberty

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Global, Inc. 2005 Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective June 7, 2013) (**Liberty Global 2005 Incentive Plan**) and the VM Incentive Plan are described below.

(b) Amounts relate to (i) the Challenge Performance Awards and (ii) PSUs.

The following table summarizes certain information related to the incentive awards granted or remeasured and exercised by employees of our subsidiaries with respect to Liberty Global ordinary shares during the Successor periods and Old Virgin Media common stock during the Predecessor periods:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1, to June 7, 2013
Assumptions used to estimate fair value of options, SARs and PSARs granted:				
Risk-free interest rate	0.96 - 1.40%	0.81 - 1.31%	0.78% - 1.19%	0.40% - 1.42%
Expected life (a)	3.0 - 4.3 years	3.1 - 3.9 years	0.4 - 4.6 years	3.0 - 7.3 years
Expected volatility (a)	23.1 - 26.0%	25.5 - 26.5%	23.6% - 32.6%	31.1% - 50.9%
Expected dividend yield	none	none	none	0.41% - 0.50%
Weighted average grant-date fair value per share of awards granted:				
Options	\$ 14.81	\$ —	\$ 22.82	\$ 29.13
SARs	\$ 9.57	\$ 8.04	\$ 7.79	\$ —
PSARs	\$ —	\$ 8.15	\$ 8.34	\$ —
Restricted share units (RSUs)	\$ 51.91	\$ 39.84	\$ 36.91	\$ 39.39
PSUs	\$ 51.44	\$ 40.13	\$ 34.04	\$ 39.66
Total intrinsic value of awards exercised (in millions):				
Options	£ 58.7	£ 63.3	£ 97.1	£ 57.0
SARs	£ 1.7	£ 0.4	£ —	£ —
PSARs	£ —	£ 0.1	£ —	£ —
Cash received by Liberty Global (Successor periods) and Old Virgin Media (Predecessor period) from exercise of options (in millions)	£ 26.5	£ 26.4	£ 47.8	£ 26.7
Income tax benefit related to share-based compensation (in millions)	£ 6.4	£ 6.7	£ 13.8	£ 5.9

(a) The 2013 ranges shown for these assumptions exclude the awards for certain former employees of Virgin Media who were expected to exercise their awards immediately or soon after the LG/VM Transaction. For these awards, the assumptions used for expected life and volatility were essentially nil.

Share Incentive Plans — Liberty Global Ordinary Shares

Incentive Plans

As of December 31, 2015, Liberty Global was authorized to grant incentive awards under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan. Generally, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors may grant non-qualified share options, SARs, restricted shares, RSUs, cash awards, performance awards or any

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combination of the foregoing (collectively, awards). Ordinary shares issuable pursuant to awards made under these incentive plans will be made available from either authorized but unissued shares or shares that have been issued but reacquired by Liberty Global. Awards may be granted at or above fair value in any class of ordinary shares. The maximum number of Liberty Global ordinary shares with respect to which awards may be issued under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan is 105 million (of which no more than 50.25 million shares may consist of Class B ordinary shares), subject to anti-dilution and other adjustment provisions in the respective plan. As of December 31, 2015, the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan had 84,782,474 ordinary shares available for grant.

In connection with the LG/VM Transaction, Liberty Global assumed the VM Incentive Plan. Awards under the VM Incentive Plan issued prior to June 7, 2013 have a 10-year term and become fully exercisable within five years of continued employment. Certain performance-based awards that were granted during the first quarter of 2013 were canceled upon completion of the LG/VM Transaction. These canceled awards were subsequently replaced by PSUs that were granted under the VM Incentive Plan on June 24, 2013. For the remaining performance-based awards that were outstanding prior to June 7, 2013, the performance objectives lapsed upon the completion of the LG/VM Transaction and such awards vest on the third anniversary of the grant date.

Awards (other than performance-based awards) issued under the (i) Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan, (ii) Liberty Global 2005 Incentive Plan and (iii) VM Incentive Plan after June 7, 2013 generally (a) vest 12.5% on the six month anniversary of the grant date and then vest at a rate of 6.25% each quarter thereafter and (b) expire seven years after the grant date. RSUs vest on the date of the first annual general meeting of Liberty Global shareholders following the grant date. These awards may be granted at or above fair value in any class of ordinary shares. No further awards will be granted under the Liberty Global 2005 Incentive Plan or the VM Incentive Plan.

Performance Awards

The following is a summary of the material terms and conditions with respect to Liberty Global's performance-based awards for certain executive officers and key employees.

Liberty Global PSUs. PSUs are granted to executive officers and key employees annually based on a target annual equity value for each executive and key employee, of which approximately two-thirds would be delivered in the form of an annual award of PSUs and approximately one-third in the form of an annual award of SARs. Each currently-outstanding PSU represents the right to receive one Liberty Global or LiLAC Class A or Class C ordinary share, as applicable, subject to performance and vesting. Generally, the performance period for the PSUs covers a two-year period and the performance target is based on the achievement of a specified compound annual growth rate (**CAGR**) in a consolidated operating cash flow metric (as defined in the applicable underlying agreement), adjusted for events such as acquisitions, dispositions and changes in foreign currency exchange rates that affect comparability (**OCF CAGR**), and the participant's annual performance ratings during the two-year performance period. A performance range of 75% to 125% of the target OCF CAGR generally results in award recipients earning 50% to 150% of their respective PSUs, subject to reduction or forfeiture based on individual performance. The PSUs generally vest 50% on each of March 31 and September 30 of the year following the end of the performance period. During the Successor periods, Liberty Global granted PSUs to certain of our executive officers and key employees.

Liberty Global Challenge Performance Awards. Effective June 24, 2013, Liberty Global's compensation committee approved the Challenge Performance Awards, which consisted solely of PSARs for Liberty Global's senior executive officers and a combination of PSARs and PSUs for other executive officers and key employees. Each PSU represents the right to receive one Liberty Global or LiLAC Class A or Class C ordinary share, as applicable, subject to performance and vesting. The performance criteria for the Challenge Performance Awards is based on the participant's performance and achievement of individual goals in each of the years 2013, 2014 and 2015. Subject to forfeitures and the satisfaction of performance conditions, 100% of each participant's Challenge Performance Awards will vest on June 24, 2016. The PSARs have a term of seven years and base prices equal to the respective market closing prices of the applicable class on the grant date. During the Successor periods, Liberty Global granted PSARs to certain of our executive officers.

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Virgin Media Incentive Awards

Equity awards were granted to certain of our employees prior to the LG/VM Transaction under certain incentive plans maintained and administered by our company and no new grants will be made under these incentive plans. The equity awards granted include stock options, restricted shares, RSUs and performance awards.

Share-based Award Activity — Awards Issued by Liberty Global

The following tables summarize the share-based award activity during 2015 with respect to Liberty Global Shares and Old Liberty Global Shares held by employees of our subsidiaries:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
Options — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015	1,197,699	\$ 16.02		
Forfeited	(7,295)	\$ 25.76		
Exercised	(758,310)	\$ 12.61		
Transfers	(15,988)	\$ 19.11		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	416,106	\$ 21.95		
Impact of Award Modifications	36,742	(2.02)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	452,848	\$ 19.93		
Forfeited	(7,718)	\$ 22.61		
Exercised	(33,081)	\$ 15.19		
Transfers	(8,528)	\$ 20.43		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (a)	<u>403,521</u>	<u>\$ 20.26</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>\$ 8.9</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>114,259</u>	<u>\$ 15.12</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>\$ 3.1</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
Options — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015	2,490,859	\$ 15.70		
Granted	498,777	\$ 41.12		
Forfeited	(18,196)	\$ 31.92		
Exercised	(1,194,810)	\$ 12.99		
Transfers	(39,838)	\$ 17.78		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	1,736,792	\$ 24.73		
Impact of Award Modifications	145,618	(2.28)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	1,882,410	\$ 22.45		
Forfeited	(41,208)	\$ 29.99		
Exercised	(344,673)	\$ 8.33		
Transfers	(22,485)	\$ 18.91		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (a)	<u>1,474,044</u>	<u>\$ 25.59</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>\$ 22.4</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>241,735</u>	<u>\$ 13.79</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>\$ 6.5</u>

(a) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding options related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £6.0 million and £15.2 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
SARs — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	531,637	\$ 36.55		
Granted	438,778	\$ 53.11		
Forfeited	(2,112)	\$ 40.91		
Exercised	(26,193)	\$ 30.70		
Transfers	(49,872)	\$ 34.72		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	892,238	\$ 44.96		
Impact of Award Modifications	74,152	(3.99)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	966,390	\$ 40.97		
Granted	11,548	\$ 52.46		
Forfeited	(6,586)	\$ 43.83		
Exercised	(7,812)	\$ 31.08		
Transfers	(80,630)	\$ 31.70		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b) . .	<u>882,910</u>	<u>\$ 42.03</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>\$ 3.1</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>233,179</u>	<u>\$ 36.19</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>\$ 1.8</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
SARs — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	1,237,036	\$ 33.79		
Granted	877,556	\$ 51.41		
Forfeited	(4,224)	\$ 39.09		
Exercised	(65,649)	\$ 27.68		
Transfers	(129,280)	\$ 32.29		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	1,915,439	\$ 42.16		
Impact of Award Modifications	161,874	(3.59)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	2,077,313	\$ 38.57		
Granted	23,096	\$ 49.14		
Forfeited	(13,674)	\$ 41.97		
Exercised	(19,559)	\$ 28.40		
Transfers	(198,648)	\$ 28.43		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b) . .	<u>1,868,528</u>	<u>\$ 39.86</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>\$ 7.5</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>534,079</u>	<u>\$ 33.50</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>\$ 4.6</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding SARs related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £2.1 million and £5.1 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
PSARs — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	274,583	\$ 35.56		
Transfers	(38,750)	\$ 35.03		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	235,833	\$ 35.65		
Impact of Award Modifications	15,122	(3.22)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	250,955	\$ 32.43		
Transfers	(21,501)	\$ 31.87		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b)	<u>229,454</u>	<u>\$ 32.48</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>\$ 2.3</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>3,665</u>	<u>\$ 31.87</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
PSARs — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	823,749	\$ 33.99		
Transfers	(116,250)	\$ 33.41		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	707,499	\$ 34.08		
Impact of Award Modifications	42,493	(2.98)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	749,992	\$ 31.10		
Transfers	(64,289)	\$ 30.98		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b)	<u>685,703</u>	<u>\$ 31.12</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>\$ 6.6</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>10,973</u>	<u>\$ 30.46</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>\$ 0.1</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding PSARs related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £1.6 million and £4.5 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
RSUs — Class A ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	264,930	\$ 39.50	
Granted	76,718	\$ 53.11	
Forfeited	(3,493)	\$ 40.23	
Released from restrictions	(113,863)	\$ 39.86	
Transfers	(16,305)	\$ 38.87	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	207,987	\$ 44.36	
Impact of Award Modifications	10,350	(2.10)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	218,337	\$ 42.26	
Granted	2,697	\$ 52.46	
Forfeited	(2,318)	\$ 42.22	
Released from restrictions	(23,377)	\$ 42.83	
Transfers	(6,323)	\$ 43.02	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>189,016</u>	<u>\$ 42.31</u>	<u>4.5</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
RSUs — Class C ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	641,714	\$ 36.48	
Granted	153,436	\$ 51.41	
Forfeited	(7,487)	\$ 38.06	
Released from restrictions	(315,487)	\$ 36.05	
Transfers	(40,227)	\$ 37.46	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	431,949	\$ 41.98	
Impact of Award Modifications	21,461	(2.02)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	453,410	\$ 39.96	
Granted	5,394	\$ 49.14	
Forfeited	(5,190)	\$ 39.51	
Released from restrictions	(61,771)	\$ 39.20	
Transfers	(17,100)	\$ 38.43	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>374,743</u>	<u>\$ 40.29</u>	<u>4.5</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
PSUs — Class A ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	160,354	\$ 37.90	
Granted	40,182	\$ 53.11	
Performance adjustment (b)	9,128	\$ 36.38	
Released from restrictions	(38,005)	\$ 36.34	
Transfers	(20,520)	\$ 37.65	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	151,139	\$ 42.27	
Impact of Award Modifications	1,185	(2.06)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	152,324	\$ 40.21	
Granted	13,264	\$ 52.46	
Released from restrictions	(35,530)	\$ 34.70	
Transfers	(12,798)	\$ 39.75	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>117,260</u>	<u>\$ 43.32</u>	<u>1.1</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
PSUs — Class C ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	403,562	\$ 35.38	
Granted	80,364	\$ 51.41	
Performance adjustment (b)	24,349	\$ 34.07	
Released from restrictions	(101,404)	\$ 34.07	
Transfers	(53,222)	\$ 35.04	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	353,649	\$ 39.42	
Impact of Award Modifications	3,124	(1.88)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	356,773	\$ 37.54	
Granted	26,528	\$ 49.14	
Released from restrictions	(95,235)	\$ 32.50	
Transfers	(29,534)	\$ 37.60	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>258,532</u>	<u>\$ 40.59</u>	<u>1.0</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Represents the increase in PSUs associated with the first quarter 2015 determination that 113.6% of the PSUs that were granted in 2013 (the **2013 PSUs**) had been earned. As of December 31, 2015, all of the earned 2013 PSUs have been released from restrictions.

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(13) Related-party Transactions

Our related-party transactions during the Successor periods consist of the following:

	Successor		
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)
	in millions		
Credits (charges) included in:			
Operating expenses	£ 4.2	£ 1.4	£ (2.9)
SG&A expenses	(8.0)	(4.7)	(1.3)
Allocated share-based compensation expense	(24.7)	(28.8)	(69.5)
Fees and allocations, net:			
Operating and SG&A related (exclusive of depreciation and share-based compensation)	(24.4)	(16.9)	(7.7)
Depreciation	(11.8)	(8.8)	(4.9)
Share-based compensation	(22.2)	(2.8)	(1.0)
Management fee	(29.2)	(8.1)	(7.5)
Total fees and allocations, net	(87.6)	(36.6)	(21.1)
Included in operating income (loss)	(116.1)	(68.7)	(94.8)
Interest income	246.5	229.7	107.0
Realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net	(6.7)	(1.9)	0.3
Interest expense	(5.7)	(52.0)	(38.3)
Included in net loss	£ 118.0	£ 107.1	£ (25.8)

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

General. Virgin Media charges fees and allocates costs and expenses to certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries, and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media charge fees and allocate costs and expenses to Virgin Media. Depending on the nature of these related-party transactions, the amount of the charges or allocations may be based on (i) our estimated share of the underlying costs, (ii) our estimated share of the underlying costs plus a mark-up or (iii) commercially-negotiated rates. Although we believe that the related-party charges and allocations described below are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the related-party costs and expenses reflected in our consolidated statements of operations are reflective of the costs that we would incur on a standalone basis. Our related-party transactions are cash settled unless otherwise noted below.

During the first quarter of 2015, Liberty Global transferred certain entities that incur central and other administrative costs (the **Corporate Entities Transfer**) from one subsidiary to certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries that are outside of Liberty Global's borrowing groups. In connection with the Corporate Entities Transfer, Liberty Global changed the processes it uses to charge fees and allocate costs and expenses from one subsidiary to another. This new methodology, which is intended to ensure that Liberty Global continues to allocate its central and administrative costs to its borrowing groups on a fair and rational basis, impacts the calculation of the "EBITDA" metric specified by our debt agreements (**Covenant EBITDA**). In this regard, the components of related-party fees and allocations that are deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA are based on (i) the amount and nature of costs incurred by the allocating Liberty Global subsidiaries during the period, (ii) the allocation methodologies in effect during the period and (iii) the size of the overall pool of entities that are charged fees and allocated costs, such that changes in any of these factors would likely result in changes to the amount of related-party fees and allocations that will be deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA in future periods. For example, to the extent that a Liberty Global subsidiary borrowing group was to acquire (sell) an operating entity, and assuming no change in the total costs incurred by the allocating entities, the fees charged and the costs allocated to our company would decrease (increase).

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Operating expenses. Amounts consist of the net effect of (i) recharges of £7.6 million, £6.7 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) charges of £3.4 million, £5.3 million and £2.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network-related and other services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary.

SG&A expenses. Amounts primarily consist of the net effect of (i) charges of £5.3 million, £3.9 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for insurance-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, (ii) charges of £4.2 million, £3.9 million and £0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for information technology-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, and (iii) recharges of £2.1 million, £3.4 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries.

Allocated share-based compensation expense. As further described in note 12, Liberty Global allocates share-based compensation expense to our company.

Fees and allocations, net. These amounts, which are based on our company's estimated share of the applicable costs (including personnel-related and other costs associated with the services provided) incurred by other Liberty Global subsidiaries, represent the aggregate net effect of charges between subsidiaries of Virgin Media and various Liberty Global subsidiaries that are outside of Virgin Media. These charges generally relate to management, finance, legal, technology and other services that support our company's operations. The categories of our fees and allocations, net, are as follows:

- *Operating and SG&A related (exclusive of depreciation and share-based compensation).* The amounts included in this category, which are generally cash settled, represent our estimated share of certain centralized technology, management, marketing, finance and other operating and SG&A expenses of Liberty Global's European operations, whose activities benefit multiple operations, including operations within and outside of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up. Amounts in this category are generally deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA.
- *Depreciation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of depreciation of assets not owned by our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up.
- *Share-based compensation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of share-based compensation associated with Liberty Global employees who are not employees of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up.
- *Management fee.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated allocable share of (i) operating and SG&A expenses related to stewardship services provided by certain Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) the mark-up, if any, applicable to each category of the related-party fees and allocations charged to our company.

During the first three quarters of 2014, a subsidiary of Liberty Global allocated technology-based costs to our company and other Liberty Global subsidiaries based on each subsidiaries' estimated proportionate share of these costs. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the approach used to charge technology-based fees was changed to a royalty-based method. For the year ended December 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014, our

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£20.0 million and £17.0 million, respectively, proportional share of the technology-based costs was £6.3 million and £13.6 million, respectively, more than the royalty-based technology fee charged under the new approach. Accordingly, the £6.3 million and £13.6 million, respectively, excess has been reflected as a deemed contribution of technology-related services in our consolidated statements of owners' equity. The charges under the new royalty-based fee are expected to escalate in future periods. Any excess of these charges over our estimated proportionate share of the underlying technology-based costs will be classified as a management fee and added back to arrive at Covenant EBITDA.

Interest income. Amounts represent interest income on related-party notes, as further described below.

Realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net. As further described in note 6, these amounts relate to related-party foreign currency forward contracts with LGE Financing.

Interest expense. Amount during 2015 relates to interest expense associated with the note payable to LG Europe 2 and the VM Ireland Note. Amounts during 2014 and 2013 relate to interest expense associated with the VM Ireland Note. In addition, £5.8 million of this interest expense during 2013 is due to a related-party note to LGI that we entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction. During the Successor period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, repayments were made on the note aggregating £832.2 million and as of December 31, 2013, the note was fully repaid. This note bore interest at a rate of 7.5%.

The following table provides details of our related-party balances:

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
Current note receivable (b)	£ —	£ 688.0
Current receivables (c)	45.4	57.3
Derivative instruments (d)	0.6	—
Prepaid expenses (e)	0.9	1.3
Long-term notes receivable (f)	<u>3,385.1</u>	<u>2,322.3</u>
Total	<u>£ 3,432.0</u>	<u>£ 3,068.9</u>
Accounts payable (g)	£ 8.6	£ 7.9
Current portion of capital lease obligations	—	0.3
Other current liabilities (h)	26.1	28.8
Related-party debt (i)	72.0	439.0
Other long-term liabilities (j)	<u>—</u>	<u>50.1</u>
Total	<u>£ 106.7</u>	<u>£ 526.1</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Amount at December 31, 2014 represents a note receivable from LG Europe 2, that was owed to our subsidiary, Virgin Media Finco Limited. This note originated during 2014 and bore interest at a rate of 5.855% as of December 31, 2014. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the amount outstanding on this note was transferred to a long-term note receivable. The net decrease during 2015 includes (i) an increase resulting from £3,136.9 million of cash advanced, (ii) a decrease related to £2,565.6 million of cash repaid, (iii) a decrease of £1,197.4 million related to the transfer of the outstanding balance to a long-term note receivable and (iv) a £61.9 million non-cash decrease related to the settlement of related-party fees and allocations.

(c) Amounts represent (i) accrued interest on notes receivable from LG Europe 2, including £38.7 million (equivalent) and £42.2 million (equivalent), respectively, owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited, (ii) employee withholding taxes collected by Liberty Global on our behalf of £0.5 million (equivalent) and £8.5 million (equivalent), respectively, and (iii) certain receivables from other Liberty Global subsidiaries

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arising in the normal course of business. The accrued interest on the long-term notes receivable from LG Europe 2 is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled. The withholding taxes and other receivables are settled periodically.

- (d) Amount represents the fair value of related-party derivative instruments with LGE Financing, as further described in note 6.
- (e) Represents prepayments for services to be rendered by another Liberty Global subsidiary.
- (f) Amounts represent:
 - (i) notes receivable from LG Europe 2 that are owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited (the **2023 8.5% LG Europe 2 Notes Receivable**). These notes mature on April 15, 2023 and bear interest at a rate of 8.5%. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the principal amount outstanding under these notes was £2,174.6 million and £2,297.3 million, respectively. As further described in note 4, the decrease during 2015 relates to the £122.7 million cash repayment from LG Europe 2. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the portion of these notes that was denominated in U.S. dollars (£947.3 million) was redenominated to pound sterling. The net increase during the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 primarily relates to a cash loan of £2,290.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and a non-cash loan relating to deferred financing costs of £40.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) that were paid by us on behalf of LG Europe 2 and reflected as an increase to the loan balance. LG Europe 2 subsequently contributed the amount related to the deferred financing costs to us. These increases were somewhat offset by declines from foreign exchange rate movements. The cash loan funded a transaction that occurred shortly after the LG/VM Transaction date, whereby a subsidiary of Liberty Global contributed cash to Virgin Media that was subsequently used to repay amounts outstanding under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement;
 - (ii) A note receivable from LG Europe 2 that is owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the amount outstanding on a current note receivable was transferred to this long-term note receivable. At December 31, 2015 the principal amount outstanding under this note was £1,197.4 million. Pursuant to the loan agreement, the maturity date is July 16, 2023, however Virgin Media Finco Limited may agree to advance additional amounts to LG Europe 2 at any time and LG Europe 2 may, with agreement from Virgin Media Finco Limited, repay all or part of the outstanding principal at any time prior to the maturity date. The note receivable is subject to further borrowings and repayments. The interest rate on this loan, which is subject to adjustment, was 5.659% as of December 31, 2015.
 - (iii) a note receivable from LG Europe 2 that was owed to us until all outstanding principal and interest balances were converted to equity during the fourth quarter of 2015. At December 31, 2014, this note had a principal balance of \$19.9 million (£13.5 million) and bore interest at a rate of 7.875%. The net decrease during 2015 relates to (i) a £465.8 million decrease resulting from the aforementioned conversion of the then remaining principal balance to equity, (ii) £448.1 million of cash borrowings, (iii) £5.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized interest, (iv) £2.3 million of cash repayments and (v) an increase of £2.0 million due to the cumulative transaction adjustment. The net decrease during 2014 relates to (a) cash borrowing of £97.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date), (b) cash repayments of £165.0 million, (c) £8.3 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest and (d) an increase of £7.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment; and
 - (iv) a note receivable from Liberty Global that is owed to us. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, this note, which matures on June 4, 2018, had a principal balance of \$19.3 million (£13.1 million) and \$18.8 million (£12.8 million), respectively. This note bears interest at a rate of 1.76%. The increase during 2015 relates to an increase of (i) £0.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment and (ii) £0.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. The increase during 2014 relates to an increase of (a) £0.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment and

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(b) £0.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. This note receivable originated as a result of a non-cash transaction on the date of the LG/VM Transaction that resulted in a corresponding increase to our additional paid-in capital. This non-cash transaction involved the transfer of shares of Old Virgin Media held in a trust to a trust consolidated by Liberty Global in exchange for this note. The accrued interest on this note receivable is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled, and is included in other long-term assets, net in our consolidated balance sheets.

- (g) Amounts represent certain payables to other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business.
- (h) Amounts represent (i) £6.9 million (equivalent) and £13.7 million (equivalent), respectively, of unpaid capital charges from Liberty Global, as described below, and (ii) certain payables to other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business, including amounts associated with fees and allocations as described above. The payables related to the capital charges are settled periodically. None of these payables are currently interest bearing.
- (i) For information regarding our related-party debt, see note 9.
- (j) The December 31, 2014 amount represents accrued interest on the VM Ireland Note.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we entered into notes receivable from (i) LGE Holdco V BV, a subsidiary of Liberty Global, and (ii) Liberty Global Incorporated Limited, a subsidiary of Liberty Global, the balances of which were converted to equity during the fourth quarter of 2014. The activity of the note receivable from LGE Holdco V BV included cash borrowings of £270.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and various non-cash decreases of £4.1 million. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the outstanding balance of £266.5 million was converted to equity. The activity of the note receivable from Liberty Global Incorporated Limited included cash borrowings of £115.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and various non-cash increases of £8.1 million. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the outstanding balance of £123.1 million was converted to equity.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, we recorded capital charges of \$37.2 million (£24.6 million at the applicable rate), \$47.8 million (£28.8 million at the applicable rate) and \$109.4 million (£69.5 million at the applicable rate), respectively, in our consolidated statements of owners' equity in connection with the exercise of Liberty Global SARs and options and the vesting of Liberty Global restricted share awards and PSUs held by employees of our subsidiaries. We and Liberty Global have agreed that these capital charges will be based on the fair value of the underlying Liberty Global shares associated with share-based incentive awards that vest or are exercised during the period, subject to any reduction that is necessary to ensure that the cumulative capital charge does not exceed the cumulative amount of share-based compensation expense recorded by our company with respect to Liberty Global share-based incentive awards.

During 2015 and 2014, tax losses with an aggregate tax effect of £105.5 million and £147.4 million were surrendered by Liberty Global and its U.K. subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media to our U.K. subsidiaries. For additional information, see note 10.

Our parent company, Virgin Media, and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries are co-guarantors of the indebtedness of certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries. We do not believe these guarantees will result in material payments in the future.

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(14) Restructuring Liabilities

A summary of changes in our restructuring liabilities during 2015 is set forth in the table below:

	<u>Employee severance and termination</u>	<u>Office closures</u> in millions	<u>Total</u>
Successor:			
Restructuring liability as of January 1, 2015	£ 1.2	£ 8.0	£ 9.2
Restructuring charges (credits) (a)	13.9	(0.9)	13.0
Cash paid	(12.3)	(3.0)	(15.3)
Other	0.1	1.0	1.1
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2015	<u>£ 2.9</u>	<u>£ 5.1</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>
Current portion	£ 2.9	£ 1.2	£ 4.1
Noncurrent portion	—	3.9	3.9
Total	<u>£ 2.9</u>	<u>£ 5.1</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>

- (a) Our restructuring charges include employee severance and termination costs related to certain reorganization and integration activities.

We expect to record further restructuring charges during 2016 in connection with continued efforts to optimize our operating model.

A summary of changes in our restructuring liabilities during 2014 is set forth in the table below:

	<u>Employee severance and termination</u>	<u>Office closures</u> in millions	<u>Contract termination and other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Successor (a):				
Restructuring liability as of January 1, 2014	£ 5.4	£ 8.9	£ 0.2	£ 14.5
Restructuring charges (b)	10.5	5.7	—	16.2
Cash paid	(14.3)	(6.5)	—	(20.8)
Other	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.7)
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2014	<u>£ 1.2</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 9.2</u>
Current portion	£ 1.2	£ 2.9	£ —	£ 4.1
Noncurrent portion	—	5.1	—	5.1
Total	<u>£ 1.2</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 9.2</u>

- (a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

- (b) Our restructuring charges relate to certain organizational and staffing changes that we implemented during the Successor period, primarily in connection with our ongoing integration with Liberty Global.

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A summary of changes in our restructuring liabilities during 2013 is set forth in the table below:

	<u>Employee severance and termination</u>	<u>Office closures</u>	<u>Contract termination and other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	in millions			
Predecessor:				
Restructuring liability as of January 1, 2013	£ —	£ 16.3	£ —	£ 16.3
Restructuring charges	—	0.5	—	0.5
Cash paid	—	(1.8)	—	(1.8)
Restructuring liability as of June 7, 2013	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 15.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 15.0</u>
Successor (a):				
Restructuring liability as of June 7, 2013	£ —	£ 15.0	£ —	£ 15.0
Restructuring charges (b)	29.0	(0.2)	3.8	32.6
Cash paid	(24.0)	(8.1)	(0.1)	(32.2)
Other	0.4	2.2	(3.5)	(0.9)
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2013	<u>£ 5.4</u>	<u>£ 8.9</u>	<u>£ 0.2</u>	<u>£ 14.5</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Our restructuring costs relate to certain organizational and staffing changes that we implemented during the Successor period, primarily in connection with our ongoing integration with Liberty Global.

(15) Defined Benefit Plans

We operate two defined benefit plans in the U.K. and one defined benefit plan in Ireland, all of which are funded. These defined benefit plans are closed to new entrants and existing participants do not accrue any additional benefits.

The table below provides summary information on our defined benefit plans (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)</u>	<u>Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013</u>
Projected benefit obligation	£ 499.7	£ 541.9	£ 471.3	£ 433.7
Fair value of plan assets (b)	£ 501.2	£ 500.8	£ 434.2	£ 397.4
Net liability (asset)	£ (1.5)	£ 41.1	£ 37.1	£ 36.3
Net periodic pension cost	£ (5.4)	£ (5.2)	£ 0.2	£ 0.7

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) The fair value of plan assets is primarily based on Level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy (as further described in note 7). Our plan assets comprise investments in debt securities, equity securities, hedge funds, insurance contracts and certain other assets.

Based on December 31, 2015 exchange rates and information available as of that date, contributions to the respective defined benefit plans in 2016 are expected to aggregate £23.8 million.

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(16) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss) included in our consolidated balance sheets and statements of owners' equity reflect the aggregate impact of foreign currency translation adjustments, unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedges and pension-related adjustments. The changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of taxes, are summarized as follows:

	<u>Parent</u>					<u>Total accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss)</u>
	<u>Foreign currency translation adjustments</u>	<u>Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges</u>	<u>Pension- related adjustments</u>	<u>Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss)</u>	<u>Non- controlling interest</u>	
	in millions					
Predecessor:						
Balance at January 1, 2013	£ 161.2	£ (68.5)	£ (98.5)	£ (5.8)	£ —	£ (5.8)
Other comprehensive loss	(9.8)	(7.6)	0.6	(16.8)	—	(16.8)
Balance at June 7, 2013	<u>£ 151.4</u>	<u>£ (76.1)</u>	<u>£ (97.9)</u>	<u>£ (22.6)</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ (22.6)</u>
Successor (a):						
Balance at June 8, 2013 (b)	£ —	£ —	£ (4.3)	£ (4.3)	£ (2.5)	£ (6.8)
Other comprehensive earnings	150.0	—	(0.7)	149.3	2.1	151.4
Balance at December 31, 2013	150.0	—	(5.0)	145.0	(0.4)	144.6
Other comprehensive loss	(66.6)	—	(29.4)	(96.0)	0.8	(95.2)
Balance at December 31, 2014	83.4	—	(34.4)	49.0	0.4	49.4
Other comprehensive earnings	34.9	—	7.0	41.9	4.5	46.4
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>£ 118.3</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ (27.4)</u>	<u>£ 90.9</u>	<u>£ 4.9</u>	<u>£ 95.8</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) As a result of the application of acquisition accounting in connection with the LG/VM Transaction, the Predecessor balance was eliminated. For more information regarding the LG/VM Transaction, see note 5. Amounts included relate to the the VM Ireland Acquisition. For additional information, see note 4.

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The components of other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of taxes, are reflected in our consolidated statements of comprehensive earnings (loss). The following table summarizes the tax effects related to each component of other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of amounts reclassified to our consolidated statements of operations:

	<u>Pre-tax amount</u>	<u>Tax benefit (expense)</u>	<u>Net-of-tax amount</u>
	<u>in millions</u>		
Successor:			
Year ended December 31, 2015:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ 37.3	£ —	£ 37.3
Pension related adjustments	9.8	(0.7)	9.1
Other comprehensive earnings	47.1	(0.7)	46.4
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4.5)	—	(4.5)
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to parent	<u>£ 42.6</u>	<u>£ (0.7)</u>	<u>£ 41.9</u>
Year ended December 31, 2014 (a):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ (62.9)	£ —	£ (62.9)
Pension related adjustments	(39.3)	7.0	(32.3)
Other comprehensive loss	(102.2)	7.0	(95.2)
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.8)	—	(0.8)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to parent	<u>£ (103.0)</u>	<u>£ 7.0</u>	<u>£ (96.0)</u>
Period from June 8, 2013 to December 31, 2013 (a):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ 151.5	£ —	£ 151.5
Pension related adjustments	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)
Other comprehensive earnings	151.0	0.4	151.4
Other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to parent	<u>£ 148.9</u>	<u>£ 0.4</u>	<u>£ 149.3</u>
Predecessor:			
Period from January 1, 2013 to June 7, 2013:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ (9.8)	£ —	£ (9.8)
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges	63.6	3.2	66.8
Reclassification of cash flow hedge gains to net income	(74.4)	—	(74.4)
Pension related adjustments	0.8	(0.2)	0.6
Other comprehensive loss	<u>£ (19.8)</u>	<u>£ 3.0</u>	<u>£ (16.8)</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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(17) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

In the normal course of business, we have entered into agreements that commit our company to make cash payments in future periods with respect to programming contracts, network and connectivity commitments, purchases of customer premises and other equipment and non-cancellable operating leases and other items. The pound sterling equivalents of such commitments as of December 31, 2015 are presented below:

	Payments due during:						Total
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	
	in millions						
Programming commitments	£ 462.4	£ 459.5	£ 399.1	£ 156.8	£ 4.7	£ 3.7	£ 1,486.2
Network and connectivity commitments	297.2	80.3	25.6	6.7	5.4	22.3	437.5
Purchase commitments	227.1	48.2	19.5	7.1	3.7	0.7	306.3
Operating leases	37.2	31.2	25.6	20.0	13.5	55.2	182.7
Other commitments	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	15.2
Total (a)	£ 1,039.1	£ 619.2	£ 469.8	£ 190.6	£ 27.3	£ 81.9	£ 2,427.9

(a) The commitments included in this table do not reflect any liabilities that are included in our December 31, 2015 consolidated balance sheet.

Programming commitments consist of obligations associated with certain of our programming contracts that are enforceable and legally binding on us as we have agreed to pay minimum fees without regard to (i) the actual number of subscribers to the programming services or (ii) whether we terminate service to a portion of our subscribers or dispose of a portion of our distribution systems. In addition, programming commitments do not include increases in future periods associated with contractual inflation or other price adjustments that are not fixed. Accordingly, the amounts reflected in the above table with respect to these contracts are significantly less than the amounts we expect to pay in these periods under these contracts. Historically, payments to programming vendors have represented a significant portion of our operating costs, and we expect that this will continue to be the case in future periods. In this regard, during the year ended December 31, 2015, year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, the programming costs incurred aggregated £700.0 million, £624.1 million, £336.2 million and £232.3 million, respectively.

Network and connectivity commitments include, among other items, the fixed minimum commitments associated with our mobile virtual network operator (MVNO) agreements and service commitments associated with our network extension project in the U.K. As such, the commitments shown in the above table may be significantly less than the actual amounts we ultimately pay in these periods.

Purchase commitments include unconditional and legally binding obligations related to (i) the purchase of customer premises and other equipment and (ii) certain service-related commitments, including call center, information technology and maintenance services.

Commitments arising from acquisition agreements are not reflected in the above table.

In addition to the commitments set forth in the table above, we have significant commitments under (i) derivative instruments and (ii) defined benefit plans and similar agreements, pursuant to which we expect to make payments in future periods. For information regarding our derivative instruments, including the net cash paid or received in connection with these instruments during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended

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December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, see note 6. For information regarding our defined benefit plans, see note 15.

Rental expense under non-cancellable operating lease arrangements amounted to £48.0 million, £48.6 million, £27.7 million and £18.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. It is expected that in the normal course of business, operating leases that expire generally will be renewed or replaced by similar leases.

We have established defined contribution benefit plans for our subsidiaries' employees. The aggregate expense for matching contributions under the defined contribution employee benefit plans was £19.4 million, £18.8 million, £11.7 million and £7.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively.

Guarantees and Other Credit Enhancements

In the ordinary course of business, we may provide (i) indemnifications to our lenders, our vendors and certain other parties, (ii) performance and/or financial guarantees to local municipalities, our customers and vendors and (iii) guarantees as a co-guarantor with certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries related to various financing arrangements. Historically, these arrangements have not resulted in our company making any material payments and we do not believe that they will result in material payments in the future.

Legal and Regulatory Proceedings and Other Contingencies

VAT Matters. Our application of VAT with respect to certain revenue generating activities has been challenged by the U.K. tax authorities. We have estimated our maximum exposure in the event of an unfavorable outcome to be £45.2 million as of December 31, 2015. No portion of this exposure has been accrued by our company as the likelihood of loss is not considered to be probable. A court hearing was held at the end of September 2014 in relation to the U.K. tax authorities' challenge and the court's decision is expected prior to March 31, 2016.

On March 19, 2014, the U.K. government announced a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts such as those that we offer to our fixed-line telephony customers. This change, which took effect on May 1, 2014, impacted our company and some of our competitors. As a result of this legislation, our revenue was £14.4 million lower during 2015 as compared to 2014. The U.K. tax authority issued a decision in the fourth quarter of 2015 challenging our application of the prompt payment discount rules prior to the May 1, 2014 change in legislation. We have appealed this decision. As part of the appeal process, we were required to make aggregate payments of £67.0 million, which included the challenged amount of £63.7 million and related interest of £3.3 million. The aggregate amount paid does not include penalties, which could be significant in the unlikely event that penalties were to be assessed. This matter will likely be subject to court proceedings that could delay the ultimate resolution for an extended period of time. No portion of this potential exposure has been accrued by our company as the likelihood of loss is not considered to be probable.

Other Regulatory Issues. Broadband communications and mobile businesses are subject to significant regulation and supervision by various regulatory bodies in the jurisdictions in which we operate, and other U.K. and European Union (EU) authorities. Adverse regulatory developments could subject our businesses to a number of risks. Regulation could limit growth, revenue and the number and types of services offered and could lead to increased operating costs and property and equipment additions. In addition, regulation may restrict our operations and subject them to further competitive pressure, including pricing restrictions, interconnect and other access obligations, and restrictions or controls on content, including content provided by third parties. Failure to comply with current or future regulation could expose our businesses to various penalties.

We have security accreditations across a range of B2B products and services in order to increase our offerings to public sector organizations in the U.K. These accreditations are granted subject to periodic reviews

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of our policies and procedures by U.K. governmental authorities. If we were to fail to maintain these accreditations or obtain new accreditations when required, it could impact our ability to provide certain offerings to the public sector.

In addition to the foregoing items, we have contingent liabilities related to matters arising in the ordinary course of business including (i) legal proceedings, (ii) issues involving VAT and wage, property and other tax issues and (iii) disputes over interconnection, programming, copyright and channel carriage fees. While we generally expect that the amounts required to satisfy these contingencies will not materially differ from any estimated amounts we have accrued, no assurance can be given that the resolution of one or more of these contingencies will not result in a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position in any given period. Due, in general, to the complexity of the issues involved and, in certain cases, the lack of a clear basis for predicting outcomes, we cannot provide a meaningful range of potential losses or cash outflows that might result from any unfavorable outcomes.

(18) Segment Reporting

We have one reportable segment that provides video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the U.K. and Ireland.

Our revenue by major category is set forth below (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)</u>	<u>Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013</u>
Subscription revenue:				
Video	£ 1,062.2	£ 1,079.5	£ 631.7	£ 421.6
Broadband internet	1,228.5	1,111.8	547.3	377.7
Fixed-line telephony	<u>952.1</u>	<u>991.6</u>	<u>573.3</u>	<u>434.4</u>
Cable subscription revenue (b)	3,242.8	3,182.9	1,752.3	1,233.7
Mobile (c)	<u>465.0</u>	<u>480.0</u>	<u>252.8</u>	<u>187.5</u>
Total subscription revenue	3,707.8	3,662.9	2,005.1	1,421.2
B2B revenue (d)	657.4	617.5	330.1	269.5
Other revenue (e)	<u>253.2</u>	<u>216.5</u>	<u>148.1</u>	<u>119.5</u>
Total	<u>£ 4,618.4</u>	<u>£ 4,496.9</u>	<u>£ 2,483.3</u>	<u>£ 1,810.2</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Cable subscription revenue includes amounts received from subscribers for ongoing services, excluding installation fees, mobile services revenue and late fees. Subscription revenue from subscribers who purchase bundled services at a discounted rate is generally allocated proportionally to each service based on the standalone price for each individual service. As a result, changes in the standalone pricing of our cable and mobile products or the composition of bundles can contribute to changes in our product revenue categories from period to period.

(c) Mobile subscription revenue excludes mobile interconnect revenue of £68.1 million, £80.2 million, £45.8 million and £38.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. Mobile interconnect revenue and revenue from mobile handset sales are included in other revenue.

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- (d) B2B revenue includes revenue from business broadband internet, voice, mobile and data services offered to medium to large enterprises and, on a wholesale basis, to other operators. We also provide services to certain small office and home office (SOHO) subscribers. SOHO subscribers pay a premium price to receive expanded service levels along with video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony or mobile services that are the same or similar to the mass marketed products offered to our residential subscribers. Revenue from SOHO subscribers, which is included in cable subscription revenue, aggregated £21.8 million, £17.2 million, £9.4 million and £7.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively.
- (e) Other revenue includes, among other items, mobile handset sales, interconnect and late fee revenue.

Geographic Segments

The revenue of our geographic segments is set forth below (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
U.K.	£ 4,359.6	£ 4,213.9	£ 2,310.2	£ 1,810.2
Ireland	258.8	283.0	173.1	—
Total	£ 4,618.4	£ 4,496.9	£ 2,483.3	£ 1,810.2

- (a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The long-lived assets of our geographic segments are set forth below:

	Successor	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)
	in millions	
U.K.	£ 12,982.4	£ 13,541.1
Ireland	449.5	421.0
Total	£ 13,431.9	£ 13,962.1

- (a) As retrospectively revised – see note 4.

(19) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information — Senior Notes

We present the following condensed consolidating financial information as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 as required by the applicable underlying indentures.

As of December 31, 2015, Virgin Media Finance is the issuer of the following senior notes:

- \$118.7 million (£80.6 million) aggregate principal amount of 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes;
- \$95.0 million (£64.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes;

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- £44.1 million aggregate principal amount of 2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes;
- \$530.0 million (£359.7 million) aggregate principal amount of 2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes;
- £250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes;
- \$500.0 million (£339.4 million) aggregate principal amount of 2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes;
- £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes;
- €460.0 million (£339.3 million) aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM Euro Senior Notes; and
- \$400.0 million (£271.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes.

Our senior notes are issued by Virgin Media Finance and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media and certain of its subsidiaries, namely Virgin Media Group LLC (**Virgin Media Group**), Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (**Virgin Media (UK) Group**) and Virgin Media Communications. Each of VMIH and Virgin Media Investments Limited (**VMIL**) are conditional guarantors and have guaranteed the senior notes on a senior subordinated basis.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	Successor							
	December 31, 2015							
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
	in millions							
ASSETS								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	£ —	£ 0.2	£ 0.1	£ 0.1	£ —	£ 19.8	£ —	£ 20.2
Related-party note and other receivables	—	—	—	—	—	45.4	—	45.4
Other current assets:								
Third-party	23.5	—	—	37.0	—	570.5	—	631.0
Intercompany and related- party	—	2.5	—	0.6	—	6.6	(8.2)	1.5
Total current assets	23.5	2.7	0.1	37.7	—	642.3	(8.2)	698.1
Property and equipment, net . .	—	—	—	—	—	5,861.2	—	5,861.2
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—	5,966.6	—	5,966.6
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	—	—	—	1,604.1	—	1,604.1
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	7,597.5	9,695.9	8,253.2	12,397.6	12,390.0	(7,368.7)	(42,965.5)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	1,430.7	—	1,430.7
Related-party notes receivable	13.2	—	—	—	—	3,371.9	—	3,385.1
Other assets, net:								
Third-party	—	21.5	—	278.8	—	236.3	—	536.6
Intercompany	—	20.8	—	—	—	64.7	(85.5)	—
Total assets	<u>£7,634.2</u>	<u>£9,740.9</u>	<u>£8,253.3</u>	<u>£12,714.1</u>	<u>£12,390.0</u>	<u>£11,809.1</u>	<u>£(43,059.2)</u>	<u>£19,482.4</u>
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY								
Current liabilities:								
Intercompany and related- party payables	£ 8.0	£ 68.5	£ —	£ 132.6	£ —	£ 268.8	£ (469.3)	£ 8.6
Other current liabilities:								
Third-party	111.7	34.2	—	686.3	—	1,461.7	—	2,293.9
Intercompany and related- party	6.9	0.5	—	8.2	—	18.7	(8.2)	26.1
Total current liabilities	126.6	103.2	—	827.1	—	1,749.2	(477.5)	2,328.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:								
Third-party	—	2,050.2	—	—	—	7,391.4	—	9,441.6
Related-party	—	—	—	—	—	72.0	—	72.0
Other long-term liabilities:								
Third-party	—	—	—	26.7	—	154.1	—	180.8
Intercompany	—	—	—	85.5	—	—	(85.5)	—
Total liabilities	126.6	2,153.4	—	939.3	—	9,366.7	(563.0)	12,023.0
Total parent's equity	7,507.6	7,587.5	8,253.3	11,774.8	12,390.0	2,490.6	(42,496.2)	7,507.6
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(48.2)	—	(48.2)
Total owners' equity	<u>7,507.6</u>	<u>7,587.5</u>	<u>8,253.3</u>	<u>11,774.8</u>	<u>12,390.0</u>	<u>2,442.4</u>	<u>(42,496.2)</u>	<u>7,459.4</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity	<u>£7,634.2</u>	<u>£9,740.9</u>	<u>£8,253.3</u>	<u>£12,714.1</u>	<u>£12,390.0</u>	<u>£11,809.1</u>	<u>£(43,059.2)</u>	<u>£19,482.4</u>

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	Successor							
	December 31, 2014 (a)							
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
	in millions							
ASSETS								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	£ 0.5	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 36.1	£ —	£ 36.6
Related-party note and other receivables	0.4	—	—	—	—	744.9	—	745.3
Other current assets:								
Third-party	—	—	—	28.0	—	543.0	—	571.0
Intercompany and related- party	—	1.4	—	—	—	3.9	(4.0)	1.3
Total current assets	0.9	1.4	—	28.0	—	1,327.9	(4.0)	1,354.2
Property and equipment, net	—	—	—	—	—	6,074.8	—	6,074.8
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—	5,933.7	—	5,933.7
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	—	—	—	1,953.6	—	1,953.6
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	8,529.2	9,582.7	8,761.4	12,267.1	12,436.2	(7,081.7)	(44,494.9)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	1,506.2	—	1,506.2
Related-party notes receivable	25.0	—	—	—	—	2,297.3	—	2,322.3
Other assets, net:								
Third-party	58.3	16.6	—	102.0	—	104.9	—	281.8
Intercompany	—	—	—	21.0	—	4.2	(25.2)	—
Total assets	£ 8,613.4	£ 9,600.7	£ 8,761.4	£ 12,418.1	£ 12,436.2	£ 12,120.9	£ (44,524.1)	£ 19,426.6
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY								
Current liabilities:								
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ —	£ 59.6	£ 5.1	£ 115.6	£ —	£ 615.3	£ (787.7)	£ 7.9
Other current liabilities:								
Third-party	116.3	20.9	—	290.7	—	1,388.1	—	1,816.0
Intercompany and related- party	13.7	—	—	4.0	—	15.4	(4.0)	29.1
Total current liabilities	130.0	80.5	5.1	410.3	—	2,018.8	(791.7)	1,853.0
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:								
Third-party	—	1,393.8	—	—	—	6,955.3	—	8,349.1
Related-party	—	—	—	—	—	439.0	—	439.0
Other long-term liabilities:								
Third-party	—	—	—	101.6	—	199.8	—	301.4
Intercompany and related-party	—	7.3	—	4.2	—	63.8	(25.2)	50.1
Total liabilities	130.0	1,481.6	5.1	516.1	—	9,676.7	(816.9)	10,992.6
Total parent's equity	8,483.4	8,119.1	8,756.3	11,902.0	12,436.2	2,493.6	(43,707.2)	8,483.4
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(49.4)	—	(49.4)
Total owners' equity	8,483.4	8,119.1	8,756.3	11,902.0	12,436.2	2,444.2	(43,707.2)	8,434.0
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 8,613.4	£ 9,600.7	£ 8,761.4	£ 12,418.1	£ 12,436.2	£ 12,120.9	£ (44,524.1)	£ 19,426.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor							
	Year ended December 31, 2015							
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
	in millions							
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 4,618.4	£ —	£4,618.4
Operating costs and expenses:								
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	1,975.3	—	1,975.3
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	4.2	—	—	—	—	605.1	—	609.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	—	—	—	87.6	—	87.6
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	1,557.8	—	1,557.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	—	10.9
	<u>4.2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,236.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,240.9</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(4.2)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>381.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>377.5</u>
Non-operating income (expense):								
Interest expense:								
Third-party	(4.5)	(117.7)	—	(17.9)	—	(370.4)	—	(510.5)
Related-party and intercompany	(7.9)	(221.0)	(0.3)	(433.6)	—	(1,199.5)	1,856.6	(5.7)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	6.3	54.8	11.8	220.1	—	1,810.1	(1,856.6)	246.5
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:								
Third-party	10.3	—	—	249.5	—	—	—	259.8
Related-party	—	31.1	—	(110.3)	—	72.5	—	(6.7)
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	(151.6)	(31.2)	(145.8)	—	56.9	—	(271.8)
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	—	—	—	—	(29.4)	—	(29.4)
Other expense, net	—	(0.1)	—	(0.2)	—	(0.1)	—	(0.4)
	<u>4.1</u>	<u>(404.5)</u>	<u>(19.7)</u>	<u>(238.2)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>340.1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(318.2)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(0.1)	(404.5)	(19.7)	(238.2)	—	721.8	—	59.3
Income tax expense	(1.8)	—	—	—	—	(199.4)	—	(201.2)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(1.9)	(404.5)	(19.7)	(238.2)	—	522.4	—	(141.9)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	<u>(134.5)</u>	<u>265.3</u>	<u>(132.7)</u>	<u>503.5</u>	<u>346.3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(847.9)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net earnings (loss)	<u>(136.4)</u>	<u>(139.2)</u>	<u>(152.4)</u>	<u>265.3</u>	<u>346.3</u>	<u>522.4</u>	<u>(847.9)</u>	<u>(141.9)</u>
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	—	5.5
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(136.4)</u>	<u>£(139.2)</u>	<u>£(152.4)</u>	<u>£ 265.3</u>	<u>£346.3</u>	<u>£ 527.9</u>	<u>£ (847.9)</u>	<u>£ (136.4)</u>
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (94.5)	£(117.4)	£ (88.7)	£ 287.1	£368.1	£ 548.8	£ (998.9)	£ (95.5)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£ (94.5)</u>	<u>£(117.4)</u>	<u>£ (88.7)</u>	<u>£ 287.1</u>	<u>£368.1</u>	<u>£ 549.8</u>	<u>£ (998.9)</u>	<u>£ (94.5)</u>

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor											
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)											
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total				
	in millions											
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 4,496.9	£ —	£ 4,496.9				
Operating costs and expenses:												
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	1,956.1	—	1,956.1				
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	3.6	—	—	—	—	605.7	—	609.3				
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	—	—	—	36.6	—	36.6				
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	1,608.1	—	1,608.1				
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	—	12.7				
	3.6	—	—	—	—	4,219.2	—	4,222.8				
Operating income (loss)	(3.6)	—	—	—	—	277.7	—	274.1				
Non-operating income (expense):												
Interest expense:												
Third-party	(10.5)	(87.9)	—	(11.7)	—	(347.0)	—	(457.1)				
Related-party and intercompany	(186.8)	(6.7)	(11.2)	(340.6)	—	(1,126.9)	1,620.2	(52.0)				
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	25.3	62.0	14.1	282.5	—	1,466.0	(1,620.2)	229.7				
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:												
Third-party	(8.8)	—	—	59.3	—	—	—	50.5				
Related-party	—	10.1	—	(38.0)	—	26.0	—	(1.9)				
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(30.9)	(13.0)	(12.7)	(43.7)	—	10.1	(61.8)	(152.0)				
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	20.2	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	20.1				
Other income (expense), net	0.3	—	0.5	(0.1)	—	0.7	—	1.4				
	(211.4)	(15.3)	(9.3)	(92.3)	—	28.8	(61.8)	(361.3)				
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(215.0)	(15.3)	(9.3)	(92.3)	—	306.5	(61.8)	(87.2)				
Income tax expense	(1.7)	—	(0.1)	—	—	(19.6)	—	(21.4)				
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(216.7)	(15.3)	(9.4)	(92.3)	—	286.9	(61.8)	(108.6)				
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries	107.5	122.2	116.8	276.3	243.0	—	(865.8)	—				
Net earnings (loss)	(109.2)	106.9	107.4	184.0	243.0	286.9	(927.6)	(108.6)				
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)				
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (109.2)	£ 106.9	£ 107.4	£ 184.0	£ 243.0	£ 286.3	£ (927.6)	£ (109.2)				
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (205.2)	£ 94.8	£ 91.9	£ 171.9	£ 230.9	£ 275.5	£ (863.6)	£ (203.8)				
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(1.4)	—	(1.4)				
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (205.2)	£ 94.8	£ 91.9	£ 171.9	£ 230.9	£ 274.1	£ (863.6)	£ (205.2)				

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor											
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)											
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total				
	in millions											
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 2,483.3	£ —	£ 2,483.3				
Operating costs and expenses:												
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	1,129.4	—	1,129.4				
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	1.6	—	—	—	—	388.1	—	389.7				
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	—	21.1				
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	941.5	—	941.5				
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	0.6	—	—	—	—	36.6	—	37.2				
	2.2	—	—	—	—	2,516.7	—	2,518.9				
Operating loss	(2.2)	—	—	—	—	(33.4)	—	(35.6)				
Non-operating income (expense):												
Interest expense:												
Third-party	(9.1)	(50.4)	—	(4.9)	—	(199.2)	—	(263.6)				
Related-party and intercompany	(99.3)	(3.7)	(6.3)	(226.5)	—	(578.8)	876.3	(38.3)				
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	0.2	48.3	7.9	186.5	—	740.4	(876.3)	107.0				
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:												
Third-party	27.0	—	—	(230.7)	—	—	—	(203.7)				
Related-party	—	(15.7)	—	45.5	—	(29.5)	—	0.3				
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	27.0	17.8	(3.0)	65.7	—	12.6	22.6	142.7				
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	(0.3)	—	—	—	0.9	—	0.6				
Other income, net	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.4				
	(54.0)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(164.3)	—	(53.5)	22.6	(254.6)				
Loss before income taxes	(56.2)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(164.3)	—	(86.9)	22.6	(290.2)				
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	(197.5)	—	(197.5)				
Loss after income taxes	(56.2)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(164.3)	—	(284.4)	22.6	(487.7)				
Equity in net loss of subsidiaries	(431.6)	(414.4)	(430.2)	(272.7)	(297.1)	—	1,846.0	—				
Net loss	(487.8)	(418.4)	(431.6)	(437.0)	(297.1)	(284.4)	1,868.6	(487.7)				
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)				
Net loss attributable to parent	£ (487.8)	£ (418.4)	£ (431.6)	£ (437.0)	£ (297.1)	£ (284.5)	£ 1,868.6	£ (487.8)				
Total comprehensive loss	£ (342.8)	£ (432.8)	£ (442.1)	£ (451.4)	£ (311.5)	£ (292.3)	£ 1,936.6	£ (336.3)				
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(2.2)	—	(2.2)				
Comprehensive loss attributable to parent	£ (342.8)	£ (432.8)	£ (442.1)	£ (451.4)	£ (311.5)	£ (294.5)	£ 1,936.6	£ (338.5)				

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Predecessor									
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013									
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total		
	in millions									
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 1,810.2	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 1,810.2
Operating costs and expenses:										
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	856.4	—	—	—	856.4
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	8.4	—	—	—	—	236.7	—	—	—	245.1
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	432.8	—	—	—	432.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	53.8	—	—	—	—	(2.6)	—	—	—	51.2
	<u>62.2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,523.3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,585.5</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(62.2)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>286.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>224.7</u>
Non-operating income (expense):										
Interest expense:										
Third-party	(26.4)	(52.2)	—	7.7	—	(85.8)	—	—	—	(156.7)
Intercompany	(29.5)	(1.9)	(4.8)	(134.9)	—	(285.5)	456.6	—	—	—
Interest income — intercompany	—	53.6	6.0	62.7	—	334.3	(456.6)	—	—	—
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net	50.0	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	51.8
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	2.6	5.6	23.7	—	(3.9)	(30.0)	—	—	(2.1)
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)
Other income, net	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.4
	<u>(6.1)</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>(38.8)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(40.7)</u>	<u>(30.0)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(106.7)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(68.3)	2.1	6.8	(38.8)	—	246.2	(30.0)	—	—	118.0
Income tax expense	—	—	—	(0.7)	—	(17.4)	—	—	—	(18.1)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes ..	(68.3)	2.1	6.8	(39.5)	—	228.8	(30.0)	—	—	99.9
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries	168.2	140.2	161.2	209.7	222.9	—	(902.2)	—	—	—
Net earnings	<u>£ 99.9</u>	<u>£142.3</u>	<u>£ 168.0</u>	<u>£ 170.2</u>	<u>£ 222.9</u>	<u>£ 228.8</u>	<u>£ (932.2)</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 99.9</u>
Total comprehensive earnings	<u>£ 83.1</u>	<u>£135.3</u>	<u>£ 161.0</u>	<u>£ 163.2</u>	<u>£ 223.5</u>	<u>£ 229.4</u>	<u>£ (912.4)</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 83.1</u>

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor						
	Year ended December 31, 2015						
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by							
operating activities	£ (2.9)	£(259.4)	£ —	£ (224.3)	£ —	£ 2,112.9	£ 1,626.3
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Cash paid in connection with the							
VM Ireland Acquisition	—	—	—	—	—	(993.8)	(993.8)
Advances to related parties, net . .	(445.7)	—	—	—	—	(441.8)	(887.5)
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(580.2)	(580.2)
Cash paid in connection with the							
TV3 Acquisition, net of cash							
acquired	—	—	—	—	—	(57.2)	(57.2)
Other investing activities, net . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	10.5
Net cash used by investing							
activities	(445.7)	—	—	—	—	(2,062.5)	(2,508.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Borrowings of third-party debt . . .	—	607.7	—	1,488.3	—	1,491.2	3,587.2
Repayments and repurchases of							
third-party debt and capital							
lease obligations	—	—	—	(1,489.0)	—	(1,277.1)	(2,766.1)
Net borrowings of related-party							
notes	—	—	—	—	—	69.6	69.6
Contributions (distributions)	445.7	(340.5)	0.1	238.3	—	(343.6)	—
Payment of financing costs and							
debt premiums	—	(7.6)	—	(3.7)	—	(17.4)	(28.7)
Net cash paid related to derivative							
instruments	—	—	—	(9.5)	—	(8.4)	(17.9)
Other financing activities, net . . .	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	19.0
Net cash provided (used) by							
financing activities	445.7	259.6	0.1	224.4	—	(66.7)	863.1
Effect of exchange rates on cash							
and cash equivalents	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	2.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash							
and cash equivalents	(0.5)	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	(16.3)	(16.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	0.5	—	—	—	—	36.1	36.6
End of period	£ —	£ 0.2	£ 0.1	£ 0.1	£ —	£ 19.8	£ 20.2

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor						
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)						
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (153.3)	£ (47.1)	£ 1.8	£ (22.8)	£ —	£ 1,903.8	£ 1,682.4
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Advances to related parties, net	(317.6)	—	—	—	—	(688.0)	(1,005.6)
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(650.8)	(650.8)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	(10.1)	(10.1)
Net cash used by investing activities	(317.6)	—	—	—	—	(1,348.9)	(1,666.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	610.9	—	—	—	1,535.5	2,146.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	—	(569.0)	—	(59.4)	—	(1,657.8)	(2,286.2)
Net repayments of related-party notes	—	—	—	—	—	(64.7)	(64.7)
Contributions (distributions)	159.2	37.8	(2.0)	109.8	—	(304.8)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	—	(32.7)	—	—	—	(56.6)	(89.3)
Net cash received (paid) related to derivative instruments	0.8	—	—	(27.9)	—	—	(27.1)
Other financing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	(0.5)	(0.5)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	160.0	47.0	(2.0)	22.5	—	(548.9)	(321.4)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(1.9)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.9)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(312.8)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	—	6.0	(307.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	313.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	30.1	344.0
End of period	£ 0.5	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 36.1	£ 36.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor						
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)						
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (98.4)	£ (12.4)	£ 0.1	£(77.2)	£ —	£ 831.3	£ 643.4
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Advances to related parties, net	(65.7)	—	—	—	—	(2,290.6)	(2,356.3)
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(448.1)	(448.1)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.9
Net cash used by investing activities	(65.7)	—	—	—	—	(2,736.8)	(2,802.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	—	—	—	—	1,983.4	1,983.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(2,832.7)	(1,116.8)	—	—	—	(101.4)	(4,050.9)
Net repayments of related-party notes	(1,819.6)	—	—	—	—	(51.6)	(1,871.2)
Contributions (distributions)	1,508.9	537.1	—	32.3	—	(2,078.3)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(30.9)	(16.6)	—	(0.6)	—	(16.2)	(64.3)
Net cash received related to derivative instruments	343.2	—	—	21.1	—	—	364.3
Capital contribution from parent	3,278.0	—	—	—	—	—	3,278.0
Release of restricted cash from escrow	—	586.0	—	—	—	1,727.6	2,313.6
Other financing activities, net	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	(0.9)	(1.0)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	446.8	(10.3)	—	52.8	—	1,462.6	1,951.9
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	3.2	(1.5)	—	0.5	—	(7.7)	(5.5)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	285.9	(24.2)	0.1	(23.9)	—	(450.6)	(212.7)
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	27.4	24.3	0.1	24.2	—	480.7	556.7
End of period	£ 313.3	£ 0.1	£ 0.2	£ 0.3	£ —	£ 30.1	£ 344.0

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Predecessor						
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013						
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (106.9)	£ 3.3	£ 3.8	£ (55.1)	£ —	£ 743.0	£ 588.1
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(313.4)	(313.4)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	4.1
Net cash used by investing activities	—	—	—	—	—	(309.3)	(309.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(1.5)	—	—	—	—	(45.0)	(46.5)
Contributions (distributions)	94.3	(3.1)	(3.8)	78.8	—	(166.2)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(0.6)	(0.2)	—	—	—	(0.3)	(1.1)
Other financing activities, net	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	8.7
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	100.9	(3.3)	(3.8)	78.8	—	(211.5)	(38.9)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	0.9	—	—	0.4	—	(0.4)	0.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5.1)	—	—	24.1	—	221.8	240.8
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	10.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	—	194.8	206.3
End of period	£ 5.2	£ 1.0	£ 0.1	£ 24.2	£ —	£ 416.6	£ 447.1

(20) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information — Senior Secured Notes

We present the following condensed consolidating financial information as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 as required by the applicable underlying indentures.

As of December 31, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance is the issuer of the following senior secured notes:

- £628.4 million aggregate principal amount of January 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes;
- \$447.9 million (£304.0 million) aggregate principal amount of January 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes;
- £990.0 million aggregate principal amount of April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes;
- \$900.0 million (£610.8 million) aggregate principal amount of April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes;
- £387.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes;

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

- £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes;
- \$425.0 million (£288.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes;
- \$1.0 billion (£678.7 million) aggregate principal amount of 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes;
- £525.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes; and
- £400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes.

Our senior secured notes are issued by Virgin Media Secured Finance and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media, Virgin Media Group, Virgin Media (UK) Group and Virgin Media Communications and on a senior subordinated basis by VMIH and VMIL. They also rank pari passu with and, subject to certain exceptions, share in the same guarantees and security which has been granted in favor of our VM Credit Facility.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	Successor					
	December 31, 2015					
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	£ —	£ 0.1	£ 15.9	£ 4.2	£ —	£ 20.2
Related-party note and other receivables	—	—	6.7	38.7	—	45.4
Other current assets:						
Third-party	23.5	—	513.4	94.1	—	631.0
Intercompany and related-party	—	5.7	4.0	—	(8.2)	1.5
Total current assets	23.5	5.8	540.0	137.0	(8.2)	698.1
Property and equipment, net . . .	—	—	4,610.7	1,250.5	—	5,861.2
Goodwill	—	—	5,793.7	172.9	—	5,966.6
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	1,443.9	160.2	—	1,604.1
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	7,597.5	5,260.9	(4,123.1)	5,798.1	(14,533.4)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	1,430.7	—	—	1,430.7
Related-party notes receivable	13.2	—	—	3,371.9	—	3,385.1
Other assets, net:						
Third-party	—	32.7	461.4	42.5	—	536.6
Intercompany	—	64.7	20.8	—	(85.5)	—
Total assets	£ 7,634.2	£ 5,364.1	£ 10,178.1	£ 10,933.1	£ (14,627.1)	£ 19,482.4
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ 8.0	£ —	£ 240.3	£ 229.6	£ (469.3)	£ 8.6
Other current liabilities:						
Third-party	111.7	124.0	1,976.9	81.3	—	2,293.9
Intercompany and related-party	6.9	0.1	18.9	8.4	(8.2)	26.1
Total current liabilities	126.6	124.1	2,236.1	319.3	(477.5)	2,328.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:						
Third-party	—	5,132.4	4,309.2	—	—	9,441.6
Related-party	—	—	—	72.0	—	72.0
Other long-term liabilities:						
Third-party	—	—	157.5	23.3	—	180.8
Intercompany	—	—	85.5	—	(85.5)	—
Total liabilities	126.6	5,256.5	6,788.3	414.6	(563.0)	12,023.0
Total parent's equity	7,507.6	107.6	3,389.8	10,566.7	(14,064.1)	7,507.6
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(48.2)	—	(48.2)
Total owners' equity	7,507.6	107.6	3,389.8	10,518.5	(14,064.1)	7,459.4
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 7,634.2	£ 5,364.1	£ 10,178.1	£ 10,933.1	£ (14,627.1)	£ 19,482.4

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Balance sheets	Successor					
	December 31, 2014 (a)					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
in millions						
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	£ 0.5	£ 5.4	£ 7.5	£ 23.2	£ —	£ 36.6
Related-party note and other receivables	0.4	—	14.4	730.5	—	745.3
Other current assets:						
Third-party	—	—	544.1	26.9	—	571.0
Intercompany and related- party	—	2.6	2.7	—	(4.0)	1.3
Total current assets	0.9	8.0	568.7	780.6	(4.0)	1,354.2
Property and equipment, net . . .	—	—	4,816.0	1,258.8	—	6,074.8
Goodwill	—	—	5,793.7	140.0	—	5,933.7
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	1,837.4	116.2	—	1,953.6
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	8,529.2	3,950.4	(4,141.4)	7,532.8	(15,871.0)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	1,506.2	—	—	1,506.2
Related-party notes receivable	25.0	—	—	2,297.3	—	2,322.3
Other assets, net:						
Third-party	58.3	33.0	184.4	6.1	—	281.8
Intercompany	—	4.2	21.0	—	(25.2)	—
Total assets	<u>£ 8,613.4</u>	<u>£ 3,995.6</u>	<u>£ 10,586.0</u>	<u>£ 12,131.8</u>	<u>£ (15,900.2)</u>	<u>£ 19,426.6</u>
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ —	£ —	£ 264.0	£ 531.6	£ (787.7)	£ 7.9
Other current liabilities:						
Third-party	116.3	91.9	1,540.1	67.7	—	1,816.0
Intercompany and related- party	13.7	0.2	12.1	7.1	(4.0)	29.1
Total current liabilities . . .	130.0	92.1	1,816.2	606.4	(791.7)	1,853.0
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:						
Third-party	—	3,779.7	4,569.1	0.3	—	8,349.1
Related-party	—	—	—	439.0	—	439.0
Other long-term liabilities:						
Third-party	—	—	267.9	33.5	—	301.4
Intercompany and related- party	—	13.8	11.4	50.1	(25.2)	50.1
Total liabilities	130.0	3,885.6	6,664.6	1,129.3	(816.9)	10,992.6
Total parent's equity	8,483.4	110.0	3,921.4	11,051.9	(15,083.3)	8,483.4
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(49.4)	—	(49.4)
Total owners' equity	<u>8,483.4</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>3,921.4</u>	<u>11,002.5</u>	<u>(15,083.3)</u>	<u>8,434.0</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity	<u>£ 8,613.4</u>	<u>£ 3,995.6</u>	<u>£ 10,586.0</u>	<u>£ 12,131.8</u>	<u>£ (15,900.2)</u>	<u>£ 19,426.6</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor					
	Year ended December 31, 2015					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 3,912.3	£ 706.1	£ —	£ 4,618.4
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	1,713.1	262.2	—	1,975.3
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	4.2	—	520.6	84.5	—	609.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	52.4	35.2	—	87.6
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	1,298.5	259.3	—	1,557.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	(1.2)	12.1	—	10.9
	4.2	—	3,583.4	653.3	—	4,240.9
Operating income (loss)	(4.2)	—	328.9	52.8	—	377.5
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(4.5)	(265.5)	(240.5)	—	—	(510.5)
Related-party and intercompany	(7.9)	—	(1,001.4)	(886.4)	1,890.0	(5.7)
Interest income – related-party and intercompany	6.3	308.4	905.1	916.7	(1,890.0)	246.5
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	10.3	—	249.5	—	—	259.8
Related-party	—	72.5	(79.2)	—	—	(6.7)
Foreign currency transaction losses, net	(0.1)	(52.9)	(196.2)	(22.6)	—	(271.8)
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	(9.4)	(20.0)	—	—	(29.4)
Other expense, net	—	—	(0.1)	(0.3)	—	(0.4)
	4.1	53.1	(382.8)	7.4	—	(318.2)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(0.1)	53.1	(53.9)	60.2	—	59.3
Income tax expense	(1.8)	—	(199.2)	(0.2)	—	(201.2)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(1.9)	53.1	(253.1)	60.0	—	(141.9)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(134.5)	—	113.9	(200.0)	220.6	—
Net earnings (loss)	(136.4)	53.1	(139.2)	(140.0)	220.6	(141.9)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	5.5	—	5.5
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (136.4)	£ 53.1	£ (139.2)	£ (134.5)	£ 220.6	£ (136.4)
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (94.5)	£ 53.1	£ (117.4)	£ (71.6)	£ 134.9	£ (95.5)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (94.5)	£ 53.1	£ (117.4)	£ (70.6)	£ 134.9	£ (94.5)

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor					
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 3,958.6	£ 538.3	£ —	£ 4,496.9
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	1,747.4	208.7	—	1,956.1
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	3.6	—	542.1	63.6	—	609.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	4.9	31.7	—	36.6
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	1,393.9	214.2	—	1,608.1
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	11.1	1.6	—	12.7
	<u>3.6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,699.4</u>	<u>519.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,222.8</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(3.6)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>259.2</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>274.1</u>
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(10.5)	(224.3)	(222.3)	—	—	(457.1)
Related-party and intercompany	(186.8)	—	(669.8)	(833.7)	1,638.3	(52.0)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	25.3	278.8	806.4	757.5	(1,638.3)	229.7
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	(8.8)	—	59.3	—	—	50.5
Related-party	—	25.9	(27.8)	—	—	(1.9)
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(30.9)	(56.5)	51.3	(54.1)	(61.8)	(152.0)
Gain on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	4.3	15.8	—	—	20.1
Other income, net	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	—	1.4
	<u>(211.4)</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>(129.6)</u>	<u>(61.8)</u>	<u>(361.3)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(215.0)	28.3	272.4	(111.1)	(61.8)	(87.2)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1.7)	—	(19.8)	0.1	—	(21.4)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(216.7)	28.3	252.6	(111.0)	(61.8)	(108.6)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	107.5	—	(136.0)	219.1	(190.6)	—
Net earnings (loss)	(109.2)	28.3	116.6	108.1	(252.4)	(108.6)
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£ (109.2)</u>	<u>£ 28.3</u>	<u>£ 116.6</u>	<u>£ 107.5</u>	<u>£ (252.4)</u>	<u>£ (109.2)</u>
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	<u>£ (205.2)</u>	<u>£ 28.3</u>	<u>£ 129.3</u>	<u>£ 122.3</u>	<u>£ (278.5)</u>	<u>£ (203.8)</u>
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(1.4)	—	(1.4)
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£ (205.2)</u>	<u>£ 28.3</u>	<u>£ 129.3</u>	<u>£ 120.9</u>	<u>£ (278.5)</u>	<u>£ (205.2)</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor					
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 2,167.3	£ 316.0	£ —	£ 2,483.3
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	991.0	138.4	—	1,129.4
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	1.6	—	350.9	37.2	—	389.7
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	3.1	18.0	—	21.1
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	813.1	128.4	—	941.5
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	0.6	—	30.8	5.8	—	37.2
	2.2	—	2,188.9	327.8	—	2,518.9
Operating loss	(2.2)	—	(21.6)	(11.8)	—	(35.6)
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(9.1)	(133.7)	(120.8)	—	—	(263.6)
Related-party and intercompany	(99.3)	—	(410.7)	(426.8)	898.5	(38.3)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	0.2	170.9	435.4	399.0	(898.5)	107.0
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	27.0	—	(230.7)	—	—	(203.7)
Related-party	—	(29.6)	29.9	—	—	0.3
Foreign currency transaction gains, net	27.0	34.4	48.6	10.1	22.6	142.7
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	1.0	(0.4)	—	—	0.6
Other income, net	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	0.4
	(54.0)	43.0	(248.5)	(17.7)	22.6	(254.6)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(56.2)	43.0	(270.1)	(29.5)	22.6	(290.2)
Income tax expense	—	—	(197.5)	—	—	(197.5)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(56.2)	43.0	(467.6)	(29.5)	22.6	(487.7)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(431.6)	—	107.0	(401.9)	726.5	—
Net earnings (loss)	(487.8)	43.0	(360.6)	(431.4)	749.1	(487.7)
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (487.8)	£ 43.0	£ (360.6)	£(431.5)	£ 749.1	£ (487.8)
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (342.8)	£ 43.0	£ (375.0)	£(433.8)	£ 772.3	£ (336.3)
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(2.2)	—	(2.2)
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (342.8)	£ 43.0	£ (375.0)	£(436.0)	£ 772.3	£ (338.5)

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Predecessor					
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013					
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 1,703.5	£ 106.7	£ —	£ 1,810.2
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	817.9	38.5	—	856.4
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	8.4	—	219.3	17.4	—	245.1
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	396.1	36.7	—	432.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net . . .	53.8	—	(2.7)	0.1	—	51.2
	62.2	—	1,430.6	92.7	—	1,585.5
Operating income (loss)	(62.2)	—	272.9	14.0	—	224.7
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(26.4)	(71.6)	(58.7)	—	—	(156.7)
Intercompany	(29.5)	—	(283.2)	(155.6)	468.3	—
Interest income — intercompany	—	70.7	230.7	166.9	(468.3)	—
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net	50.0	—	1.8	—	—	51.8
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	—	27.5	0.5	(30.0)	(2.1)
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	(0.1)
Other income, net	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.4
	(6.1)	(0.9)	(81.5)	11.8	(30.0)	(106.7)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(68.3)	(0.9)	191.4	25.8	(30.0)	118.0
Income tax expense	—	—	(18.1)	—	—	(18.1)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(68.3)	(0.9)	173.3	25.8	(30.0)	99.9
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries	168.2	—	0.3	142.4	(310.9)	—
Net earnings (loss)	£ 99.9	£ (0.9)	£ 173.6	£ 168.2	£ (340.9)	£ 99.9
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ 83.1	£ (0.9)	£ 166.6	£ 161.2	£ (326.9)	£ 83.1

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor				
	Year ended December 31, 2015				
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
			in millions		
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (2.9)	£ 24.5	£ 1,402.3	£ 202.4	£ 1,626.3
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Cash paid in connection with the VM					
Ireland Acquisition	—	—	—	(993.8)	(993.8)
Advances to related parties, net	(445.7)	—	—	(441.8)	(887.5)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(491.5)	(88.7)	(580.2)
Cash paid in connection with the TV3					
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	—	—	(57.2)	(57.2)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	10.3	0.2	10.5
Net cash used by investing activities ..	(445.7)	—	(481.2)	(1,581.3)	(2,508.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	1,491.2	2,096.0	—	3,587.2
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	—	(220.4)	(2,545.7)	—	(2,766.1)
Net borrowings of related-party notes	—	—	—	69.6	69.6
Contributions (distributions)	445.7	(1,278.3)	(480.8)	1,313.4	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	—	(13.9)	(14.8)	—	(28.7)
Net cash paid related to derivative instruments	—	(8.4)	(9.5)	—	(17.9)
Other financing activities, net	—	—	42.1	(23.1)	19.0
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	445.7	(29.8)	(912.7)	1,359.9	863.1
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	2.4	—	—	—	2.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(0.5)	(5.3)	8.4	(19.0)	(16.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	0.5	5.4	7.5	23.2	36.6
End of period	£ —	£ 0.1	£ 15.9	£ 4.2	£ 20.2

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor				
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)				
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
	in millions				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by					
operating activities	£ (153.3)	£ 54.4	£ 1,583.8	£ 197.5	£ 1,682.4
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Advances to related parties, net	(317.6)	—	—	(688.0)	(1,005.6)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(567.4)	(83.4)	(650.8)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	(6.9)	(3.2)	(10.1)
Net cash used by investing					
activities	(317.6)	—	(574.3)	(774.6)	(1,666.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	1,088.9	1,057.5	—	2,146.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-					
party debt and capital lease					
obligations	—	(1,467.7)	(818.4)	(0.1)	(2,286.2)
Net repayments of related-party notes	—	—	—	(64.7)	(64.7)
Contributions (distributions)	159.2	383.2	(1,198.9)	656.5	—
Payment of financing costs and debt					
premiums	—	(53.5)	(35.8)	—	(89.3)
Net cash received (paid) related to					
derivative instruments	0.8	—	(27.9)	—	(27.1)
Other financing activities, net	—	—	—	(0.5)	(0.5)
Net cash provided (used) by					
financing activities	160.0	(49.1)	(1,023.5)	591.2	(321.4)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and					
cash equivalents	(1.9)	—	—	—	(1.9)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and					
cash equivalents	(312.8)	5.3	(14.0)	14.1	(307.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	313.3	0.1	21.4	9.2	344.0
End of period	£ 0.5	£ 5.4	£ 7.4	£ 23.3	£ 36.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor				
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)				
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
	in millions				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (98.4)	£ (6.1)	£ 606.0	£ 141.9	£ 643.4
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Advances to related parties, net	(65.7)	—	—	(2,290.6)	(2,356.3)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(393.0)	(55.1)	(448.1)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	1.8	0.1	1.9
Net cash used by investing activities	(65.7)	—	(391.2)	(2,345.6)	(2,802.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	—	1,983.4	—	1,983.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(2,832.7)	(56.0)	(1,162.1)	(0.1)	(4,050.9)
Net repayments of related-party notes	(1,819.6)	—	—	(51.6)	(1,871.2)
Contributions (distributions)	1,508.9	(1,707.7)	(2,064.6)	2,263.4	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(30.9)	(16.2)	(17.2)	—	(64.3)
Net cash received related to derivative instruments	343.2	—	21.1	—	364.3
Capital contribution from parent	3,278.0	—	—	—	3,278.0
Release of restricted cash from escrow	—	1,727.6	586.0	—	2,313.6
Other financing activities, net	(0.1)	—	—	(0.9)	(1.0)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	446.8	(52.3)	(653.4)	2,210.8	1,951.9
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	3.2	(3.7)	0.3	(5.3)	(5.5)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	285.9	(62.1)	(438.3)	1.8	(212.7)
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	27.4	62.2	459.7	7.4	556.7
End of period	£ 313.3	£ 0.1	£ 21.4	£ 9.2	£ 344.0

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Predecessor				
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013				
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
	in millions				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (106.9)	£ 1.5	£ 595.6	£ 97.9	£ 588.1
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(282.5)	(30.9)	(313.4)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	3.7	0.4	4.1
Net cash used by investing activities	—	—	(278.8)	(30.5)	(309.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(1.5)	—	(45.0)	—	(46.5)
Contributions (distributions)	94.3	(1.6)	(27.1)	(65.6)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.2)	—	(1.1)
Other financing activities, net	8.7	—	—	—	8.7
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	100.9	(1.9)	(72.3)	(65.6)	(38.9)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	0.9	0.4	—	(0.4)	0.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5.1)	—	244.5	1.4	240.8
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	10.3	—	191.9	4.1	206.3
End of period	£ 5.2	£ —	£ 436.4	£ 5.5	£ 447.1

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Virgin Media Inc.:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Virgin Media Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor), and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive earnings (loss), owners' equity and cash flows for a) the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor) and b) the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (Successor), and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Virgin Media Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor), and the results of their operations and their cash flows for a) the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Successor) and b) the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (Successor), in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in note 1 and note 4, the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive earnings (loss), owners' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, have been adjusted to give retrospective effect to a transaction accounted for as a common control transfer. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to this emphasis of matter.

Other Matter

The accompanying consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive earnings (loss), owners' equity, and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2013 through June 7, 2013 (Predecessor) of Virgin Media Inc. and its

subsidiaries, were audited by other auditors whose report thereon dated March 12, 2014, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

London, England
March 9, 2016

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	£ 20.2	£ 36.6
Trade receivables, net	494.6	436.6
Related-party note and other receivables (note 13)	45.4	745.3
Derivative instruments (notes 6 and 13)	61.2	28.0
Prepaid expenses (note 13)	39.1	43.9
Other current assets (note 10)	37.6	63.8
Total current assets	698.1	1,354.2
Property and equipment, net (note 8)	5,861.2	6,074.8
Goodwill (note 8)	5,966.6	5,933.7
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net (note 8)	1,604.1	1,953.6
Deferred income taxes (note 10)	1,430.7	1,506.2
Related-party notes receivable (note 13)	3,385.1	2,322.3
Other assets, net (notes 6 and 15)	536.6	281.8
Total assets	£ 19,482.4	£ 19,426.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS — (Continued)

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable (note 13)	£ 345.8	£ 269.4
Deferred revenue and advanced payments from subscribers and others	383.0	360.7
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations (notes 9 and 13)	745.9	335.2
Derivative instruments (note 6)	101.2	139.8
Accrued interest	183.6	141.7
Value-added taxes (VAT) payable	111.5	105.4
Other current liabilities (notes 13 and 14)	457.6	500.8
Total current liabilities	2,328.6	1,853.0
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations (note 9):		
Third-party	9,441.6	8,349.1
Related-party (note 13)	72.0	439.0
Other long-term liabilities (notes 6, 10, 13, 14 and 15)	180.8	351.5
Total liabilities	12,023.0	10,992.6
Commitments and contingent liabilities (notes 6, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 17)		
Owners' equity:		
Parent's equity:		
Additional paid-in capital	8,359.7	9,241.0
Accumulated deficit	(943.0)	(806.6)
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes	90.9	49.0
Total parent's equity	7,507.6	8,483.4
Noncontrolling interest	(48.2)	(49.4)
Total owners' equity	7,459.4	8,434.0
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 19,482.4	£ 19,426.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Revenue (note 18)	£ 4,618.4	£ 4,496.9	£ 2,483.3	£ 1,810.2
Operating costs and expenses:				
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization) (note 13)	1,975.3	1,956.1	1,129.4	856.4
Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) (including share-based compensation) (notes 12 and 13)	609.3	609.3	389.7	245.1
Related-party fees and allocations, net (note 13)	87.6	36.6	21.1	—
Depreciation and amortization	1,557.8	1,608.1	941.5	432.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net (note 14)	10.9	12.7	37.2	51.2
	<u>4,240.9</u>	<u>4,222.8</u>	<u>2,518.9</u>	<u>1,585.5</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>377.5</u>	<u>274.1</u>	<u>(35.6)</u>	<u>224.7</u>
Non-operating income (expense):				
Interest expense:				
Third-party	(510.5)	(457.1)	(263.6)	(156.7)
Related-party (note 13)	(5.7)	(52.0)	(38.3)	—
Interest income — related-party (note 13) . . .	246.5	229.7	107.0	—
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net (notes 6 and 13)	253.1	48.6	(203.4)	51.8
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(271.8)	(152.0)	142.7	(2.1)
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net (note 9)	(29.4)	20.1	0.6	(0.1)
Other income (expense), net	(0.4)	1.4	0.4	0.4
	<u>(318.2)</u>	<u>(361.3)</u>	<u>(254.6)</u>	<u>(106.7)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	59.3	(87.2)	(290.2)	118.0
Income tax expense (note 10)	(201.2)	(21.4)	(197.5)	(18.1)
Net earnings (loss)	(141.9)	(108.6)	(487.7)	99.9
Net loss (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interest	5.5	(0.6)	(0.1)	—
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent . .	<u>£ (136.4)</u>	<u>£ (109.2)</u>	<u>£ (487.8)</u>	<u>£ 99.9</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS (LOSS)
(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Net earnings (loss)	£ (141.9)	£ (108.6)	£ (487.7)	£ 99.9
Other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of taxes (note 16):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	37.3	(62.9)	151.5	(9.8)
Net unrealized gains on derivative instruments	—	—	—	66.8
Reclassification of derivative gains to net earnings	—	—	—	(74.4)
Pension liability adjustment	9.1	(32.3)	(0.1)	0.6
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)	46.4	(95.2)	151.4	(16.8)
Comprehensive earnings (loss)	(95.5)	(203.8)	(336.3)	83.1
Comprehensive loss (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.0	(1.4)	(2.2)	—
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (94.5)	£ (205.2)	£ (338.5)	£ 83.1

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OWNERS' EQUITY
(in millions)

	Parent's equity						
	Common stock \$0.01 par value	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	Total parent's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total owners' equity
Predecessor:							
Balance at January 1, 2013 . . .	£ 1.4	£ 3,658.9	£ (436.1)	£ (5.8)	£ 3,218.4	£ —	£ 3,218.4
Net earnings	—	—	99.9	—	99.9	—	99.9
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes (note 16)	—	—	—	(16.8)	(16.8)	—	(16.8)
Exercise of stock options and tax effect	0.1	21.6	—	—	21.7	—	21.7
Share-based compensation (note 12)	—	11.9	—	—	11.9	—	11.9
Conversion of debt into equity	—	(0.7)	—	—	(0.7)	—	(0.7)
Dividends paid (note 11)	—	—	(14.2)	—	(14.2)	—	(14.2)
Other	—	1.8	(1.8)	—	—	—	—
Balance at June 7, 2013	<u>£ 1.5</u>	<u>£ 3,693.5</u>	<u>£ (352.2)</u>	<u>£ (22.6)</u>	<u>£ 3,320.2</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 3,320.2</u>

	Parent's equity						
	Common stock \$0.01 par value (a)	Additional paid-in capital (a)	Accumulated deficit (a)	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (a)	Total parent's equity (a)	Non-controlling interest (a)	Total owners' equity (a)
Successor:							
Balance at June 7, 2013 (notes 4 and 5)	£ —	£ 6,146.6	£ (209.6)	£ (4.3)	£ 5,932.7	£ (57.8)	£ 5,874.9
Net loss	—	—	(487.8)	—	(487.8)	0.1	(487.7)
Other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (note 16)	—	—	—	149.3	149.3	2.1	151.4
Capital contribution from parent (note 11)	—	2,343.2	—	—	2,343.2	—	2,343.2
Issuance of additional common stock to parent (note 11)	—	987.4	—	—	987.4	—	987.4
Share-based compensation (note 12)	—	69.5	—	—	69.5	—	69.5
Capital charge in connection with the exercise of share-based incentive awards (note 13)	—	(69.5)	—	—	(69.5)	—	(69.5)
Other	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 9,477.4</u>	<u>£ (697.4)</u>	<u>£ 145.0</u>	<u>£ 8,925.0</u>	<u>£ (55.6)</u>	<u>£ 8,869.4</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OWNERS' EQUITY — (Continued)
(in millions)

	Parent's Equity			Non-controlling interest (a)	Total owners' equity (a)	
	Additional paid-in capital (a)	Accumulated deficit (a)	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (a)			Total parent's equity (a)
Successor:						
Balance at January 1,						
2014	£ 9,477.4	£ (697.4)	£ 145.0	£ 8,925.0	£ (55.6)	£ 8,869.4
Net loss	—	(109.2)	—	(109.2)	0.6	(108.6)
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes (note 16) . .	—	—	(96.0)	(96.0)	0.8	(95.2)
Contribution of tax assets (note 10)	147.4	—	—	147.4	—	147.4
Share-based compensation (note 12)	28.8	—	—	28.8	—	28.8
Capital charge in connection with the exercise of share-based incentive awards (note 13)	(28.8)	—	—	(28.8)	—	(28.8)
Conversion of related- party loans receivable and related accrued interest to equity (note 13)	(392.6)	—	—	(392.6)	—	(392.6)
Deemed contribution of technology-related services (note 13)	8.8	—	—	8.8	4.8	13.6
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>£ 9,241.0</u>	<u>£ (806.6)</u>	<u>£ 49.0</u>	<u>£ 8,483.4</u>	<u>£ (49.4)</u>	<u>£ 8,434.0</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OWNERS' EQUITY — (Continued)
(in millions)

	Parent's Equity			Total parent's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total owners' equity
	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes			
Successor:						
Balance at January 1,						
2015 (a)	£ 9,241.0	£ (806.6)	£ 49.0	£ 8,483.4	£ (49.4)	£ 8,434.0
Net loss	—	(136.4)	—	(136.4)	(5.5)	(141.9)
Other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes (note 16)	—	—	41.9	41.9	4.5	46.4
Consideration issued in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition (notes 1 and 4)	(993.8)	—	—	(993.8)	—	(993.8)
Deemed contribution in connection with elimination of the VM Ireland Note (note 4)	470.0	—	—	470.0	—	470.0
Conversion of related-party loans receivable and related accrued interest to equity (note 13)	(467.2)	—	—	(467.2)	—	(467.2)
Contribution of tax assets (note 10)	105.5	—	—	105.5	—	105.5
Share-based compensation (note 12)	24.2	—	—	24.2	0.5	24.7
Capital charge in connection with the exercise of share-based incentive awards (note 13)	(24.1)	—	—	(24.1)	(0.5)	(24.6)
Deemed contribution of technology-related services (note 13)	4.1	—	—	4.1	2.2	6.3
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>£ 8,359.7</u>	<u>£ (943.0)</u>	<u>£ 90.9</u>	<u>£ 7,507.6</u>	<u>£ (48.2)</u>	<u>£ 7,459.4</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net earnings (loss)	£ (141.9)	£ (108.6)	£ (487.7)	£ 99.9
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Share-based compensation expense	35.5	33.8	85.5	22.1
Related-party fees and allocations, net . . .	87.6	36.6	21.1	—
Depreciation and amortization	1,557.8	1,608.1	941.5	432.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	10.9	12.7	37.2	51.2
Amortization of deferred financing costs and non-cash interest accretion	11.1	16.8	11.2	14.7
Realized and unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	(253.1)	(48.6)	203.4	(51.8)
Foreign currency transaction losses (gains), net	271.8	152.0	(142.7)	2.1
Losses (gains) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	29.4	(20.1)	(0.6)	0.1
Deferred income tax expense	198.1	18.9	197.2	17.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of the effect of acquisitions:				
Receivables and other operating assets	(123.0)	38.7	(113.9)	52.8
Payables and accruals	(57.9)	(57.9)	(108.8)	(53.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,626.3</u>	<u>1,682.4</u>	<u>643.4</u>	<u>588.1</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Cash paid in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition	(993.8)	—	—	—
Advances to related parties, net	(887.5)	(1,005.6)	(2,356.3)	—
Capital expenditures	(580.2)	(650.8)	(448.1)	(313.4)
Cash paid in connection with the TV3 Acquisition, net of cash acquired	(57.2)	—	—	—
Other investing activities, net	<u>10.5</u>	<u>(10.1)</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>£ (2,508.2)</u>	<u>£ (1,666.5)</u>	<u>£ (2,802.5)</u>	<u>£ (309.3)</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.

(See note 1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS — (Continued)
(in millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Borrowings of third-party debt	£ 3,587.2	£ 2,146.4	£ 1,983.4	£ —
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(2,766.1)	(2,286.2)	(4,050.9)	(46.5)
Net borrowings (repayments) of related- party notes	69.6	(64.7)	(1,871.2)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(28.7)	(89.3)	(64.3)	(1.1)
Net cash received (paid) related to derivative instruments	(17.9)	(27.1)	364.3	—
Capital contribution from parent	—	—	3,278.0	—
Release of restricted cash from escrow	—	—	2,313.6	—
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(14.2)
Other financing activities, net	19.0	(0.5)	(1.0)	22.9
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	863.1	(321.4)	1,951.9	(38.9)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2.4	(1.9)	(5.5)	0.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16.4)	(307.4)	(212.7)	240.8
Cash and cash equivalents (b):				
Beginning of period	36.6	344.0	556.7	206.3
End of period	£ 20.2	£ 36.6	£ 344.0	£ 447.1
Cash paid for interest	£ 461.6	£ 410.9	£ 332.2	£ 102.9
Net cash paid for taxes	£ 4.6	£ 0.5	£ 0.4	£ 0.1

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) For information regarding the difference between the ending cash balance on June 7, 2013 and the beginning cash balance on June 8, 2013, see note 4 for a discussion of the VM Ireland Acquisition and note 5 for a discussion of the LG/VM Transaction.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
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(1) Basis of Presentation

General

Virgin Media Inc. (**Virgin Media**) is a provider of video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the United Kingdom (U.K.) and Ireland. Virgin Media became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Global plc (**Liberty Global**) as a result of a series of mergers that were completed on June 7, 2013 (the **LG/VM Transaction**), pursuant to which Liberty Global became the publicly-held parent company of the successors by merger of the predecessor to Virgin Media (**Old Virgin Media**) and Liberty Global, Inc. (**LGI**) (the predecessor to Liberty Global), as further described in note 5. In these notes, the terms “we,” “our,” “our company” and “us” may refer, as the context requires, to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) or collectively to Virgin Media (or Old Virgin Media) and its subsidiaries.

On July 1, 2015, Liberty Global completed the approved steps of the “**LiLAC Transaction**” whereby Liberty Global (i) reclassified its then outstanding Class A, Class B and Class C Liberty Global ordinary shares into corresponding classes of new Liberty Global ordinary shares (collectively, the **Liberty Global Shares**) and (ii) capitalized a portion of its share premium account and distributed as a dividend (or a “bonus issue” under U.K. law) its LiLAC Class A, Class B and Class C ordinary shares (collectively, the **LiLAC Shares**). In these notes, the term “**Old Liberty Global Shares**” may refer, as the context requires, to (a) Liberty Global’s previously-outstanding Class A, Class B and Class C Liberty Global ordinary shares and/or (b) the previously-outstanding Series A, Series B and Series C common stock of LGI. Pursuant to the LiLAC Transaction, each holder of Class A, Class B and Class C Old Liberty Global Shares remained a holder of the same amount and class of Liberty Global Shares and received one share of the corresponding class of LiLAC Shares for each 20 Old Liberty Global Shares held as of the record date for such distribution.

During the first quarter of 2015, Liberty Global undertook various financing transactions in connection with certain internal reorganizations of its broadband and wireless communications businesses in Europe. As part of these reorganizations, on February 12, 2015, we acquired a 65.0% controlling interest in Virgin Media Ireland Ltd. (**VM Ireland**), formerly known as UPC Broadband Ireland Ltd., and its subsidiaries from a subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group (the **VM Ireland Acquisition**). The remaining 35.0% noncontrolling interest in VM Ireland was acquired by another subsidiary of Liberty Global outside of the Virgin Media borrowing group. We have accounted for the VM Ireland Acquisition as a common control transfer at carryover basis and, accordingly, our consolidated financial statements have been retrospectively revised to give effect to this transaction as of June 7, 2013, the date of the LG/VM Transaction and the earliest date that VM Ireland and Virgin Media were under the common control of Liberty Global. For additional information regarding the common control transaction, see note 4.

As a result of Liberty Global’s push-down of its investment basis in Virgin Media arising from the LG/VM Transaction, a new basis of accounting was created on June 7, 2013. In these consolidated financial statements, the results of operations and cash flows of Old Virgin Media for the period ended on June 7, 2013 are referred to as “**Predecessor**” consolidated financial information and the results of operations and cash flows of Virgin Media for periods beginning on or after June 8, 2013 and the financial position of Virgin Media as of June 7, 2013 and subsequent balance sheet dates are referred to as “**Successor**” consolidated financial information.

The Predecessor and Successor consolidated financial information presented herein is not comparable primarily due to the fact that the Successor consolidated financial information reflects:

- the application of acquisition accounting as of June 7, 2013, as further described in note 5, of which the most significant implications are (i) increased depreciation expense, (ii) increased amortization expense and (iii) increased share-based compensation expense;
- conforming accounting policy changes, primarily to align to Liberty Global’s accounting policy for the recognition of installation fees received on business-to-business (**B2B**) contracts, as further described below; and
- additional interest expense associated with debt financing arrangements entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction and subsequently pushed down to our balance sheet, as further described in note 9.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
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Unless otherwise indicated, convenience translations into pound sterling are calculated as of December 31, 2015.

These consolidated financial statements reflect our consideration of the accounting and disclosure implications of subsequent events through March 9, 2016, the date of issuance.

Alignment of accounting policies

On June 8, 2013, we adopted Liberty Global’s accounting policy for installation fees relating to our B2B contracts involving both installation services and the provision of ongoing services. Previously, we generally treated installation fees received from customers with B2B contracts as a separate deliverable and recognized revenue upon completion of the installation activity in an amount that was based on the relative standalone selling price methodology. Our current accounting policy is generally to defer upfront installation fees on our B2B contracts and recognize the associated revenue over the contractual term of the arrangement. In this regard, we recognized £17.5 million of installation revenue during the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 that would have been deferred under Liberty Global’s accounting policy.

The following table provides a rollforward of our deferred revenue for installation services provided to customers with B2B contracts during 2015 (in millions):

Balance at January 1, 2015	£	70.7
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		9.7
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(6.9)
Balance at March 31, 2015		73.5
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		10.1
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(7.7)
Balance at June 30, 2015		75.9
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		10.3
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(8.7)
Balance at September 30, 2015		77.5
Amounts deferred for completed installation services (a)		10.6
Amortization of deferred revenue over contract life		(9.6)
Balance at December 31, 2015	£	<u>78.5</u>

(a) Represents amounts that would have been recognized upfront as installation revenue under Old Virgin Media’s policy, but were deferred under Liberty Global’s policy.

(2) Accounting Changes and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Changes

In November 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (**FASB**) issued Accounting Standards Update (**ASU**) No. 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes (ASU 2015-17)*. To simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes, ASU 2015-17 requires deferred tax assets and liabilities to be classified as noncurrent. ASU 2015-17 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We early adopted ASU 2015-17 effective December 31, 2015 and, accordingly, all of our deferred tax balances are reflected as noncurrent in our December 31, 2015 consolidated balance sheet. Our December 31, 2014 deferred tax balances have not been retroactively revised.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (ASU 2016-02)*, which, for most leases, will result in lessees recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 will replace

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existing lease guidance in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (**U.S. GAAP**) when it becomes effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees and lessors to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach also includes a number of optional practical expedients an entity may elect to apply. We expect to adopt ASU 2016-02 no later than January 1, 2019, and we are currently evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (**ASU 2014-09**), which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. ASU 2014-09, as amended by ASU No. 2015-14, will replace existing revenue recognition guidance in accordance with U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early application is permitted for annual and interim reporting periods that begin after December 15, 2016. This new standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We will adopt ASU 2014-09 effective January 1, 2018, and we are currently evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We have not yet selected a transition method nor have we determined the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are used in accounting for, among other things, the valuation of acquisition-related assets and liabilities, allowances for uncollectible accounts, programming and copyright expenses, deferred income taxes and related valuation allowances, loss contingencies, fair value measurements, impairment assessments, capitalization of internal costs associated with construction and installation activities, useful lives of long-lived assets, share-based compensation and actuarial liabilities associated with certain benefit plans. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of all voting interest entities where we exercise a controlling financial interest through the ownership of a direct or indirect controlling voting interest and variable interest entities for which our company is the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash equivalents consist of money market funds and other investments that are readily convertible into cash and have maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition. We record money market funds at the net asset value reported by the investment manager as there are no restrictions on our ability, contractual or otherwise, to redeem our investments at the stated net asset value reported by the investment manager.

Restricted cash consists of cash held in restricted accounts, including cash held as collateral for debt and other compensating balances. Restricted cash amounts that are required to be used to purchase long-term assets or repay long-term debt are classified as long-term assets. All other cash that is restricted to a specific use is classified as current or long-term based on the expected timing of the disbursement. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, our restricted cash balances were not material.

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Our significant non-cash investing and financing activities are disclosed in our consolidated statements of owners' equity and in notes 5, 8, 9 and 13.

Cash Flow Statement

For purposes of determining the classification of cash flows in our consolidated statements of cash flows, payments or receipts on related-party loans are first applied to principal (included as cash flows from financing activities) and then to capitalized interest (included as cash flows from operating activities). In addition, interest-bearing cash advances to related parties and repayments thereof are classified as investing activities. All other related-party borrowings, advances and repayments are reflected as financing activities.

For purposes of our consolidated statements of cash flows, expenses financed by an intermediary are treated as hypothetical operating cash outflows and hypothetical financing cash inflows when the expenses are incurred. When we pay the financing intermediary, we record financing cash outflows in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Trade Receivables

Our trade receivables are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Such allowance aggregated £12.0 million and £9.5 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon our assessment of probable 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.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited due to the large number of customers. We also manage this risk by disconnecting services to customers whose accounts are delinquent.

Financial Instruments

Due to the short maturities of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term liquid investments, trade and other receivables, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, subscriber advance payments and deposits and other current liabilities, their respective carrying values approximate their respective fair values. For information concerning the fair values of our derivatives and debt, see notes 6 and 9, respectively. For information concerning how we arrive at certain of our fair value measurements, see note 7.

Derivative Instruments

All derivative instruments, whether designated as hedging relationships or not, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative instrument is not designated as a hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recognized in earnings. If the derivative instrument is designated as a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. If the derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portions of changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recorded in other comprehensive earnings or loss and subsequently reclassified into our consolidated statements of operations when the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. Ineffective portions of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recognized in earnings. Although we designated certain of our derivative instruments as hedges prior to the LG/VM Transaction, we currently do not designate any of our derivative instruments as hedges. For information regarding our derivative instruments, including our policy for classifying cash flows related to derivative instruments in our consolidated statements of cash flows, see note 6.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. We capitalize costs associated with the construction of new cable transmission and distribution facilities and the installation of new cable services.

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Capitalized construction and installation costs include materials, labor and other directly attributable costs. Installation activities that are capitalized include (i) the initial connection (or drop) from our cable system to a customer location, (ii) the replacement of a drop and (iii) the installation of equipment for additional services, such as digital cable, telephone or broadband internet service. The costs of other customer-facing activities, such as reconnecting customer locations where a drop already exists, disconnecting customer locations and repairing or maintaining drops, are expensed as incurred. Interest capitalized with respect to construction activities was not material during any of the periods presented.

Capitalized internal-use software is included as a component of property and equipment. We capitalize internal and external costs directly associated with the development of internal-use software. We also capitalize costs associated with the purchase of software licenses. Maintenance and training costs, as well as costs incurred during the preliminary stage of an internal-use software development project, are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset. Equipment under capital leases is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Useful lives used to depreciate our property and equipment are assessed periodically and are adjusted when warranted. The useful lives of cable distribution systems that are undergoing a rebuild are adjusted such that property and equipment to be retired will be fully depreciated by the time the rebuild is completed. For additional information regarding the useful lives of our property and equipment, see note 8.

Additions, replacements and improvements that extend the asset life are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations.

We recognize a liability for asset retirement obligations in the period in which it is incurred if sufficient information is available to make a reasonable estimate of fair values. We have obligations in certain lease agreements to restore the property to its original condition or remove our property at the end of the lease term. In addition, asset retirement obligations may arise from the loss of rights of way that we obtain from local municipalities or other relevant authorities. Under certain circumstances, the authorities could require us to remove our network equipment from an area if, for example, we were to discontinue using the equipment for an extended period of time or the authorities were to decide not to renew our access rights. However, because the rights of way are integral to our ability to deliver broadband communications services to our customers, we expect to conduct our business in a manner that will allow us to maintain these rights for the foreseeable future. In addition, we have no reason to believe that the authorities will not renew our rights of way and, historically, renewals have been granted.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the recorded value of our asset retirement obligations was £29.9 million and £27.8 million, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Our primary intangible assets relate to goodwill and customer relationships. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in a business combination. Customer relationships were originally recorded at their fair values in connection with business combinations.

Goodwill is not amortized, but instead is tested for impairment at least annually. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment.

For additional information regarding the useful lives of our intangible assets, see note 8.

Impairment of Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets

We review, when circumstances warrant, the carrying amounts of our property and equipment and our intangible assets (other than goodwill) to determine whether such carrying amounts continue to be recoverable.

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Such changes in circumstance may include (i) an expectation of a sale or disposal of a long-lived asset or asset group, (ii) adverse changes in market or competitive conditions, (iii) an adverse change in legal factors or business climate in the markets in which we operate and (iv) operating or cash flow losses. For purposes of impairment testing, long-lived assets are grouped at the lowest level for which cash flows are largely independent of other assets and liabilities, generally at or below the reporting unit level (see below). If the carrying amount of the asset or asset group is greater than the expected undiscounted cash flows to be generated by such asset or asset group, an impairment adjustment is recognized. Such adjustment is measured by the amount that the carrying value of such asset or asset group exceeds its fair value. We generally measure fair value by considering (a) sale prices for similar assets, (b) discounted estimated future cash flows using an appropriate discount rate and/or (c) estimated replacement cost. Assets to be disposed of are carried at the lower of their financial statement carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

We evaluate the goodwill for impairment at least annually on October 1 and whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of goodwill may not be recoverable. For impairment evaluations with respect to goodwill, we first make a qualitative assessment to determine if the goodwill may be impaired. If it is more-likely-than-not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value, we then compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its respective carrying amount. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment (referred to as a "component"). We have identified one reporting unit to which all goodwill is assigned. If the carrying value of a reporting unit were to exceed its fair value, we would then compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount, and any excess of the carrying amount over the fair value would be charged to operations as an impairment loss.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and income tax basis of assets and liabilities and the expected benefits of utilizing net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, using enacted tax rates in effect for each taxing jurisdiction in which we operate for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more-likely-than-not, based on technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. Net deferred tax assets are then reduced by a valuation allowance if we believe it is more-likely-than-not such net deferred tax assets will not be realized. Certain of our valuation allowances and tax uncertainties are associated with entities that we acquired in business combinations. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax liabilities related to investments in foreign subsidiaries and foreign corporate joint ventures that are essentially permanent in duration are not recognized until it becomes apparent that such amounts will reverse in the foreseeable future. Interest and penalties related to income tax liabilities are included in income tax expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Virgin Media and its U.K. subsidiaries are part of a U.K. tax group, along with certain other U.K. subsidiaries of Liberty Global. The income taxes of Virgin Media are presented in our consolidated financial statements on a separate return basis for each tax paying entity. For additional information regarding our income taxes, including the tax allocations from Liberty Global see note 10.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The reporting currency of our company is the pound sterling. The functional currency of our foreign operations generally is the applicable local currency for each foreign subsidiary. Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries (including intercompany balances for which settlement is not anticipated in the foreseeable future) are translated at the spot rate in effect at the applicable reporting date. With the exception of certain material transactions, the amounts reported in our consolidated statements of operations are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the applicable period. The resulting unrealized cumulative translation adjustment, net of applicable income taxes, is recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive earnings or loss in our consolidated statements of owners' equity. With the exception of certain material transactions, the cash flows from our operations in foreign countries are translated at the average rate for the applicable period in our

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consolidated statements of cash flows. The impacts of material transactions generally are recorded at the applicable spot rates in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. The effect of exchange rates on cash balances held in foreign currencies are separately reported in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than our or our subsidiaries' functional currencies are recorded based on exchange rates at the time such transactions arise. Changes in exchange rates with respect to amounts recorded in our consolidated balance sheets related to these non-functional currency transactions result in transaction gains and losses that are reflected in our consolidated statements of operations as unrealized (based on the applicable period end exchange rates) or realized upon settlement of the transactions.

Revenue Recognition

Service Revenue — Cable Networks. We recognize revenue from the provision of video, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony services over our cable network to customers in the period the related services are provided. Installation revenue (including reconnect fees) related to services provided over our cable network is recognized as revenue in the period during which the installation occurs to the extent these fees are equal to or less than direct selling costs, which costs are expensed as incurred. To the extent installation revenue exceeds direct selling costs, the excess revenue is deferred and amortized over the average expected subscriber life.

Sale of Multiple Products and Services. We sell video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services to our customers in bundled packages at a rate lower than if the customer purchased each product on a standalone basis. Revenue from bundled packages generally is allocated proportionally to the individual services based on the relative standalone price for each respective service.

Mobile Revenue — General. Arrangement consideration from mobile contracts is allocated to the airtime service element and the handset service element based on the relative standalone prices of each element. The amount of arrangement consideration allocated to the handset is limited to the amount that is not contingent upon the delivery of future airtime services. We offer handsets under a subsidized contract model, whereby upfront revenue recognition is limited to the upfront cash collected from the customer as the remaining monthly fees to be received from the customer, including fees that may be associated with the handset, are contingent upon delivering future airtime services. Our mobile customers may choose to enter into two distinct contractual relationships: (i) a mobile handset contract and (ii) a mobile airtime services contract (**Freestyle Mobile Proposition**). Under the mobile handset contract, the customer takes full title to the handset upon delivery and typically has the option to either (a) pay for the handset in cash upon delivery or (b) pay for the handset in installments over a contractual period. Under these arrangements, the handset installment payments are not contingent upon delivering future airtime services and the arrangement consideration allocated to the handset is not limited to the upfront cash collected.

Mobile Revenue — Airtime Services. We recognize revenue from mobile services in the period the related services are provided. Revenue from pre-pay customers is recorded as deferred revenue prior to the commencement of services and revenue is recognized as the services are rendered or usage rights expire.

Mobile Revenue — Handset Revenue. Arrangement consideration allocated to handsets is recognized as revenue when the goods have been delivered and title has passed. For customers under a mobile handset installment contract that is independent of a mobile airtime services contract, revenue is recognized upon delivery only if collectibility is reasonably assured. Our assessment of collectibility is based principally on internal and external credit assessments as well as historical collection information for similar customers. To the extent that collectibility of installment payments from the customer is not reasonably assured upon delivery of the handset, handset revenue is recognized on a cash basis as customer payments are received.

B2B Revenue. For periods beginning on or after June 8, 2013, we defer upfront installation and certain nonrecurring fees received on B2B contracts where we maintain ownership of the installed equipment. The deferred fees are amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the arrangement or the expected period of performance. For information regarding our policy prior to June 8, 2013, see note 1.

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Promotional Discounts. For subscriber promotions, such as discounted or free services during an introductory period, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the discounted monthly fees charged to the subscriber, if any.

Subscriber Advance Payments and Deposits. Payments received in advance for the services we provide are deferred and recognized as revenue when the associated services are provided.

Sales and Other VAT. Revenue is recorded net of applicable sales and other VAT.

Share-based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense prior to the LG/VM Transaction includes amounts for options, shares and performance shares related to the common stock of Old Virgin Media. Share-based compensation expense after the LG/VM Transaction represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global.

We recognize all share-based payments from Liberty Global to employees of our subsidiaries, including grants of employee share incentive awards based on their grant date fair values and Liberty Global's estimates of forfeitures. We recognize the grant date fair value of outstanding awards as a charge to operations over the vesting period. The cash benefits of tax deductions in excess of deferred taxes on recognized share-based compensation expense are reported as a financing cash flow. Payroll taxes incurred in connection with the vesting or exercise of Liberty Global's share-based incentive awards are recorded as a component of share-based compensation expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

We use the straight-line method to recognize share-based compensation expense for Liberty Global's outstanding share awards to employees of our subsidiaries that do not contain a performance condition and the accelerated expense attribution method for our outstanding share awards that contain a performance condition and vest on a graded basis.

Liberty Global has calculated the expected life of options and share appreciation rights (**SARs**) granted by Liberty Global to employees based on historical exercise trends. The expected volatility for Liberty Global options and SARs is generally based on a combination of (i) historical volatilities of Liberty Global ordinary shares for a period equal to the expected average life of the Liberty Global awards and (ii) volatilities implied from publicly-traded Liberty Global options.

For additional information regarding our share-based compensation, see note 12.

Litigation Costs

Legal fees and related litigation costs are expensed as incurred.

(4) Acquisition and Common Control Transfer

2015 Acquisition

On December 7, 2015, we acquired Tullamore Beta Limited, the parent of TV3, a commercial broadcaster in Ireland, for cash consideration of €80 million (£58 million at the transaction date) (the **TV3 Acquisition**). The payment of additional contingent consideration of up to €7 million (£5 million) is dependent on the outcome of a regulatory matter. The purchase price was funded through existing liquidity.

Common Control Transfer

As further described in note 1, we completed the VM Ireland Acquisition in February 2015. We have accounted for this common control transfer at carryover basis and the applicable prior period information has been retrospectively revised to give effect to this transaction for periods presented after the LG/VM Transaction.

In connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, we (i) paid aggregate cash consideration of €1,341.3 million (£993.8 million at the transaction date) to acquire (a) the controlling interest in VM Ireland, as described in note

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1, and (b) another Liberty Global’s subsidiary’s right to receive €634.3 million (£470.0 million at the transaction date) from a VM Ireland subsidiary pursuant to a promissory note (the **VM Ireland Note**) and (ii) received a €165.6 million (£122.7 million at the transaction date) cash payment from Liberty Global Europe 2 Limited (**LG Europe 2**), our immediate parent, formerly known as Lynx Europe 2 Limited, on the 2023 8.5% LG Europe 2 Notes Receivable (as defined and described in note 13). The €1,341.3 million (£993.8 million at the transaction date) of consideration issued in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition was recorded as a capital transaction during the first quarter of 2015. Following our February 2015 acquisition of the right to receive €634.3 million (£470.0 million at the transaction date) pursuant to the VM Ireland Note, the amounts receivable and payable pursuant to the VM Ireland Note eliminate in consolidation. The impact of the elimination of the amount payable under the VM Ireland Note has been reflected as a deemed contribution in our consolidated statement of owners’ equity for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The following table sets forth the retrospective effects of this common control transfer on our December 31, 2014 consolidated balance sheet:

	Successor		
	As previously reported	Common control adjustments	As retrospectively revised
	in millions		
Current assets	£ 1,330.4	£ 23.8	£ 1,354.2
Property and equipment, net	£ 5,796.2	£ 278.6	£ 6,074.8
Goodwill	£ 5,793.7	£ 140.0	£ 5,933.7
Total assets	£ 18,981.7	£ 444.9	£ 19,426.6
Current liabilities	£ 1,778.8	£ 74.2	£ 1,853.0
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	£ 8,348.9	£ 439.2	£ 8,788.1
Total liabilities	£ 10,406.6	£ 586.0	£ 10,992.6
Total parent’s equity	£ 8,575.1	£ (91.7)	£ 8,483.4
Total owners’ equity	£ 8,575.1	£ (141.1)	£ 8,434.0
Total liabilities and owners’ equity	£ 18,981.7	£ 444.9	£ 19,426.6

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The following table sets forth the retrospective effects of this common control transfer on our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013:

	Successor					
	Year ended December 31, 2014			Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013		
	As previously reported	Common control adjustments	As retrospectively revised	As previously reported	Common control adjustments	As retrospectively revised
	in millions					
Revenue	£ 4,214.2	£ 282.7	£ 4,496.9	£ 2,310.2	£ 173.1	£ 2,483.3
Operating expenses (a)	£ 1,846.1	£ 110.0	£ 1,956.1	£ 1,062.3	£ 67.1	£ 1,129.4
SG&A expenses (a)	£ 574.7	£ 34.6	£ 609.3	£ 369.5	£ 20.2	£ 389.7
Depreciation and amortization expense	£ 1,555.9	£ 52.2	£ 1,608.1	£ 910.2	£ 31.3	£ 941.5
Non-operating expense, net	£ (309.2)	£ (52.1)	£ (361.3)	£ (222.2)	£ (32.4)	£ (254.6)
Income tax expense	£ (21.5)	£ 0.1	£ (21.4)	£ (197.5)	£ —	£ (197.5)
Net loss	£ (110.6)	£ 2.0	£ (108.6)	£ (488.0)	£ 0.3	£ (487.7)
Net loss attributable to parent	£ (110.6)	£ 1.4	£ (109.2)	£ (488.0)	£ 0.2	£ (487.8)

(a) Previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(5) LG/VM Transaction

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of an Agreement and Plan of Merger agreement (the **LG/VM Transaction Agreement**) between LGI and Old Virgin Media:

- Each share of common stock of our company was converted into the right to receive (i) 0.2582 Class A Old Liberty Global Shares, (ii) 0.6438 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares and (iii) \$17.50 in cash (collectively, the **LG/VM Transaction Consideration**); and
- Each share of Series A common stock of LGI was converted into the right to receive one Class A Old Liberty Global Share; each share of Series B common stock of LGI was converted into the right to receive one Class B Old Liberty Global Share; and each share of Series C common stock of LGI was converted into the right to receive one Class C Old Liberty Global Share.

In connection with the completion of the LG/VM Transaction, Liberty Global issued 70,233,842 Class A and 175,122,182 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares to holders of Virgin Media common stock and 141,234,331 Class A, 10,176,295 Class B and 362,556,220 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares to holders of LGI Series A, Series B and Series C common stock, respectively.

In connection with the execution of the LG/VM Transaction, we entered into various debt financing arrangements.

The LG/VM Transaction and related financing transactions were funded with a combination of (i) the net proceeds (after deducting certain transaction expenses) from the April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes and 2023 VM Senior Notes (each as defined and described in note 9), (ii) borrowings under the VM Credit Facility (as defined and described in note 9) and (iii) our and Liberty Global's existing liquidity.

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For accounting purposes, the LG/VM Transaction was treated as the acquisition of our company by Liberty Global. In this regard, the equity and cash consideration paid to acquire our company was pushed down and is reported in our consolidated financial statements as set forth below (in millions):

Class A Old Liberty Global Shares (a)	£ 1,760.5
Class C Old Liberty Global Shares (a)	4,100.2
Cash (b)	3,064.1
Fair value of the vested portion of Virgin Media stock incentive awards (c)	<u>174.1</u>
Total equity and cash consideration	<u>£ 9,098.9</u>

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- (a) Represents the value assigned to the 70,233,842 Class A and 175,122,182 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares issued to our shareholders in connection with the LG/VM Transaction. These amounts are based on (i) the exchange ratios specified by the LG/VM Transaction Agreement, (ii) the closing per share price on June 7, 2013 of Series A and Series C LGI common stock of \$38.94 and \$36.37, respectively, and (iii) the 272,013,333 outstanding shares of our common stock at June 7, 2013.
- (b) Represents the cash consideration paid in connection with the LG/VM Transaction. This amount is based on (i) the \$17.50 per share cash consideration specified by the LG/VM Transaction Agreement and (ii) the 272,013,333 outstanding shares of our common stock at June 7, 2013.
- (c) Represents the portion of the estimated fair value of our stock incentive awards that are attributable to services provided prior to the June 7, 2013 acquisition date. The estimated fair value is based on the attributes of our 13.03 million outstanding stock incentive awards at June 7, 2013, including the market price of our underlying common stock. Our outstanding stock incentive awards at June 7, 2013 include 9.86 million stock options that have been valued using Black Scholes option valuations. In addition, our stock incentive awards at June 7, 2013 included 3.17 million restricted stock units that included performance conditions and, in certain cases, market conditions. Those restricted stock units with market conditions have been valued using Monte Carlo simulation models.

A reconciliation of the purchase consideration pushed down to amounts recorded in the opening additional paid-in capital of our company is set forth below (in millions):

Purchase consideration	£ 9,098.9
Contributed debt (a)	(3,096.5)
Other net assets (b)	<u>144.9</u>
Opening push-down equity	<u>£ 6,147.3</u>

-
- (a) Amount consists of obligations pursuant to (i) a £2,281.9 million third-party bridge loan that was subsequently repaid during June 2013 following the LG/VM Transaction and (ii) an £814.6 million related-party loan payable to a subsidiary of Liberty Global, both of which were assumed by our company as a part of the LG/VM Transaction. The proceeds from these loans were used by Liberty Global prior to the LG/VM Transaction to fund the cash portion of the purchase consideration and other related costs.
- (b) In connection with the LG/VM Transaction, certain subsidiaries of Liberty Global were contributed to or merged into our company immediately following the LG/VM Transaction. The opening equity of our company after the LG/VM Transaction includes equity of these entities, which included (i) an accumulated deficit of £107.3 million on the contribution date and (ii) cash of £107.7 million on the contribution date.

Direct transaction costs associated with the LG/VM Transaction of £55.2 million, including professional fees and other related costs, have been expensed as incurred. With the exception of £1.6 million, these transaction costs were incurred prior to June 8, 2013.

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The LG/VM Transaction has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, whereby the total purchase price was allocated to the acquired identifiable net assets based on assessments of their respective fair values, and the excess of the purchase price over the fair values of these identifiable net assets was allocated to goodwill. A summary of the purchase price and opening balance sheet pushed down to our company as of the June 7, 2013 acquisition date is presented in the following table. The opening balance sheet presented below reflects our final purchase price allocation (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents (a)	£ 447.1
Other current assets	598.4
Property and equipment, net	6,348.7
Goodwill (b)	5,793.7
Intangible assets subject to amortization (c)	2,527.0
Other assets, net	2,098.0
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations	(762.4)
Other accrued and current liabilities (d) (e) (f)	(2,284.8)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(5,456.8)
Other long-term liabilities (f)	(210.0)
Total purchase price	<u>£ 9,098.9</u>

- (a) Excludes £107.7 million of cash balances of certain subsidiaries of Liberty Global that were contributed to or merged into our company immediately following the LG/VM Transaction, as discussed above.
- (b) The goodwill recognized in connection with the LG/VM Transaction is primarily attributable to (i) the ability to take advantage of Virgin Media's existing advanced broadband communications network to gain immediate access to potential customers and (ii) synergies that were expected to be achieved through the integration of Virgin Media with Liberty Global's other broadband communications operations in Europe.
- (c) Amount primarily includes intangible assets related to customer relationships. At June 7, 2013, the weighted average useful life of our intangible assets was approximately seven years.
- (d) Amount includes a £23.0 million liability that was recorded to adjust an unfavorable capacity contract to its estimated fair value. This amount was amortized through the March 31, 2014 expiration date of the contract as a reduction of Virgin Media's operating expenses so that the net effect of this amortization and the payments required under the contract approximated market rates. During the period from June 8, 2013 through December 31, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2014, £14.4 million and £8.6 million, respectively, of this liability was amortized as a reduction of operating expenses in our consolidated statements of operations.
- (e) Amount includes the equity component of the 6.50% convertible senior notes (the **VM Convertible Notes**) of £1,068.5 million (on the date of the LG/VM Transaction) that was reflected as a current derivative liability at June 7, 2013. Following the LG/VM Transaction and through December 31, 2013, 94.4% of the VM Convertible Notes were exchanged for Class A and Class C Old Liberty Global Shares and cash pursuant to the terms of the indenture underlying the VM Convertible Notes.
- (f) No amounts were allocated to deferred revenue with respect to the then ongoing performance obligations associated with our B2B service contracts, as the remaining fees to be received under these contracts approximated fair value given our estimates of the costs associated with these performance obligations.

(6) Derivative Instruments

In general, we seek to enter into derivative instruments to protect against (i) increases in the interest rates on our variable-rate debt, (ii) foreign currency movements, particularly with respect to borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the borrowing entity and (iii) equity exposure

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with respect to the dilutive effects of the VM Convertible Notes. In this regard, we have entered into various derivative instruments to manage interest rate exposure and foreign currency exposure with respect to the United States (U.S.) dollar (\$) and the euro (€). Although we designated certain of our derivative instruments as hedges prior to the LG/VM Transaction, we currently do not designate our derivative instruments as hedges. Accordingly, during the Successor periods, changes in the fair values of our derivative instruments are recorded in realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivative instruments, net, in our consolidated statements of operations. Prior to the LG/VM Transaction, the effective portion of the net fair value adjustments associated with these derivative instruments was reflected in other comprehensive earnings (loss).

The following table provides details of the fair values of our derivative instrument assets and liabilities:

	Successor					
	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Current	Long-term (a)	Total	Current	Long-term (a)	Total
	in millions					
Assets:						
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (b)	£ 37.1	£ 272.9	£ 310.0	£ 28.0	£ 102.0	£ 130.0
Equity-related derivative instruments (c)	23.5	—	23.5	—	21.7	21.7
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	—
Total	<u>£ 61.2</u>	<u>£ 272.9</u>	<u>£ 334.1</u>	<u>£ 28.0</u>	<u>£ 123.7</u>	<u>£ 151.7</u>
Liabilities:						
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts (b)	£ 29.1	£ 26.8	£ 55.9	£ 61.8	£ 101.5	£ 163.3
Equity-related derivative instruments (c)	72.1	—	72.1	78.0	—	78.0
Total	<u>£ 101.2</u>	<u>£ 26.8</u>	<u>£ 128.0</u>	<u>£ 139.8</u>	<u>£ 101.5</u>	<u>£ 241.3</u>

- (a) Our long-term derivative assets and liabilities are included in other assets, net, and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheets.
- (b) We consider credit risk in our fair value assessments. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, (i) the fair values of our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts that represented assets have been reduced by credit risk valuation adjustments aggregating £8.2 million and £1.8 million, respectively, and (ii) the fair values of our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts that represented liabilities have been reduced by credit risk valuation adjustments aggregating £1.3 million and £6.2 million, respectively. The adjustments to our derivative assets relate to the credit risk associated with counterparty nonperformance and the adjustments to our derivative liabilities relate to credit risk associated with our own nonperformance. In all cases, the adjustments take into account offsetting liability or asset positions within a given contract. Our determination of credit risk valuation adjustments generally is based on our and our counterparties' credit risks, as observed in the credit default swap market and market quotations for certain of our debt instruments, as applicable. The changes in the credit risk valuation adjustments associated with our cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts resulted in net gains (losses) of (£11.3 million), (£25.3 million), £29.7 million and (£6.8 million) during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. With the exception of a £7.5 million loss that is included in net unrealized gains on derivative instruments in our consolidated statements of comprehensive earnings (loss) during the

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Predecessor period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, gains and losses associated with credit risk adjustments are included in realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net, in our consolidated statements of operations. For further information regarding our fair value measurements, see note 7.

- (c) The fair value of our (i) equity-related derivative assets relates to the Virgin Media Capped Calls, as defined and described below, and (ii) equity-related derivative liabilities relates to the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes.

The details of our realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net, are as follows (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor (a)
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 249.6	£ 53.9	£ (230.7)	£ (0.3)
Equity-related derivative instruments (b)	10.2	(6.0)	31.1	50.0
Foreign currency forward contracts (c)	(6.7)	0.7	(3.8)	2.1
Total	£ 253.1	£ 48.6	£ (203.4)	£ 51.8

- (a) The Predecessor period includes net hedge ineffectiveness losses related to cross-currency and interest rate derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow or fair value hedges of £8.5 million during the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013. The effective portions of the fair value adjustments associated with these derivative instruments, which resulted in an aggregate net loss of £10.8 million during the Predecessor period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 is reflected in other comprehensive earnings (loss).
- (b) Primarily represents activity related to the Virgin Media Capped Calls, as defined and described below, and during the Successor periods, the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes.
- (c) Included in the amounts for the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 are gains or losses associated with related-party derivative instruments with Liberty Global Europe Financing BV (**LGE Financing**), a subsidiary of Liberty Global. For additional information, see note 13.

The net cash received or paid related to our derivative instruments is classified as an operating, investing or financing activity in our consolidated statements of cash flows based on the objective of the derivative instrument and the classification of the applicable underlying cash flows. For derivative contracts that are terminated prior to maturity, the cash paid or received upon termination that relates to future periods is classified as a financing activity. The classification of these net cash inflows (outflows) is as follows (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Operating activities	£ (36.9)	£ (42.0)	£ (12.3)	£ (15.8)
Investing activities	—	—	—	2.1
Financing activities	(17.9)	(27.1)	364.3	—
Total	£ (54.8)	£ (69.1)	£ 352.0	£ (13.7)

Counterparty Credit Risk

We are exposed to the risk that the counterparties to our derivative instruments will default on their obligations to us. We manage these credit risks through the evaluation and monitoring of the creditworthiness of,

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and concentration of risk with, the respective counterparties. In this regard, credit risk associated with our derivative instruments is spread across a relatively broad counterparty base of banks and financial institutions. Collateral is generally not posted by either party under our derivative instruments. At December 31, 2015, our exposure to counterparty credit risk included derivative assets with an aggregate fair value of £330.1 million.

We have entered into derivative instruments under master agreements with each counterparty that contain master netting arrangements that are applicable in the event of early termination by either party to such derivative instrument. The master netting arrangements under each of these master agreements are limited to the derivative instruments governed by the relevant master agreement and are independent of similar arrangements.

Under our derivative contracts, it is generally only the non-defaulting party that has a contractual option to exercise early termination rights upon the default of the other counterparty and to set off other liabilities against sums due upon such termination. However, in an insolvency of a derivative counterparty, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, the defaulting counterparty or its insolvency representatives may be able to compel the termination of one or more derivative contracts and trigger early termination payment liabilities payable by us, reflecting any mark-to-market value of the contracts for the counterparty. Alternatively, or in addition, the insolvency laws of certain jurisdictions may require the mandatory set off of amounts due under such derivative contracts against present and future liabilities owed to us under other contracts between us and the relevant counterparty. Accordingly, it is possible that we may be subject to obligations to make payments, or may have present or future liabilities owed to us partially or fully discharged by set off as a result of such obligations, in the event of the insolvency of a derivative counterparty, even though it is the counterparty that is in default and not us. To the extent that we are required to make such payments, our ability to do so will depend on our liquidity and capital resources at the time. In an insolvency of a defaulting counterparty, we will be an unsecured creditor in respect of any amount owed to us by the defaulting counterparty, except to the extent of the value of any collateral we have obtained from that counterparty.

In addition, where a counterparty is in financial difficulty, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, the relevant regulators may be able to (i) compel the termination of one or more derivative instruments, determine the settlement amount and/or compel, without any payment, the partial or full discharge of liabilities arising from such early termination that are payable by the relevant counterparty or (ii) transfer the derivative instruments to an alternative counterparty.

Details of our Derivative Instruments

In the following tables, we present the details of the various categories of our subsidiary's derivative instruments. The notional amounts of multiple derivative instruments that mature within the same calendar month are shown in the aggregate and interest rates are presented on a weighted average basis. In addition, for derivative instruments that were in effect as of December 31, 2015, we present a single date that represents the applicable final maturity date. For derivative instruments that become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015, we present a range of dates that represents the period covered by the applicable derivative instruments.

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Cross-currency and Interest Rate Derivative Contracts

Cross-currency Swaps:

The terms of our outstanding cross-currency swap contracts at December 31, 2015 which are held by our subsidiary, Virgin Media Investment Holdings Limited (VMIH), are as follows:

<u>Final maturity date</u>	<u>Notional amount due from counterparty</u>	<u>Notional amount due to counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due from counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due to counterparty</u>
	in millions			
January 2023	\$ 400.0	€ 339.6	5.75%	4.33%
June 2023	\$ 1,855.0	£ 1,198.3	6 mo. U.S. LIBOR + 2.75%	6 mo. LIBOR + 3.18%
February 2022	\$ 1,400.0	£ 873.6	5.01%	5.49%
January 2023	\$ 1,000.0	£ 648.6	5.25%	5.32%
January 2021	\$ 500.0	£ 308.9	5.25%	6 mo. LIBOR + 2.06%
October 2022	\$ 450.0	£ 272.0	6.00%	6.43%
January 2022	\$ 425.0	£ 255.8	5.50%	5.82%
April 2019	\$ 191.5	£ 122.3	5.38%	5.49%
November 2016 (a)	\$ 55.0	£ 27.7	6.50%	7.03%
October 2019	\$ 50.0	£ 30.3	8.38%	8.98%
October 2019 — October 2022	\$ 50.0	£ 30.7	6.00%	5.75%

- (a) Unlike the other cross-currency swaps presented in this table, the identified cross-currency swap does not involve the exchange of notional amounts at the inception and maturity of the instrument. Accordingly, the only cash flows associated with this instrument are interest payments and receipts.

Interest Rate Swaps:

The terms of our outstanding interest rate swap contracts at December 31, 2015, which are held by VMIH, are as follows:

<u>Final maturity date</u>	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Interest rate due from counterparty</u>	<u>Interest rate due to counterparty</u>
	in millions		
October 2018	£ 2,155.0	6 mo. LIBOR	1.52%
October 2018 — June 2023	£ 1,200.0	6 mo. LIBOR	2.49%
January 2021	£ 650.0	5.50%	6 mo. LIBOR + 1.84%
January 2021	£ 650.0	6 mo. LIBOR + 1.84%	3.87%
April 2018	£ 300.0	6 mo. LIBOR	1.37%

Equity-related Derivative Instruments

Virgin Media Capped Calls. During 2010, we entered into conversion hedges (the **Virgin Media Capped Calls**) in order to offset a portion of the dilutive effects associated with the exchange of certain of our exchangeable notes. During 2013, and in connection with the exchange of certain of our exchangeable notes, we settled 93.8% of the notional amount of the Virgin Media Capped Calls for cash proceeds of \$534.8 million (£353.4 million at the applicable rate).

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Foreign Currency Forward Contracts – Related-Party

The following table summarizes the foreign currency forward contracts between VMIH and LGE Financing at December 31, 2015:

<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Currency purchased forward</u>	<u>Currency sold forward</u>
	<u>in millions</u>	
January 2016	\$ 2.0	£ 1.3
February 2016	\$ 13.5	£ 8.9
March 2016	\$ 0.3	£ 0.2
April 2016	\$ 0.8	£ 0.5
May 2016	\$ 14.1	£ 9.3

(7) Fair Value Measurements

We use the fair value method to account for our derivative instruments. The reported fair values of these derivative instruments as of December 31, 2015 likely will not represent the value that will be paid or received upon the ultimate settlement or disposition of these assets and liabilities. We expect that the values realized generally will be based on market conditions at the time of settlement, which may occur at the maturity of the derivative instrument or at the time of the repayment or refinancing of the underlying debt instrument.

U.S. GAAP provides for a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. We record transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Levels 1, 2 or 3 at the beginning of the quarter during which the transfer occurred. During 2015, no such transfers were made.

All of our Level 2 inputs (interest rate futures, swap rates and certain of the inputs for our weighted average cost of capital calculations) and certain of our Level 3 inputs (forecasted volatilities and credit spreads) are obtained from pricing services. These inputs, or interpolations or extrapolations thereof, are used in our internal models to calculate, among other items, yield curves, forward interest and currency rates and weighted average cost of capital rates. In the normal course of business, we receive market value assessments from the counterparties to our derivative contracts. Although we compare these assessments to our internal valuations and investigate unexpected differences, we do not otherwise rely on counterparty quotes to determine the fair values of our derivative instruments. The midpoints of applicable bid and ask ranges generally are used as inputs for our internal valuations.

The recurring fair value measurement of our equity-related derivative instruments are based on binomial option pricing models, which require the input of observable and unobservable variables such as exchange-traded equity prices, 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 a 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. At December 31, 2015 the valuations of the Virgin Media Capped Calls and the derivative embedded in the VM Convertible Notes were not significantly impacted by forecasted volatilities.

As further described in note 6, we have entered into various derivative instruments to manage our interest rate and foreign currency exchange risk. The recurring fair value measurements of these derivative instruments are determined using discounted cash flow models. Most of the inputs to these discounted cash flow models consist of, or are derived from, observable Level 2 data for substantially the full term of these derivative instruments. This observable data includes applicable interest rate futures and swap rates, which are retrieved or

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derived from available market data. Although we may extrapolate or interpolate this data, we do not otherwise alter this data in performing our valuations. We incorporate a credit risk valuation adjustment in our fair value measurements to estimate the impact of both our own nonperformance risk and the nonperformance risk of our counterparties. Our and our counterparties' credit spreads are Level 3 inputs that are used to derive the credit risk valuation adjustments with respect to our various interest rate and foreign currency derivative valuations. As we would not expect changes in our or our counterparties' credit spreads to have a significant impact on the valuations of these derivative instruments, we have determined that these valuations fall under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Our credit risk valuation adjustments with respect to our cross-currency and interest rate swaps are quantified and further explained in note 6.

Fair value measurements are also used in connection with nonrecurring valuations performed in connection with impairment assessments and acquisition accounting. These nonrecurring valuations include the valuation of customer relationship intangible assets, property and equipment and the implied value of goodwill. The valuation of customer relationships is primarily based on an excess earnings methodology, which is a form of a discounted cash flow analysis. The excess earnings methodology requires us to estimate the specific cash flows expected from the customer relationship, considering such factors as estimated customer life, the revenue expected to be generated over the life of the customer, contributory asset charges, and other factors. Tangible assets are typically valued using a replacement or reproduction cost approach, considering factors such as current prices of the same or similar equipment, the age of the equipment and economic obsolescence. The implied value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination, with the residual amount allocated to goodwill. All of our nonrecurring valuations use significant unobservable inputs and therefore fall under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. During 2013, we performed nonrecurring valuations for the purpose of determining the acquisition accounting for the LG/VM Transaction. We used a discount rate of 9.0% for our valuation of the customer relationships acquired as a result of this acquisition. We did not perform any significant nonrecurring fair value measurements during 2015 and 2014.

A summary of our derivative instrument assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Successor</u>			
	<u>Fair value measurements at</u>			
	<u>December 31, 2015 using:</u>			
<u>December 31,</u>	<u>Quoted prices</u>	<u>Significant</u>	<u>Significant</u>	
<u>2015</u>	<u>in active</u>	<u>other</u>	<u>unobservable</u>	
	<u>markets for</u>	<u>observable</u>	<u>inputs</u>	
	<u>identical assets</u>	<u>inputs</u>	<u>(Level 3)</u>	
	<u>(Level 1)</u>	<u>(Level 2)</u>	<u>(Level 3)</u>	
	<u>in millions</u>			
Assets:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 310.0	£ —	£ 310.0	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	23.5	—	—	23.5
Foreign currency forward contracts — related-party	0.6	—	0.6	—
Total assets	<u>£ 334.1</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 310.6</u>	<u>£ 23.5</u>
Liabilities:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 55.9	£ —	£ 55.9	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	72.1	—	—	72.1
Total liabilities	<u>£ 128.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 55.9</u>	<u>£ 72.1</u>

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<u>Description</u>	Successor			
	Fair value measurements at December 31, 2014 using:			
	December 31, 2014	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
in millions				
Assets:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 130.0	£ —	£ 130.0	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	21.7	—	—	21.7
Total assets	<u>£ 151.7</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 130.0</u>	<u>£ 21.7</u>
Liabilities:				
Cross-currency and interest rate derivative contracts	£ 163.3	£ —	£ 163.3	£ —
Equity-related derivative instruments	78.0	—	—	78.0
Total liabilities	<u>£ 241.3</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 163.3</u>	<u>£ 78.0</u>

(8) Long-lived Assets

Property and Equipment, Net

The details of our property and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation are set forth below:

	Estimated useful life at December 31, 2015	Successor	
		December 31,	
		2015	2014 (a)
in millions			
Distribution systems	3 to 30 years	£ 6,344.3	£ 5,935.4
Customer premises equipment	5 years	1,543.7	1,295.2
Support equipment, buildings and land	3 to 50 years	1,023.4	827.2
		8,911.4	8,057.8
Accumulated depreciation		(3,050.2)	(1,983.0)
Total property and equipment, net		<u>£ 5,861.2</u>	<u>£ 6,074.8</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

Depreciation expense related to our property and equipment was £1,193.6 million, £1,243.3 million, £736.0 million and £432.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amount of property and equipment, net, recorded under capital leases was £186.4 million and £273.6 million, respectively. Most of these amounts relate to assets included in our customer premises equipment category. Depreciation of assets under capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization in our consolidated statements of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, we recorded non-cash increases related to vendor financing arrangements of £380.4 million, £220.3 million, £34.8 million and nil, respectively, which exclude related VAT of £53.5 million, £27.4 million, £3.0 million and nil, respectively, that were also financed

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by our vendors under these arrangements. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, we recorded non-cash increases to our property and equipment related to assets acquired under capital leases of £16.8 million, £28.8 million, £28.5 million and £59.6 million, respectively.

Most of our property and equipment is pledged as security under our various debt instruments. For additional information, see note 9.

Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of our goodwill during 2015 are set forth below (in millions):

Successor:	
January 1, 2015	£ 5,933.7
Acquisitions and related adjustments	39.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(7.0)
December 31, 2015	<u>£ 5,966.6</u>

Changes in the carrying amount of our goodwill during 2014 are set forth below (in millions):

Successor (a):	
January 1, 2014	£ 5,942.3
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(9.9)
Acquisitions and related adjustments	1.3
December 31, 2014	<u>£ 5,933.7</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

If, among other factors, (i) Liberty Global's equity values were to decline significantly, or (ii) the adverse impacts of economic, competitive, regulatory or other factors were to cause our results of operations or cash flows to be worse than anticipated, we could conclude in future periods that impairment charges are required in order to reduce the carrying values of our goodwill and, to a lesser extent, other long-lived assets. Any such impairment charges could be significant.

Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization, Net

The details of our intangible assets subject to amortization are set forth below:

	Estimated useful life at December 31, 2015	Successor					
		December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014 (a)		
		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
in millions							
Customer relationships . . .	5 to 8 years	£2,522.3	£ (933.0)	£1,589.3	£2,522.4	£ (568.8)	£1,953.6
Trademark	10 to 20 years	14.9	(0.1)	14.8	—	—	—
		<u>£2,537.2</u>	<u>£ (933.1)</u>	<u>£1,604.1</u>	<u>£2,522.4</u>	<u>£ (568.8)</u>	<u>£1,953.6</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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Amortization expense related to intangible assets with finite useful lives was £364.2 million, £364.8 million, £205.5 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. Based on the amortizable intangible asset balances at December 31, 2015, we expect that amortization expense will be as follows for the next five years and thereafter. The pound sterling equivalents of such amortization expense amounts as of December 31, 2015 are presented below (in millions):

2016	£ 364.9
2017	364.9
2018	364.9
2019	364.9
2020	132.6
Thereafter	11.9
Total	<u>£ 1,604.1</u>

(9) Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

The pound sterling equivalents of the components of our consolidated debt and capital lease obligations are as follows:

	December 31, 2015		Successor			
			Estimated fair value (b)		Carrying value (c)	
	Weighted average interest rate (a)	Unused borrowing capacity	December 31,		December 31,	
			2015	2014 (d)	2015	2014 (d)
in millions						
Third-party debt:						
Parent:						
VM Convertible						
Notes (e)	6.50%	£ —	£ 110.5	£ 114.7	£ 38.1	£ 36.5
Subsidiaries:						
VM Notes	5.61%	—	7,190.5	5,430.4	7,182.7	5,173.4
VM Credit Facility	3.73%	(f)	2,317.0	3,038.9	2,345.1	3,083.3
Vendor financing (g)	3.43%	—	513.4	227.0	513.4	227.0
Total third-party debt ...	<u>5.06%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>£ 10,131.4</u>	<u>£ 8,811.0</u>	<u>10,079.3</u>	<u>8,520.2</u>
Related-party debt (note 13):						
LG Europe 2 Note (h)	5.26%	—	(h)	—	72.0	—
VM Ireland Note (i)	—	—	—	(i)	—	439.0
Total related-party debt	<u>5.26%</u>	<u>—</u>			<u>72.0</u>	<u>439.0</u>
Total debt	<u>5.06%</u>	<u>£ —</u>			<u>10,151.3</u>	<u>8,959.2</u>
Capital lease obligations:						
Third-party					108.2	163.8
Related-party					—	0.3
Total capital lease obligations					<u>108.2</u>	<u>164.1</u>
Total debt and capital lease obligations					10,259.5	9,123.3
Current maturities					(745.9)	(335.2)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations					<u>£ 9,513.6</u>	<u>£ 8,788.1</u>

(a) Represents the weighted average interest rate in effect at December 31, 2015 for all borrowings outstanding pursuant to each debt instrument, including any applicable margin. The interest rates presented represent

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stated rates and do not include the impact of derivative instruments, deferred financing costs, original issue premiums or discounts and commitment fees, all of which affect our overall cost of borrowing. Including the effects of derivative instruments, original issue premiums or discounts and commitment fees, but excluding the impact of financing costs, our weighted average interest rate on our aggregate third-party variable- and fixed-rate indebtedness was 5.3% at December 31, 2015. For information regarding our derivative instruments, see note 6.

- (b) The estimated fair values of our debt instruments are determined using the average of applicable bid and ask prices (mostly Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy) or, when quoted market prices are unavailable or not considered indicative of fair value, discounted cash flow models (mostly Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy). The discount rates used in the cash flow models are based on the market interest rates and estimated credit spreads of the applicable entity, to the extent available, and other relevant factors. For additional information concerning fair value hierarchies, see note 7.
- (c) Amounts include the impact of premiums and discounts, where applicable.
- (d) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.
- (e) The amounts reported in the estimated fair value column for the VM Convertible Notes represent the estimated fair value of the remaining VM Convertible Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, including both the debt and equity components. Effective with the July 1, 2015 completion of the LiLAC Transaction, the VM Convertible Notes are exchangeable under certain conditions for 14.0791 Class A Liberty Global Shares, 35.1665 Class C Liberty Global Shares and \$910.51 (£617.97) in cash (without interest) for each \$1,000 (£678.7) in principal amount of VM Convertible Notes exchanged.
- (f) Unused borrowing capacity represents the maximum availability under the VM Credit Facility (as defined and described below) at December 31, 2015 without regard to covenant compliance calculations or other conditions precedent to borrowing. The VM Revolving Facility (as defined and described under *VM Credit Facility* below) is a multi-currency revolving facility with maximum borrowing capacity equivalent to £675.0 million. The £147.5 million outstanding balance at December 31, 2015 was borrowed in euros. At December 31, 2015, based on the applicable leverage and other financial covenants, the full £527.5 million of unused borrowing capacity was available to be borrowed. When the relevant December 31, 2015 compliance reporting requirements have been completed, and assuming no changes from December 31, 2015 borrowing levels, we anticipate that the full amount of unused borrowing capacity will continue to be available. In addition to these limitations, the debt instruments of our subsidiaries contain restricted payment tests that limit the amount that can be loaned or distributed to other Virgin Media subsidiaries and ultimately to Virgin Media. At December 31, 2015, the full amount of unused borrowing capacity was available to be loaned or distributed by the borrowers of the VM Credit Facility. When the relevant December 31, 2015 compliance reporting requirements have been completed and assuming no changes from December 31, 2015 borrowing levels, we anticipate that the full amount of unused borrowing capacity will continue to be available to be loaned or distributed by the borrowers of the VM Credit Facility.
- (g) Represents amounts owed pursuant to interest-bearing vendor financing arrangements that are used to finance certain of our property and equipment additions and, to a lesser extent, certain of our operating expenses. These obligations are due within one year. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amounts owed pursuant to these arrangements include £60.8 million and £27.4 million, respectively, of VAT that was paid on our behalf by the vendor. Repayments of vendor financing obligations are included in repayments and repurchases of debt and capital lease obligations in our consolidated statements of cash flows.
- (h) Represents a note payable to LG Europe 2 that originated in December 2015. This note matures on December 18, 2017 and bears interest at a rate of 5.26%. Accrued interest may be, as agreed to by our company and LG Europe 2, (i) transferred to the loan balance annually on January 1 or (ii) repaid on the last day of each month and on the date of principal repayments. The fair value of this loan is not subject to reasonable estimation due to the related-party nature of the loan.

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- (i) The December 31, 2014 amount represents the principal amount owed under the VM Ireland Note. Following our February 2015 acquisition of the right to receive amounts due under the VM Ireland Note in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, the amounts payable and receivable under the VM Ireland Note eliminate in consolidation. For additional information, see note 4. The fair value of this loan is not subject to reasonable estimation due to the related-party nature of the loan.

General Information

Credit Facility. We have entered into a credit facilities agreement with certain financial institutions (the “**credit facility**”). Our credit facility contains certain covenants and restrictions, the more notable of which are as follows:

- Our credit facility contains certain consolidated net leverage ratios, as specified in the credit facility, which are required to be complied with on an incurrence and, in certain circumstances, a maintenance basis;
- Our credit facility contains certain restrictions which, among other things, restrict our ability to (i) incur or guarantee certain financial indebtedness, (ii) make certain disposals and acquisitions, (iii) create certain security interests over our assets, in each case, subject to certain customary and agreed exceptions and (iv) make certain restricted payments to our direct and/or indirect parent companies through dividends, loans or other distributions, subject to compliance with applicable covenants;
- Our credit facility requires that certain subsidiaries of Virgin Media (i) guarantee the payment of all sums payable under the credit facility and (ii) grant first-ranking security over substantially all of our assets to secure the payment of all sums payable thereunder;
- In addition to certain mandatory prepayment events, the instructing group of lenders under our credit facility may cancel the commitments thereunder and declare the loans thereunder due and payable after the applicable notice period following the occurrence of a change of control (as specified in the credit facility);
- Our credit facility contains certain customary events of default, the occurrence of which, subject to certain exceptions and materiality qualifications, would allow the instructing group of lenders to (i) cancel the total commitments, (ii) accelerate all outstanding loans and terminate their commitments thereunder and/or (iii) declare that all or part of the loans be payable on demand;
- Our credit facility requires that we observe certain affirmative and negative undertakings and covenants, which are subject to certain materiality qualifications and other customary and agreed exceptions; and
- In addition to customary default provisions, our credit facility includes cross-default provisions with respect to our other indebtedness, subject to agreed minimum thresholds and other customary and agreed exceptions.

Senior and Senior Secured Notes. Virgin Media Finance PLC (**Virgin Media Finance**) and Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC (**Virgin Media Secured Finance**), each a wholly-owned subsidiary of Virgin Media, have issued certain senior and senior secured notes, respectively. In general, our senior and senior secured notes (i) are senior obligations of each respective issuer that rank equally with all of the existing and future senior debt of such issuer and are senior to all existing and future subordinated debt of each respective issuer, (ii) contain, in most instances, certain guarantees from Virgin Media and certain other subsidiaries of Virgin Media (as specified in the applicable indenture) and (iii) with respect to our senior secured notes, are secured by certain pledges or

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liens over the assets and/or shares of our subsidiaries. In addition, the indentures governing our senior and senior secured notes contain certain covenants, the more notable of which are as follows:

- Our notes contain (i) certain customary incurrence-based covenants and (ii) contain certain restrictions that, among other things, restrict our ability to (a) incur or guarantee certain financial indebtedness, (b) make certain disposals and acquisitions, (c) create certain security interests over our assets, in each case, subject to certain customary and agreed exceptions and (d) make certain restricted payments to our direct and/or indirect parent companies through dividends, loans or other distributions, subject to compliance with applicable covenants;
- Our notes provide that any failure to pay principal prior to expiration of any applicable grace period, or any acceleration with respect to other indebtedness of the issuer or certain subsidiaries, over agreed minimum thresholds (as specified under the applicable indenture) is an event of default under the respective notes;
- If the relevant issuer or certain of its subsidiaries (as specified in the applicable indenture) sell certain assets, such issuer must offer to repurchase the applicable notes at par, or if a change of control (as specified in the applicable indenture) occurs, such issuer must offer to repurchase all of the relevant notes at a redemption price of 101%; and
- Our senior secured notes contain certain early redemption provisions including the ability to, during each 12-month period commencing on the issue date for such notes until the applicable call date, redeem up to 10% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.

VM Notes

The details of the outstanding notes of Virgin Media as of December 31, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

VM Notes	Maturity	Interest rate	Original issue amount	Outstanding principal amount		Estimated fair value	Carrying value (a)
				Borrowing currency	Pound sterling equivalent		
in millions							
VM Senior Notes (b):							
2022 VM Senior Notes:							
2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes	February 15, 2022	4.875%	\$118.7	\$118.7	£ 80.6	£ 73.3	£ 81.1
2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes	February 15, 2022	5.250%	\$ 95.0	\$ 95.0	64.5	60.0	64.9
2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes	February 15, 2022	5.125%	£ 44.1	£ 44.1	44.1	43.1	44.4
2023 VM Senior Notes:							
2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes	April 15, 2023	6.375%	\$530.0	\$530.0	359.7	366.5	359.7
2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes	April 15, 2023	7.000%	£250.0	£250.0	250.0	263.4	250.0
2024 VM Senior Notes:							
2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes	October 15, 2024	6.000%	\$500.0	\$500.0	339.4	338.3	339.4
2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes	October 15, 2024	6.375%	£300.0	£300.0	300.0	304.7	300.0
2025 VM Senior Notes:							
2025 VM Euro Senior Notes	January 15, 2025	4.500%	€460.0	€460.0	339.3	323.4	339.3
2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes	January 15, 2025	5.750%	\$400.0	\$400.0	271.5	264.2	271.5
VM Senior Secured Notes (c):							
January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes:							
January 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021	5.500%	£628.4	£628.4	628.4	668.5	635.4
January 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021	5.250%	\$447.9	\$447.9	304.0	320.7	310.9

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<u>VM Notes</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Original issue amount</u>	<u>Outstanding principal amount</u>		<u>Estimated fair value</u>	<u>Carrying value (a)</u>
				<u>Borrowing currency</u>	<u>Pound sterling equivalent</u>		
				<u>in millions</u>			
April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes:							
April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes	April 15, 2021	6.000%	£ 1,100.0	£ 990.0	990.0	1,028.4	990.0
April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	April 15, 2021	5.375%	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 900.0	610.8	633.0	610.8
2025 VM Senior Secured Notes:							
2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2025	5.500%	£ 430.0	£ 387.0	387.0	380.5	387.0
2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2025	5.125%	£ 300.0	£ 300.0	300.0	287.4	300.0
2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2025	5.500%	\$ 425.0	\$ 425.0	288.5	288.8	288.5
2026 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2026	5.250%	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 1,000.0	678.7	659.6	682.0
2027 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2027	4.875%	£ 525.0	£ 525.0	525.0	483.7	525.0
2029 VM Senior Secured Notes	March 28, 2029	6.250%	£ 400.0	£ 400.0	400.0	403.0	402.8
Total					<u>£7,161.5</u>	<u>£7,190.5</u>	<u>£7,182.7</u>

- (a) Amounts include the impact of premiums, where applicable, including amounts recorded in connection with the acquisition accounting for the LG/VM Transaction.
- (b) The VM Senior Notes were issued by Virgin Media Finance.
- (c) The VM Senior Secured Notes were issued by Virgin Media Secured Finance.

Subject to the circumstances described below, the VM Notes are non-callable prior to the applicable call date (**Call Date**) as presented in the below table. At any time prior to the respective Call Date, Virgin Media Secured Finance or Virgin Media Finance may redeem some or all of the applicable notes by paying a “make-whole” premium, which is the present value of all remaining scheduled interest payments to the applicable Call Date using the discount rate (as specified in the applicable indenture) as of the redemption date plus 50 basis points (25 basis points in the case of the January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes).

<u>VM Notes</u>	<u>Call Date</u>
2022 VM Senior Notes	(a)
2023 VM Senior Notes	April 15, 2018
2024 VM Senior Notes	October 15, 2019
2025 VM Senior Notes	January 15, 2020
January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes	(a)
April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes	April 15, 2017
2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2019
2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2019
2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2020
2026 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2020
2027 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021
2029 VM Senior Secured Notes	January 15, 2021

- (a) The 2022 VM Senior Notes and the January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes are non-callable. At any time prior to maturity, some or all of these notes may be redeemed by paying a “make-whole” premium, which is the present value of all remaining scheduled interest payments to the respective maturity date.

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Virgin Media Finance or Virgin Media Secured Finance (as applicable) may redeem some or all of the VM Senior Notes and the VM Senior Secured Notes (with the exception of the 2022 VM Senior Notes and the January 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes) at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts (as specified in the applicable indenture), if any, to the applicable redemption date, as set forth below:

	Redemption price					
	2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes	2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes	2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes	2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes	2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes	2025 VM Euro Senior Notes
12-month period						
commencing	April 15	April 15	October 15	October 15	January 15	January 15
2016	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2017	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2018	103.188%	103.500%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2019	102.125%	102.333%	103.000%	103.188%	N.A.	N.A.
2020	101.063%	101.667%	102.000%	102.125%	102.875%	102.250%
2021	100.000%	100.000%	101.000%	101.063%	101.917%	101.500%
2022	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.958%	100.750%
2023	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%
2024 and thereafter	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%

	Redemption price							
	April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes	2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes	2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes	2026 VM Senior Secured Notes	2027 VM Senior Secured Notes	2029 VM Senior Secured Notes
12-month period								
commencing	April 15	April 15	January 15	January 15	January 15	January 15	January 15	January 15
2016	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2017	102.688%	103.000%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2018	101.344%	101.500%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2019	100.000%	100.000%	102.750%	102.750%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2020	100.000%	100.000%	101.833%	101.833%	102.563%	102.625%	N.A.	N.A.
2021	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	101.708%	101.313%	102.438%	103.125%
2022	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.854%	100.656%	101.219%	102.083%
2023	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.609%	101.042%
2024 and thereafter	N.A.	N.A.	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

2015 Refinancing Transactions. On January 28, 2015, in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition, (i) Virgin Media Secured Finance issued the 2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes and (ii) Virgin Media Finance issued the 2025 VM Senior Notes.

On March 30, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued (i) \$500.0 million (£339.4 million) principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due January 15, 2026 (the **Original 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**) and (ii) the 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes. On April 30, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance issued \$500.0 million (£339.4 million) principal amount of 5.25% senior secured notes due January 15, 2026 (the **Additional 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**) and, together with the Original 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes, the **2026 VM Senior Secured Notes**). The Additional 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes were issued at 101% of par. The net proceeds from the 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes and the 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes were used to (a) redeem 10% of the principal amount of each of the following: (1) the April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes, (2) the April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes and (3) the 2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes, each at a redemption price equal to 103% of the applicable redeemed principal amount in accordance with the indentures

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governing each of the notes, (b) prepay in full the £375.0 million outstanding principal amount of term loan A under the VM Credit Facility (as defined and described below) and (c) prepay \$900.0 million (£610.8 million) of the then existing \$2,755.0 million (£1,869.8 million) outstanding principal amount of term loan B (**VM Facility B**) under the VM Credit Facility, and roll the remaining outstanding term loans under VM Facility B into a new term loan VM Facility F (as described below). In connection with these transactions, we recognized a loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net, of £29.4 million. This loss includes (I) the write-off of £19.5 million of deferred financing costs, (II) the payment of £6.6 million of redemption premiums, (III) the write-off of £2.8 million of unamortized discount and (IV) the payment of £0.5 million of third-party costs.

2014 Refinancing Transactions. During 2014, we completed a number of refinancing transactions that generally resulted in lower interest rates and extended maturities. In connection with these transactions, we recognized a gain on debt modification and extinguishment, net, of £20.1 million. This gain includes (i) the write-off of £103.9 million of unamortized premium, (ii) the payment of £74.4 million of redemption premium and (iii) the write-off of £9.4 million of deferred financing costs.

VM Credit Facility

The VM Credit Facility is the senior secured credit facility of certain subsidiaries of Virgin Media. The details of our borrowings under the VM Credit Facility as of December 31, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

VM Facility	Maturity	Interest rate	Facility amount (in borrowing currency)	Unused borrowing capacity	Carrying value (a)
			in millions		
D	June 30, 2022	LIBOR + 3.25% (b) £	100.0	£ —	£ 99.8
E	June 30, 2023	LIBOR + 3.50% (b) £	849.4	—	847.6
F	June 30, 2023	LIBOR + 2.75% (b) \$	1,855.0	—	1,250.2
VM Revolving Facility (c)	December 31, 2021	LIBOR + 2.75%	(d)	<u>527.5</u>	<u>147.5</u>
Total				<u>£ 527.5</u>	<u>£2,345.1</u>

- (a) The carrying values of VM Facilities D, E and F include the impact of discounts.
- (b) VM Facilities D, E and F each have a LIBOR floor of 0.75%.
- (c) The VM Revolving Facility has a fee on unused commitments of 1.1% per year.
- (d) The VM Revolving Facility is a multi-currency revolving facility with maximum borrowing capacity equivalent to £675.0 million. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2015 was borrowed in euros.

2015 Refinancing Transactions. In June 2015, (i) the then outstanding \$1,855.0 million (£1,259.0 million) of commitments under the existing VM Facility B were effectively rolled into a new dollar denominated term loan (**VM Facility F**) and (ii) we amended the terms of our VM Revolving Facility to extend the maturity to December 31, 2021, reduce the margin from 3.25% to 2.75% and increase the commitments by £15.0 million.

MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement

On June 5, 2013, a subsidiary of Liberty Global entered into a short-term unsecured bridge credit facility agreement as the borrower in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$3,545.0 million (£2,281.9 million at the applicable rate) (the **MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement**), with amounts borrowed applied towards paying the consideration for the LG/VM Transaction together with any related fees, costs and expenses. This facility was assumed by our company on June 7, 2013 as a part of the LG/VM Transaction.

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Amounts borrowed under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement were repaid on June 12, 2013 using proceeds from the issuance of the April 2021 VM Senior Secured Notes and the 2023 VM Senior Notes. There was no margin or interest payable under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement. However, the lender was paid a commitment fee. The MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement was an unsecured credit facility.

Maturities of Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

The pound sterling equivalents of the maturities of our debt and capital lease obligations as of December 31, 2015 are presented below:

	<u>Third-party debt</u>	<u>Related-party debt</u>	<u>Capital lease obligations</u>	<u>Total</u>
	in millions			
Year ending December 31:				
2016	£ 698.1	£ —	£ 51.9	£ 750.0
2017	—	72.0	24.1	96.1
2018	—	—	8.1	8.1
2019	—	—	3.5	3.5
2020	—	—	2.9	2.9
Thereafter	<u>9,369.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>139.7</u>	<u>9,509.5</u>
Total debt maturities	10,067.9	72.0	230.2	10,370.1
Unamortized premium, net of discount	11.4	—	—	11.4
Amounts representing interest	—	—	(122.0)	(122.0)
Total debt	<u>£ 10,079.3</u>	<u>£ 72.0</u>	<u>£ 108.2</u>	<u>£ 10,259.5</u>
Current portion (a)	<u>£ 699.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 46.9</u>	<u>£ 745.9</u>
Noncurrent portion	<u>£ 9,380.3</u>	<u>£ 72.0</u>	<u>£ 61.3</u>	<u>£ 9,513.6</u>

(a) The outstanding principal amount of the VM Revolving Facility is included in our current debt maturities.

Non-cash Refinancing Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, certain of our refinancing transactions included non-cash borrowings and repayments of debt aggregating £1,205.3 million, £500.4 million, £750.0 million and nil, respectively.

(10) Income Taxes

Virgin Media files its primary income tax return in the U.S. Its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S., the U.K. and Ireland. The income taxes of Virgin Media and its subsidiaries are presented on a separate return basis for each tax-paying entity or group.

The components of our earnings (loss) before income taxes are as follows (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)</u>	<u>Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013</u>
U.S.	£ (14.0)	£ (218.8)	£ (56.6)	£ (68.8)
U.K.	89.5	129.7	(233.9)	186.8
Ireland	(16.2)	1.9	0.3	—
Total	<u>£ 59.3</u>	<u>£ (87.2)</u>	<u>£ (290.2)</u>	<u>£ 118.0</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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Income tax expense consists of:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Total</u>
	in millions		
Successor:			
Year ended December 31, 2015:			
U.S. (a)	£ (2.4)	£ 8.3	£ 5.9
U.K.	(0.5)	(206.4)	(206.9)
Ireland	(0.2)	—	(0.2)
Total	<u>£ (3.1)</u>	<u>£ (198.1)</u>	<u>£(201.2)</u>
Year ended December 31, 2014 (b):			
U.S. (a)	£ (2.5)	£ 34.2	£ 31.7
U.K.	—	(53.2)	(53.2)
Ireland	—	0.1	0.1
Total	<u>£ (2.5)</u>	<u>£ (18.9)</u>	<u>£ (21.4)</u>
Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013:			
U.S. (a)	£ (0.3)	£ (1.9)	£ (2.2)
U.K.	—	(195.3)	(195.3)
Total	<u>£ (0.3)</u>	<u>£ (197.2)</u>	<u>£(197.5)</u>
Predecessor:			
Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013:			
U.S. (a)	£ (0.9)	£ 12.8	£ 11.9
U.K.	—	(30.0)	(30.0)
Total	<u>£ (0.9)</u>	<u>£ (17.2)</u>	<u>£ (18.1)</u>

(a) Includes federal and state income taxes. Our U.S. state income taxes were not material during any of the years presented.

(b) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

Income tax expense attributable to our earnings (loss) before income taxes differs from the amounts computed using the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0%, as a result of the following factors (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)</u>	<u>Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013</u>
Computed “expected” tax benefit (expense)	£ (20.8)	£ 30.5	£ 101.6	£ (41.3)
Enacted tax law and rate changes (b)	(188.1)	0.2	(227.1)	—
Basis and other differences in the treatment of items associated with investments in subsidiaries	(30.7)	(88.4)	(38.6)	—
Change in valuation allowances	24.4	13.3	(28.8)	(29.8)
International rate differences (c)	11.8	40.3	(13.1)	22.0
Non-deductible or non-taxable foreign currency exchange results	—	(15.8)	—	—
Non-deductible or non-taxable interest and other expenses	—	(7.7)	8.9	31.9
Other, net	2.2	6.2	(0.4)	(0.9)
Total income tax expense	<u>£ (201.2)</u>	<u>£ (21.4)</u>	<u>£ (197.5)</u>	<u>£ (18.1)</u>

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- (a) As retrospectively revised – see note 4.
- (b) During 2015, it was announced that the U.K. corporate income tax rate will change from the current rate of 20.0% to 19.0% in April 2017 and 18.0% in April 2020. The impact of these rate changes on our deferred tax balances was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015 when the relevant legislation was enacted. In April 2014, the U.K. corporate income tax rate decreased from 23.0% to 21.0%. Substantially all of the impact of the April 2014 rate change on our deferred tax balances was recorded in the third quarter of 2013 when the relevant legislation was enacted.
- (c) Amounts reflect statutory rates in the U.K. and Ireland, which are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate.

The current and non-current components of our deferred tax assets are as follows:

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015 (a)	2014
	in millions	
Current deferred tax assets (b)	£ —	£ 24.7
Non-current deferred tax assets	1,430.7	1,506.2
Non-current deferred tax liabilities (b)	(35.7)	(42.1)
Net deferred tax asset	£ 1,395.0	£ 1,488.8

- (a) In accordance with ASU 2015-17, all of our deferred tax balances are reflected as noncurrent in our December 31, 2015 balance sheet. Our December 31, 2014 deferred tax balances have not been retroactively revised. For further information, see note 2.
- (b) Our current deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2014 are included in other current assets and our non-current deferred tax liabilities are included in other long-term liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below:

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
Deferred tax assets:		
Capital and net operating loss carryforwards	£ 2,632.3	£ 2,980.7
Property and equipment, net	1,610.5	1,706.8
Debt	155.3	150.7
Other future deductible amounts	66.0	50.9
Deferred tax assets	4,464.1	4,889.1
Valuation allowance	(2,607.4)	(2,846.6)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	1,856.7	2,042.5
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	(367.5)	(466.1)
Property and equipment, net	(49.9)	(60.6)
Other future taxable amounts	(44.3)	(27.0)
Deferred tax liabilities	(461.7)	(553.7)
Net deferred tax asset	£ 1,395.0	£ 1,488.8

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(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

Our deferred income tax valuation allowance decreased £239.2 million in 2015. This decrease reflects (i) the effect of enacted tax law and rate changes and (ii) other individually insignificant items.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, we had property and equipment on which future U.K. tax deductions can be claimed of £14.2 billion and £13.9 billion, respectively. The maximum amount of these “capital allowances” that can be claimed in any one year is 18% of the remaining balance, after additions, disposals and prior claims. The tax effects of the excess of these capital allowances over the related financial reporting bases are included in the 2015 and 2014 deferred tax assets related to property and equipment, net, in the above table.

At December 31, 2015, our unrecognized excess tax benefits aggregated £77.3 million. These excess tax benefits, which represent tax deductions in excess of the financial reporting expense for share-based compensation, will not be recognized for financial reporting purposes until such time as these tax benefits can be realized as a reduction of income taxes payable. The tax effects of these unrecognized excess tax benefits are not included in the above table.

The significant components of our capital and net operating loss carryforwards and related tax assets at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Capital and net operating loss carryforwards</u>	<u>Related tax asset</u>	<u>Expiration date</u>
	in millions		
U.K.			
Amount attributable to capital losses	£ 12,096.6	£ 2,177.4	Indefinite
Amount attributable to net operating losses (a)	1,027.8	185.0	Indefinite
U.S.	844.9	222.5	2019-2033
Ireland	379.1	47.4	Indefinite
Total	£ 14,348.4	£ 2,632.3	

(a) This amount includes only the tax loss carryforwards generated by our U.K. subsidiaries. Certain of our U.K. subsidiaries are within the same U.K. tax group as our ultimate parent company, Liberty Global, and its U.K. subsidiaries. U.K. tax law permits the surrendering, without cash payment, of tax losses between entities within the same tax group. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, tax losses with an aggregate tax effect of £105.5 million and £147.4 million, respectively, were surrendered by Liberty Global and its U.K. subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media to our U.K. subsidiaries. These surrendered tax assets, which are not reflected in the amount shown in this table as they were utilized by our U.K. subsidiaries during 2015 and 2014, are reflected as an increase to additional paid-in capital in our consolidated statement of owners’ equity.

The use of our tax loss carryforwards within each jurisdiction (both capital and ordinary losses) is limited. Certain tax jurisdictions limit the ability to offset taxable income of a separate company or different tax group with the tax losses associated with another separate company or group. Most of the tax loss carryforwards shown in the above table are not expected to be realized.

We intend to indefinitely reinvest earnings from certain non-U.S. operations except to the extent the earnings are subject to current income taxes. At December 31, 2015, income and withholding taxes for which a net deferred tax liability might otherwise be required have not been provided on an estimated £5.7 billion of cumulative temporary differences (including, for this purpose, any difference between the aggregate tax basis in stock of a consolidated subsidiary and the corresponding amount of the subsidiary’s net equity, including

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cumulative translation adjustments, determined for financial reporting purposes) on non-U.S. entities. The determination of the additional withholding tax that would arise upon a reversal of temporary differences is impractical to estimate as it is subject to offset by available foreign tax credits and subject to certain limitations.

In general, a U.K. or U.S. corporation may claim a foreign tax credit against its income tax expense for foreign income taxes paid or accrued. A U.S. corporation may also claim a credit for foreign income taxes paid or accrued on the earnings of a foreign corporation paid to the U.S. corporation as a dividend.

Our ability to claim a foreign tax credit for dividends received from our foreign subsidiaries or foreign taxes paid or accrued is subject to various significant limitations under U.S. tax laws, including a limited carry back and carry forward period. Limitations on the ability to claim a foreign tax credit and the inability to offset losses in one jurisdiction against income earned in another jurisdiction could result in a high effective tax rate on our earnings. Since substantially all of our revenue is generated outside the U.S., these risks are greater for us than for companies that generate most of their revenue in the U.S.

Through our subsidiaries, we maintain a significant presence in the U.K. The U.K. maintains a highly complex tax regime that differs significantly from the system of income taxation used in the U.S. We have accounted for the effect of foreign taxes based on what we believe is reasonably expected to apply to us and our subsidiaries based on tax laws currently in effect and reasonable interpretations of these laws.

We comply with taxation legislation and are subject to audit by tax authorities in all jurisdictions in which we operate. Although we expect that the tax amounts presented are reasonable, there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our recorded income tax provisions.

We and our subsidiaries file consolidated and standalone income tax returns in the U.S., the U.K. and Ireland. In the normal course of business, our income tax filings are subject to review by various taxing authorities. In connection with such reviews, disputes could arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation or application of certain income tax rules related to our business in that tax jurisdiction. Such disputes may result in future tax and interest and penalty assessments by these taxing authorities. The ultimate resolution of tax contingencies will take place upon the earlier of (i) the settlement date with the applicable taxing authorities in either cash or agreement of income tax positions or (ii) the date when the tax authorities are statutorily prohibited from adjusting the company's tax computations.

Tax returns filed by our company or our subsidiaries for years prior to 2012 are no longer subject to examination by tax authorities.

The changes in our unrecognized tax benefits are summarized below (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
Balance at beginning of period	£ 8.2	£ 7.7	£ 8.3	£ 7.9
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	—	—	(0.6)	—
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	5.1	—	—	0.4
Foreign currency translation	0.5	0.5	—	—
Balance at end of period	£ 13.8	£ 8.2	£ 7.7	£ 8.3

No assurance can be given that any of these tax benefits will be recognized or realized.

As of December 31, 2015, our unrecognized tax benefits included £3.2 million of tax benefits that would have a favorable impact on our effective income tax rate if ultimately recognized, after considering amounts that we would expect to be offset by valuation allowances.

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We do not expect that any changes in our unrecognized tax benefits during 2016 will have a material impact on our unrecognized tax benefits. No assurance can be given as to the nature or impact of any changes in our unrecognized tax positions during 2016.

(11) Owners' Equity

On June 7, 2013, as a result of the LG/VM Transaction, all of Old Virgin Media's issued share capital was cancelled with the holders becoming entitled to receive the LG/VM Transaction Consideration of \$17.50 and 0.2582 Class A Old Liberty Global Shares and 0.6438 Class C Old Liberty Global Shares. Virgin Media has 111 shares of common stock outstanding.

During the 2013 Successor period, we received capital contributions of £2,343.2 million comprising (i) a cash contribution of £2,290.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) that was used to repay amounts outstanding under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement, (ii) a non-cash contribution of £40.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) related to certain deferred financing costs and (iii) a non-cash contribution of £12.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date) relating to the transfer of shares of Old Virgin Media held in a trust to a trust consolidated by Liberty Global in exchange for a note.

In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2013, we received cash consideration of £987.4 million from LG Europe 2 in exchange for 11 additional shares of our common stock. The proceeds from the issuance of these shares were used to repay a demand note owed to Liberty Global for the Liberty Global ordinary shares that were used, together with cash consideration, to settle the exchanged VM Convertible Notes.

During the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, we paid the following dividends:

<u>Board declaration date</u>	<u>Per share</u>	<u>Record date</u>	<u>Payment date</u>	<u>Total amount</u>
				<u>in millions</u>
Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013:				
February 5, 2013	\$ 0.04	March 12, 2013	March 22, 2013	£ 7.1
April 29, 2013	\$ 0.04	May 9, 2013	May 20, 2013	£ 7.1

(12) Share-based Compensation

Our share-based compensation expense after the LG/VM Transaction represents amounts allocated to our company by Liberty Global and related employer taxes. The amounts allocated by Liberty Global to our company represent share-based compensation associated with the Liberty Global share-based incentive awards held by certain employees of our subsidiaries. Share-based compensation expense allocated to our company by Liberty Global is reflected as an increase to parent's equity and is offset by any amounts recharged to us by Liberty Global, as further described in note 13. Prior to the LG/VM Transaction, share-based compensation expense includes amounts for options, shares and performance shares related to the common stock of Old Virgin Media. Incentive awards are denominated in U.S. dollars.

The following table summarizes our share-based compensation expense, which is included in SG&A expense in our consolidated statements of operations (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013</u>	<u>Period from January 1, to June 7, 2013</u>
Performance-based incentive awards (a)	£ 10.1	£ 7.0	£ 3.0	£ 10.0
Other share-based incentive awards	25.4	26.8	82.5	12.1
Total (b)(c)	<u>£ 35.5</u>	<u>£ 33.8</u>	<u>£ 85.5</u>	<u>£ 22.1</u>

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- (a) Includes share-based compensation expense related to (i) Liberty Global performance-based restricted share units (**PSUs**) and (ii) a challenge performance award plan for certain executive officers and key employees of Liberty Global, including certain employees of our subsidiaries (the **Challenge Performance Awards**). The Challenge Performance Awards include performance-based share appreciation rights (**PSARs**) and PSUs.
- (b) In connection with the LiLAC Transaction, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors approved modifications to Liberty Global's outstanding share-based incentive awards (the **Award Modifications**) in accordance with the underlying share-based incentive plans. The objective of the compensation committee was to ensure a relatively unchanged intrinsic value of outstanding equity awards before and after the bonus issuance of the LiLAC Shares. The mechanism to modify outstanding share-based incentive awards, as approved by the compensation committee, utilized the volume-weighted average price of the respective shares for the five days prior to and the five days following the bonus issuance (**Modification VWAPs**). In order to determine if any incremental stock-based compensation expense should be recorded as a result of the Award Modifications, we are required to measure the changes in the fair values of the then outstanding share-based incentive awards using market prices immediately before and immediately after the Award Modifications. Due to declines in the share prices of Liberty Global's Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares following the bonus issuance, the exercise prices of options, SARs and PSARs determined using the Modification VWAPs were lower than the exercise prices that would have resulted if the market prices immediately before and after the Award Modifications had been used. Accordingly, the Black-Scholes fair values of Liberty Global options, SARs and PSARs held by employees of our subsidiaries increased as a result of the Award Modifications, resulting in incremental stock-based compensation expense of £9.1 million. This amount includes £5.6 million of expense recognized during 2015 related to awards that vested on or prior to December 31, 2015 and £3.5 million of expense that will be recognized in future periods through 2019 as the related awards vest.
- (c) In connection with the LG/VM Transaction, Liberty Global issued Liberty Global share-based incentive awards (**Virgin Media Replacement Awards**) to employees and former directors of our company in exchange for corresponding Old Virgin Media awards. During the 2013 period following the LG/VM Transaction, £51.1 million of the June 7, 2013 estimated fair value of the Virgin Media Replacement Awards was charged to expense in recognition of the Virgin Media Replacement Awards that were fully vested on June 7, 2013 or for which vesting was accelerated pursuant to the terms of the LG/VM Transaction Agreement on or prior to December 31, 2013.

The following table provides certain information related to share-based compensation not yet recognized for share-based incentive awards held by employees of our subsidiaries related to Liberty Global ordinary shares as of December 31, 2015:

	Liberty Global Shares and LiLAC Shares (a)	Liberty Global performance- based awards (b)
Total compensation expense not yet recognized (in millions)	£ 26.5	£ 5.0
Weighted average period remaining for expense recognition (in years)	2.7	1.1

- (a) Amounts relate to awards granted or assumed by Liberty Global under (i) the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective February 24, 2015) and certain other incentive plans of Liberty Global, (ii) the Virgin Media Inc. 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective June 7, 2013) (the **VM Incentive Plan**), and (iii) certain other incentive plans of our company. All new awards are granted under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan. The Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan, the Liberty

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Global, Inc. 2005 Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective June 7, 2013) (**Liberty Global 2005 Incentive Plan**) and the VM Incentive Plan are described below.

(b) Amounts relate to (i) the Challenge Performance Awards and (ii) PSUs.

The following table summarizes certain information related to the incentive awards granted or remeasured and exercised by employees of our subsidiaries with respect to Liberty Global ordinary shares during the Successor periods and Old Virgin Media common stock during the Predecessor periods:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013	Period from January 1, to June 7, 2013
Assumptions used to estimate fair value of options, SARs and PSARs granted:				
Risk-free interest rate	0.96 - 1.40%	0.81 - 1.31%	0.78% - 1.19%	0.40% - 1.42%
Expected life (a)	3.0 - 4.3 years	3.1 - 3.9 years	0.4 - 4.6 years	3.0 - 7.3 years
Expected volatility (a)	23.1 - 26.0%	25.5 - 26.5%	23.6% - 32.6%	31.1% - 50.9%
Expected dividend yield	none	none	none	0.41% - 0.50%
Weighted average grant-date fair value per share of awards granted:				
Options	\$ 14.81	\$ —	\$ 22.82	\$ 29.13
SARs	\$ 9.57	\$ 8.04	\$ 7.79	\$ —
PSARs	\$ —	\$ 8.15	\$ 8.34	\$ —
Restricted share units				
(RSUs)	\$ 51.91	\$ 39.84	\$ 36.91	\$ 39.39
PSUs	\$ 51.44	\$ 40.13	\$ 34.04	\$ 39.66
Total intrinsic value of awards exercised (in millions):				
Options	£ 58.7	£ 63.3	£ 97.1	£ 57.0
SARs	£ 1.7	£ 0.4	£ —	£ —
PSARs	£ —	£ 0.1	£ —	£ —
Cash received by Liberty Global (Successor periods) and Old Virgin Media (Predecessor period) from exercise of options (in millions)	£ 26.5	£ 26.4	£ 47.8	£ 26.7
Income tax benefit related to share-based compensation (in millions)	£ 6.4	£ 6.7	£ 13.8	£ 5.9

(a) The 2013 ranges shown for these assumptions exclude the awards for certain former employees of Virgin Media who were expected to exercise their awards immediately or soon after the LG/VM Transaction. For these awards, the assumptions used for expected life and volatility were essentially nil.

Share Incentive Plans — Liberty Global Ordinary Shares

Incentive Plans

As of December 31, 2015, Liberty Global was authorized to grant incentive awards under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan. Generally, the compensation committee of Liberty Global's board of directors may grant non-qualified share options, SARs, restricted shares, RSUs, cash awards, performance awards or any

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combination of the foregoing (collectively, awards). Ordinary shares issuable pursuant to awards made under these incentive plans will be made available from either authorized but unissued shares or shares that have been issued but reacquired by Liberty Global. Awards may be granted at or above fair value in any class of ordinary shares. The maximum number of Liberty Global ordinary shares with respect to which awards may be issued under the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan is 105 million (of which no more than 50.25 million shares may consist of Class B ordinary shares), subject to anti-dilution and other adjustment provisions in the respective plan. As of December 31, 2015, the Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan had 84,782,474 ordinary shares available for grant.

In connection with the LG/VM Transaction, Liberty Global assumed the VM Incentive Plan. Awards under the VM Incentive Plan issued prior to June 7, 2013 have a 10-year term and become fully exercisable within five years of continued employment. Certain performance-based awards that were granted during the first quarter of 2013 were canceled upon completion of the LG/VM Transaction. These canceled awards were subsequently replaced by PSUs that were granted under the VM Incentive Plan on June 24, 2013. For the remaining performance-based awards that were outstanding prior to June 7, 2013, the performance objectives lapsed upon the completion of the LG/VM Transaction and such awards vest on the third anniversary of the grant date.

Awards (other than performance-based awards) issued under the (i) Liberty Global 2014 Incentive Plan, (ii) Liberty Global 2005 Incentive Plan and (iii) VM Incentive Plan after June 7, 2013 generally (a) vest 12.5% on the six month anniversary of the grant date and then vest at a rate of 6.25% each quarter thereafter and (b) expire seven years after the grant date. RSUs vest on the date of the first annual general meeting of Liberty Global shareholders following the grant date. These awards may be granted at or above fair value in any class of ordinary shares. No further awards will be granted under the Liberty Global 2005 Incentive Plan or the VM Incentive Plan.

Performance Awards

The following is a summary of the material terms and conditions with respect to Liberty Global's performance-based awards for certain executive officers and key employees.

Liberty Global PSUs. PSUs are granted to executive officers and key employees annually based on a target annual equity value for each executive and key employee, of which approximately two-thirds would be delivered in the form of an annual award of PSUs and approximately one-third in the form of an annual award of SARs. Each currently-outstanding PSU represents the right to receive one Liberty Global or LiLAC Class A or Class C ordinary share, as applicable, subject to performance and vesting. Generally, the performance period for the PSUs covers a two-year period and the performance target is based on the achievement of a specified compound annual growth rate (**CAGR**) in a consolidated operating cash flow metric (as defined in the applicable underlying agreement), adjusted for events such as acquisitions, dispositions and changes in foreign currency exchange rates that affect comparability (**OCF CAGR**), and the participant's annual performance ratings during the two-year performance period. A performance range of 75% to 125% of the target OCF CAGR generally results in award recipients earning 50% to 150% of their respective PSUs, subject to reduction or forfeiture based on individual performance. The PSUs generally vest 50% on each of March 31 and September 30 of the year following the end of the performance period. During the Successor periods, Liberty Global granted PSUs to certain of our executive officers and key employees.

Liberty Global Challenge Performance Awards. Effective June 24, 2013, Liberty Global's compensation committee approved the Challenge Performance Awards, which consisted solely of PSARs for Liberty Global's senior executive officers and a combination of PSARs and PSUs for other executive officers and key employees. Each PSU represents the right to receive one Liberty Global or LiLAC Class A or Class C ordinary share, as applicable, subject to performance and vesting. The performance criteria for the Challenge Performance Awards is based on the participant's performance and achievement of individual goals in each of the years 2013, 2014 and 2015. Subject to forfeitures and the satisfaction of performance conditions, 100% of each participant's Challenge Performance Awards will vest on June 24, 2016. The PSARs have a term of seven years and base prices equal to the respective market closing prices of the applicable class on the grant date. During the Successor periods, Liberty Global granted PSARs to certain of our executive officers.

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Virgin Media Incentive Awards

Equity awards were granted to certain of our employees prior to the LG/VM Transaction under certain incentive plans maintained and administered by our company and no new grants will be made under these incentive plans. The equity awards granted include stock options, restricted shares, RSUs and performance awards.

Share-based Award Activity — Awards Issued by Liberty Global

The following tables summarize the share-based award activity during 2015 with respect to Liberty Global Shares and Old Liberty Global Shares held by employees of our subsidiaries:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
Options — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015	1,197,699	\$ 16.02		
Forfeited	(7,295)	\$ 25.76		
Exercised	(758,310)	\$ 12.61		
Transfers	(15,988)	\$ 19.11		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	416,106	\$ 21.95		
Impact of Award Modifications	36,742	(2.02)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	452,848	\$ 19.93		
Forfeited	(7,718)	\$ 22.61		
Exercised	(33,081)	\$ 15.19		
Transfers	(8,528)	\$ 20.43		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (a)	<u>403,521</u>	<u>\$ 20.26</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>\$ 8.9</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>114,259</u>	<u>\$ 15.12</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>\$ 3.1</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
Options — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015	2,490,859	\$ 15.70		
Granted	498,777	\$ 41.12		
Forfeited	(18,196)	\$ 31.92		
Exercised	(1,194,810)	\$ 12.99		
Transfers	(39,838)	\$ 17.78		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	1,736,792	\$ 24.73		
Impact of Award Modifications	145,618	(2.28)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	1,882,410	\$ 22.45		
Forfeited	(41,208)	\$ 29.99		
Exercised	(344,673)	\$ 8.33		
Transfers	(22,485)	\$ 18.91		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (a)	<u>1,474,044</u>	<u>\$ 25.59</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>\$ 22.4</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>241,735</u>	<u>\$ 13.79</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>\$ 6.5</u>

(a) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding options related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £6.0 million and £15.2 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
SARs — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	531,637	\$ 36.55		
Granted	438,778	\$ 53.11		
Forfeited	(2,112)	\$ 40.91		
Exercised	(26,193)	\$ 30.70		
Transfers	(49,872)	\$ 34.72		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	892,238	\$ 44.96		
Impact of Award Modifications	74,152	(3.99)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	966,390	\$ 40.97		
Granted	11,548	\$ 52.46		
Forfeited	(6,586)	\$ 43.83		
Exercised	(7,812)	\$ 31.08		
Transfers	(80,630)	\$ 31.70		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b) . .	<u>882,910</u>	<u>\$ 42.03</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>\$ 3.1</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>233,179</u>	<u>\$ 36.19</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>\$ 1.8</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
SARs — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	1,237,036	\$ 33.79		
Granted	877,556	\$ 51.41		
Forfeited	(4,224)	\$ 39.09		
Exercised	(65,649)	\$ 27.68		
Transfers	(129,280)	\$ 32.29		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	1,915,439	\$ 42.16		
Impact of Award Modifications	161,874	(3.59)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	2,077,313	\$ 38.57		
Granted	23,096	\$ 49.14		
Forfeited	(13,674)	\$ 41.97		
Exercised	(19,559)	\$ 28.40		
Transfers	(198,648)	\$ 28.43		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b) . .	<u>1,868,528</u>	<u>\$ 39.86</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>\$ 7.5</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>534,079</u>	<u>\$ 33.50</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>\$ 4.6</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding SARs related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £2.1 million and £5.1 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
PSARs — Class A ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	274,583	\$ 35.56		
Transfers	(38,750)	\$ 35.03		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	235,833	\$ 35.65		
Impact of Award Modifications	15,122	(3.22)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	250,955	\$ 32.43		
Transfers	(21,501)	\$ 31.87		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b)	<u>229,454</u>	<u>\$ 32.48</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>\$ 2.3</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>3,665</u>	<u>\$ 31.87</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average base price</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value in millions</u>
PSARs — Class C ordinary shares				
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	823,749	\$ 33.99		
Transfers	(116,250)	\$ 33.41		
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	707,499	\$ 34.08		
Impact of Award Modifications	42,493	(2.98)		
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	749,992	\$ 31.10		
Transfers	(64,289)	\$ 30.98		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 (b)	<u>685,703</u>	<u>\$ 31.12</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>\$ 6.6</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	<u>10,973</u>	<u>\$ 30.46</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>\$ 0.1</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) The pound sterling equivalent amounts for the aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding PSARs related to Class A and Class C Liberty Global Shares are £1.6 million and £4.5 million, respectively.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
RSUs — Class A ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	264,930	\$ 39.50	
Granted	76,718	\$ 53.11	
Forfeited	(3,493)	\$ 40.23	
Released from restrictions	(113,863)	\$ 39.86	
Transfers	(16,305)	\$ 38.87	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	207,987	\$ 44.36	
Impact of Award Modifications	10,350	(2.10)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	218,337	\$ 42.26	
Granted	2,697	\$ 52.46	
Forfeited	(2,318)	\$ 42.22	
Released from restrictions	(23,377)	\$ 42.83	
Transfers	(6,323)	\$ 43.02	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>189,016</u>	<u>\$ 42.31</u>	<u>4.5</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
RSUs — Class C ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	641,714	\$ 36.48	
Granted	153,436	\$ 51.41	
Forfeited	(7,487)	\$ 38.06	
Released from restrictions	(315,487)	\$ 36.05	
Transfers	(40,227)	\$ 37.46	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	431,949	\$ 41.98	
Impact of Award Modifications	21,461	(2.02)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	453,410	\$ 39.96	
Granted	5,394	\$ 49.14	
Forfeited	(5,190)	\$ 39.51	
Released from restrictions	(61,771)	\$ 39.20	
Transfers	(17,100)	\$ 38.43	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>374,743</u>	<u>\$ 40.29</u>	<u>4.5</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
PSUs — Class A ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	160,354	\$ 37.90	
Granted	40,182	\$ 53.11	
Performance adjustment (b)	9,128	\$ 36.38	
Released from restrictions	(38,005)	\$ 36.34	
Transfers	(20,520)	\$ 37.65	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	151,139	\$ 42.27	
Impact of Award Modifications	1,185	(2.06)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	152,324	\$ 40.21	
Granted	13,264	\$ 52.46	
Released from restrictions	(35,530)	\$ 34.70	
Transfers	(12,798)	\$ 39.75	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>117,260</u>	<u>\$ 43.32</u>	<u>1.1</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Weighted average grant-date fair value per share</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term in years</u>
PSUs — Class C ordinary shares			
Outstanding at January 1, 2015 (a)	403,562	\$ 35.38	
Granted	80,364	\$ 51.41	
Performance adjustment (b)	24,349	\$ 34.07	
Released from restrictions	(101,404)	\$ 34.07	
Transfers	(53,222)	\$ 35.04	
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	353,649	\$ 39.42	
Impact of Award Modifications	3,124	(1.88)	
Outstanding at July 1, 2015	356,773	\$ 37.54	
Granted	26,528	\$ 49.14	
Released from restrictions	(95,235)	\$ 32.50	
Transfers	(29,534)	\$ 37.60	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>258,532</u>	<u>\$ 40.59</u>	<u>1.0</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Represents the increase in PSUs associated with the first quarter 2015 determination that 113.6% of the PSUs that were granted in 2013 (the **2013 PSUs**) had been earned. As of December 31, 2015, all of the earned 2013 PSUs have been released from restrictions.

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(13) Related-party Transactions

Our related-party transactions during the Successor periods consist of the following:

	Successor		
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)
	in millions		
Credits (charges) included in:			
Operating expenses	£ 4.2	£ 1.4	£ (2.9)
SG&A expenses	(8.0)	(4.7)	(1.3)
Allocated share-based compensation expense	(24.7)	(28.8)	(69.5)
Fees and allocations, net:			
Operating and SG&A related (exclusive of depreciation and share-based compensation)	(24.4)	(16.9)	(7.7)
Depreciation	(11.8)	(8.8)	(4.9)
Share-based compensation	(22.2)	(2.8)	(1.0)
Management fee	(29.2)	(8.1)	(7.5)
Total fees and allocations, net	(87.6)	(36.6)	(21.1)
Included in operating income (loss)	(116.1)	(68.7)	(94.8)
Interest income	246.5	229.7	107.0
Realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net	(6.7)	(1.9)	0.3
Interest expense	(5.7)	(52.0)	(38.3)
Included in net loss	£ 118.0	£ 107.1	£ (25.8)

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

General. Virgin Media charges fees and allocates costs and expenses to certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries, and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media charge fees and allocate costs and expenses to Virgin Media. Depending on the nature of these related-party transactions, the amount of the charges or allocations may be based on (i) our estimated share of the underlying costs, (ii) our estimated share of the underlying costs plus a mark-up or (iii) commercially-negotiated rates. Although we believe that the related-party charges and allocations described below are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the related-party costs and expenses reflected in our consolidated statements of operations are reflective of the costs that we would incur on a standalone basis. Our related-party transactions are cash settled unless otherwise noted below.

During the first quarter of 2015, Liberty Global transferred certain entities that incur central and other administrative costs (the **Corporate Entities Transfer**) from one subsidiary to certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries that are outside of Liberty Global's borrowing groups. In connection with the Corporate Entities Transfer, Liberty Global changed the processes it uses to charge fees and allocate costs and expenses from one subsidiary to another. This new methodology, which is intended to ensure that Liberty Global continues to allocate its central and administrative costs to its borrowing groups on a fair and rational basis, impacts the calculation of the "EBITDA" metric specified by our debt agreements (**Covenant EBITDA**). In this regard, the components of related-party fees and allocations that are deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA are based on (i) the amount and nature of costs incurred by the allocating Liberty Global subsidiaries during the period, (ii) the allocation methodologies in effect during the period and (iii) the size of the overall pool of entities that are charged fees and allocated costs, such that changes in any of these factors would likely result in changes to the amount of related-party fees and allocations that will be deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA in future periods. For example, to the extent that a Liberty Global subsidiary borrowing group was to acquire (sell) an operating entity, and assuming no change in the total costs incurred by the allocating entities, the fees charged and the costs allocated to our company would decrease (increase).

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Operating expenses. Amounts consist of the net effect of (i) recharges of £7.6 million, £6.7 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) charges of £3.4 million, £5.3 million and £2.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network-related and other services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary.

SG&A expenses. Amounts primarily consist of the net effect of (i) charges of £5.3 million, £3.9 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for insurance-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, (ii) charges of £4.2 million, £3.9 million and £0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for information technology-related services provided to our company by another Liberty Global subsidiary, and (iii) recharges of £2.1 million, £3.4 million and nil during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, respectively, for network design and other services provided by our company to other Liberty Global subsidiaries.

Allocated share-based compensation expense. As further described in note 12, Liberty Global allocates share-based compensation expense to our company.

Fees and allocations, net. These amounts, which are based on our company's estimated share of the applicable costs (including personnel-related and other costs associated with the services provided) incurred by other Liberty Global subsidiaries, represent the aggregate net effect of charges between subsidiaries of Virgin Media and various Liberty Global subsidiaries that are outside of Virgin Media. These charges generally relate to management, finance, legal, technology and other services that support our company's operations. The categories of our fees and allocations, net, are as follows:

- *Operating and SG&A related (exclusive of depreciation and share-based compensation).* The amounts included in this category, which are generally cash settled, represent our estimated share of certain centralized technology, management, marketing, finance and other operating and SG&A expenses of Liberty Global's European operations, whose activities benefit multiple operations, including operations within and outside of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up. Amounts in this category are generally deducted to arrive at our Covenant EBITDA.
- *Depreciation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of depreciation of assets not owned by our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up.
- *Share-based compensation.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated share of share-based compensation associated with Liberty Global employees who are not employees of our company. The amounts allocated represent our estimated share of the actual costs incurred by Liberty Global's European operations, without a mark-up.
- *Management fee.* The amounts included in this category, which are generally loan settled, represent our estimated allocable share of (i) operating and SG&A expenses related to stewardship services provided by certain Liberty Global subsidiaries and (ii) the mark-up, if any, applicable to each category of the related-party fees and allocations charged to our company.

During the first three quarters of 2014, a subsidiary of Liberty Global allocated technology-based costs to our company and other Liberty Global subsidiaries based on each subsidiaries' estimated proportionate share of these costs. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the approach used to charge technology-based fees was changed to a royalty-based method. For the year ended December 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014, our

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£20.0 million and £17.0 million, respectively, proportional share of the technology-based costs was £6.3 million and £13.6 million, respectively, more than the royalty-based technology fee charged under the new approach. Accordingly, the £6.3 million and £13.6 million, respectively, excess has been reflected as a deemed contribution of technology-related services in our consolidated statements of owners' equity. The charges under the new royalty-based fee are expected to escalate in future periods. Any excess of these charges over our estimated proportionate share of the underlying technology-based costs will be classified as a management fee and added back to arrive at Covenant EBITDA.

Interest income. Amounts represent interest income on related-party notes, as further described below.

Realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net. As further described in note 6, these amounts relate to related-party foreign currency forward contracts with LGE Financing.

Interest expense. Amount during 2015 relates to interest expense associated with the note payable to LG Europe 2 and the VM Ireland Note. Amounts during 2014 and 2013 relate to interest expense associated with the VM Ireland Note. In addition, £5.8 million of this interest expense during 2013 is due to a related-party note to LGI that we entered into in connection with the LG/VM Transaction. During the Successor period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, repayments were made on the note aggregating £832.2 million and as of December 31, 2013, the note was fully repaid. This note bore interest at a rate of 7.5%.

The following table provides details of our related-party balances:

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014 (a)
	in millions	
Current note receivable (b)	£ —	£ 688.0
Current receivables (c)	45.4	57.3
Derivative instruments (d)	0.6	—
Prepaid expenses (e)	0.9	1.3
Long-term notes receivable (f)	3,385.1	2,322.3
Total	£ 3,432.0	£ 3,068.9
Accounts payable (g)	£ 8.6	£ 7.9
Current portion of capital lease obligations	—	0.3
Other current liabilities (h)	26.1	28.8
Related-party debt (i)	72.0	439.0
Other long-term liabilities (j)	—	50.1
Total	£ 106.7	£ 526.1

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Amount at December 31, 2014 represents a note receivable from LG Europe 2, that was owed to our subsidiary, Virgin Media Finco Limited. This note originated during 2014 and bore interest at a rate of 5.855% as of December 31, 2014. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the amount outstanding on this note was transferred to a long-term note receivable. The net decrease during 2015 includes (i) an increase resulting from £3,136.9 million of cash advanced, (ii) a decrease related to £2,565.6 million of cash repaid, (iii) a decrease of £1,197.4 million related to the transfer of the outstanding balance to a long-term note receivable and (iv) a £61.9 million non-cash decrease related to the settlement of related-party fees and allocations.

(c) Amounts represent (i) accrued interest on notes receivable from LG Europe 2, including £38.7 million (equivalent) and £42.2 million (equivalent), respectively, owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited, (ii) employee withholding taxes collected by Liberty Global on our behalf of £0.5 million (equivalent) and £8.5 million (equivalent), respectively, and (iii) certain receivables from other Liberty Global subsidiaries

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arising in the normal course of business. The accrued interest on the long-term notes receivable from LG Europe 2 is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled. The withholding taxes and other receivables are settled periodically.

- (d) Amount represents the fair value of related-party derivative instruments with LGE Financing, as further described in note 6.
- (e) Represents prepayments for services to be rendered by another Liberty Global subsidiary.
- (f) Amounts represent:
 - (i) notes receivable from LG Europe 2 that are owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited (the **2023 8.5% LG Europe 2 Notes Receivable**). These notes mature on April 15, 2023 and bear interest at a rate of 8.5%. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the principal amount outstanding under these notes was £2,174.6 million and £2,297.3 million, respectively. As further described in note 4, the decrease during 2015 relates to the £122.7 million cash repayment from LG Europe 2. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the portion of these notes that was denominated in U.S. dollars (£947.3 million) was redenominated to pound sterling. The net increase during the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 primarily relates to a cash loan of £2,290.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and a non-cash loan relating to deferred financing costs of £40.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) that were paid by us on behalf of LG Europe 2 and reflected as an increase to the loan balance. LG Europe 2 subsequently contributed the amount related to the deferred financing costs to us. These increases were somewhat offset by declines from foreign exchange rate movements. The cash loan funded a transaction that occurred shortly after the LG/VM Transaction date, whereby a subsidiary of Liberty Global contributed cash to Virgin Media that was subsequently used to repay amounts outstanding under the MergerCo Bridge Facility Agreement;
 - (ii) A note receivable from LG Europe 2 that is owed to Virgin Media Finco Limited. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the amount outstanding on a current note receivable was transferred to this long-term note receivable. At December 31, 2015 the principal amount outstanding under this note was £1,197.4 million. Pursuant to the loan agreement, the maturity date is July 16, 2023, however Virgin Media Finco Limited may agree to advance additional amounts to LG Europe 2 at any time and LG Europe 2 may, with agreement from Virgin Media Finco Limited, repay all or part of the outstanding principal at any time prior to the maturity date. The note receivable is subject to further borrowings and repayments. The interest rate on this loan, which is subject to adjustment, was 5.659% as of December 31, 2015.
 - (iii) a note receivable from LG Europe 2 that was owed to us until all outstanding principal and interest balances were converted to equity during the fourth quarter of 2015. At December 31, 2014, this note had a principal balance of \$19.9 million (£13.5 million) and bore interest at a rate of 7.875%. The net decrease during 2015 relates to (i) a £465.8 million decrease resulting from the aforementioned conversion of the then remaining principal balance to equity, (ii) £448.1 million of cash borrowings, (iii) £5.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized interest, (iv) £2.3 million of cash repayments and (v) an increase of £2.0 million due to the cumulative transaction adjustment. The net decrease during 2014 relates to (a) cash borrowing of £97.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date), (b) cash repayments of £165.0 million, (c) £8.3 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest and (d) an increase of £7.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment; and
 - (iv) a note receivable from Liberty Global that is owed to us. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, this note, which matures on June 4, 2018, had a principal balance of \$19.3 million (£13.1 million) and \$18.8 million (£12.8 million), respectively. This note bears interest at a rate of 1.76%. The increase during 2015 relates to an increase of (i) £0.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment and (ii) £0.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. The increase during 2014 relates to an increase of (a) £0.7 million due to the cumulative translation adjustment and

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(b) £0.2 million (equivalent at the transaction date) in capitalized accrued interest. This note receivable originated as a result of a non-cash transaction on the date of the LG/VM Transaction that resulted in a corresponding increase to our additional paid-in capital. This non-cash transaction involved the transfer of shares of Old Virgin Media held in a trust to a trust consolidated by Liberty Global in exchange for this note. The accrued interest on this note receivable is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 and may be cash settled or, if mutually agreed, loan settled, and is included in other long-term assets, net in our consolidated balance sheets.

- (g) Amounts represent certain payables to other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business.
- (h) Amounts represent (i) £6.9 million (equivalent) and £13.7 million (equivalent), respectively, of unpaid capital charges from Liberty Global, as described below, and (ii) certain payables to other Liberty Global subsidiaries arising in the normal course of business, including amounts associated with fees and allocations as described above. The payables related to the capital charges are settled periodically. None of these payables are currently interest bearing.
- (i) For information regarding our related-party debt, see note 9.
- (j) The December 31, 2014 amount represents accrued interest on the VM Ireland Note.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we entered into notes receivable from (i) LGE Holdco V BV, a subsidiary of Liberty Global, and (ii) Liberty Global Incorporated Limited, a subsidiary of Liberty Global, the balances of which were converted to equity during the fourth quarter of 2014. The activity of the note receivable from LGE Holdco V BV included cash borrowings of £270.6 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and various non-cash decreases of £4.1 million. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the outstanding balance of £266.5 million was converted to equity. The activity of the note receivable from Liberty Global Incorporated Limited included cash borrowings of £115.0 million (equivalent at the transaction date) and various non-cash increases of £8.1 million. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the outstanding balance of £123.1 million was converted to equity.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014 and the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013, we recorded capital charges of \$37.2 million (£24.6 million at the applicable rate), \$47.8 million (£28.8 million at the applicable rate) and \$109.4 million (£69.5 million at the applicable rate), respectively, in our consolidated statements of owners' equity in connection with the exercise of Liberty Global SARs and options and the vesting of Liberty Global restricted share awards and PSUs held by employees of our subsidiaries. We and Liberty Global have agreed that these capital charges will be based on the fair value of the underlying Liberty Global shares associated with share-based incentive awards that vest or are exercised during the period, subject to any reduction that is necessary to ensure that the cumulative capital charge does not exceed the cumulative amount of share-based compensation expense recorded by our company with respect to Liberty Global share-based incentive awards.

During 2015 and 2014, tax losses with an aggregate tax effect of £105.5 million and £147.4 million were surrendered by Liberty Global and its U.K. subsidiaries outside of Virgin Media to our U.K. subsidiaries. For additional information, see note 10.

Our parent company, Virgin Media, and certain Liberty Global subsidiaries are co-guarantors of the indebtedness of certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries. We do not believe these guarantees will result in material payments in the future.

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(14) Restructuring Liabilities

A summary of changes in our restructuring liabilities during 2015 is set forth in the table below:

	<u>Employee severance and termination</u>	<u>Office closures</u> in millions	<u>Total</u>
Successor:			
Restructuring liability as of January 1, 2015	£ 1.2	£ 8.0	£ 9.2
Restructuring charges (credits) (a)	13.9	(0.9)	13.0
Cash paid	(12.3)	(3.0)	(15.3)
Other	0.1	1.0	1.1
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2015	<u>£ 2.9</u>	<u>£ 5.1</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>
Current portion	£ 2.9	£ 1.2	£ 4.1
Noncurrent portion	—	3.9	3.9
Total	<u>£ 2.9</u>	<u>£ 5.1</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>

- (a) Our restructuring charges include employee severance and termination costs related to certain reorganization and integration activities.

We expect to record further restructuring charges during 2016 in connection with continued efforts to optimize our operating model.

A summary of changes in our restructuring liabilities during 2014 is set forth in the table below:

	<u>Employee severance and termination</u>	<u>Office closures</u> in millions	<u>Contract termination and other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Successor (a):				
Restructuring liability as of January 1, 2014	£ 5.4	£ 8.9	£ 0.2	£ 14.5
Restructuring charges (b)	10.5	5.7	—	16.2
Cash paid	(14.3)	(6.5)	—	(20.8)
Other	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.7)
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2014	<u>£ 1.2</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 9.2</u>
Current portion	£ 1.2	£ 2.9	£ —	£ 4.1
Noncurrent portion	—	5.1	—	5.1
Total	<u>£ 1.2</u>	<u>£ 8.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 9.2</u>

- (a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

- (b) Our restructuring charges relate to certain organizational and staffing changes that we implemented during the Successor period, primarily in connection with our ongoing integration with Liberty Global.

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A summary of changes in our restructuring liabilities during 2013 is set forth in the table below:

	<u>Employee severance and termination</u>	<u>Office closures</u>	<u>Contract termination and other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	in millions			
Predecessor:				
Restructuring liability as of January 1, 2013	£ —	£ 16.3	£ —	£ 16.3
Restructuring charges	—	0.5	—	0.5
Cash paid	—	(1.8)	—	(1.8)
Restructuring liability as of June 7, 2013	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 15.0</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 15.0</u>
Successor (a):				
Restructuring liability as of June 7, 2013	£ —	£ 15.0	£ —	£ 15.0
Restructuring charges (b)	29.0	(0.2)	3.8	32.6
Cash paid	(24.0)	(8.1)	(0.1)	(32.2)
Other	0.4	2.2	(3.5)	(0.9)
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2013	<u>£ 5.4</u>	<u>£ 8.9</u>	<u>£ 0.2</u>	<u>£ 14.5</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Our restructuring costs relate to certain organizational and staffing changes that we implemented during the Successor period, primarily in connection with our ongoing integration with Liberty Global.

(15) Defined Benefit Plans

We operate two defined benefit plans in the U.K. and one defined benefit plan in Ireland, all of which are funded. These defined benefit plans are closed to new entrants and existing participants do not accrue any additional benefits.

The table below provides summary information on our defined benefit plans (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)</u>	<u>Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013</u>
Projected benefit obligation	£ 499.7	£ 541.9	£ 471.3	£ 433.7
Fair value of plan assets (b)	£ 501.2	£ 500.8	£ 434.2	£ 397.4
Net liability (asset)	£ (1.5)	£ 41.1	£ 37.1	£ 36.3
Net periodic pension cost	£ (5.4)	£ (5.2)	£ 0.2	£ 0.7

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) The fair value of plan assets is primarily based on Level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy (as further described in note 7). Our plan assets comprise investments in debt securities, equity securities, hedge funds, insurance contracts and certain other assets.

Based on December 31, 2015 exchange rates and information available as of that date, contributions to the respective defined benefit plans in 2016 are expected to aggregate £23.8 million.

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(16) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss) included in our consolidated balance sheets and statements of owners' equity reflect the aggregate impact of foreign currency translation adjustments, unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedges and pension-related adjustments. The changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of taxes, are summarized as follows:

	Parent					Non-controlling interest	Total accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss)
	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	Pension-related adjustments	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss)	in millions		
Predecessor:							
Balance at January 1, 2013	£ 161.2	£ (68.5)	£ (98.5)	£ (5.8)	£ —	£ —	£ (5.8)
Other comprehensive loss	(9.8)	(7.6)	0.6	(16.8)	—	—	(16.8)
Balance at June 7, 2013	<u>£ 151.4</u>	<u>£ (76.1)</u>	<u>£ (97.9)</u>	<u>£ (22.6)</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ (22.6)</u>
Successor (a):							
Balance at June 8, 2013 (b)	£ —	£ —	£ (4.3)	£ (4.3)	£ (2.5)	£ —	£ (6.8)
Other comprehensive earnings	150.0	—	(0.7)	149.3	2.1	—	151.4
Balance at December 31, 2013	150.0	—	(5.0)	145.0	(0.4)	—	144.6
Other comprehensive loss	(66.6)	—	(29.4)	(96.0)	0.8	—	(95.2)
Balance at December 31, 2014	83.4	—	(34.4)	49.0	0.4	—	49.4
Other comprehensive earnings	34.9	—	7.0	41.9	4.5	—	46.4
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>£ 118.3</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ (27.4)</u>	<u>£ 90.9</u>	<u>£ 4.9</u>	<u>£ —</u>	<u>£ 95.8</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) As a result of the application of acquisition accounting in connection with the LG/VM Transaction, the Predecessor balance was eliminated. For more information regarding the LG/VM Transaction, see note 5. Amounts included relate to the the VM Ireland Acquisition. For additional information, see note 4.

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The components of other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of taxes, are reflected in our consolidated statements of comprehensive earnings (loss). The following table summarizes the tax effects related to each component of other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of amounts reclassified to our consolidated statements of operations:

	<u>Pre-tax amount</u>	<u>Tax benefit (expense)</u>	<u>Net-of-tax amount</u>
	<u>in millions</u>		
Successor:			
Year ended December 31, 2015:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ 37.3	£ —	£ 37.3
Pension related adjustments	9.8	(0.7)	9.1
Other comprehensive earnings	47.1	(0.7)	46.4
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4.5)	—	(4.5)
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to parent	<u>£ 42.6</u>	<u>£ (0.7)</u>	<u>£ 41.9</u>
Year ended December 31, 2014 (a):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ (62.9)	£ —	£ (62.9)
Pension related adjustments	(39.3)	7.0	(32.3)
Other comprehensive loss	(102.2)	7.0	(95.2)
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.8)	—	(0.8)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to parent	<u>£ (103.0)</u>	<u>£ 7.0</u>	<u>£ (96.0)</u>
Period from June 8, 2013 to December 31, 2013 (a):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ 151.5	£ —	£ 151.5
Pension related adjustments	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)
Other comprehensive earnings	151.0	0.4	151.4
Other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Other comprehensive earnings attributable to parent	<u>£ 148.9</u>	<u>£ 0.4</u>	<u>£ 149.3</u>
Predecessor:			
Period from January 1, 2013 to June 7, 2013:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	£ (9.8)	£ —	£ (9.8)
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges	63.6	3.2	66.8
Reclassification of cash flow hedge gains to net income	(74.4)	—	(74.4)
Pension related adjustments	0.8	(0.2)	0.6
Other comprehensive loss	<u>£ (19.8)</u>	<u>£ 3.0</u>	<u>£ (16.8)</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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(17) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

In the normal course of business, we have entered into agreements that commit our company to make cash payments in future periods with respect to programming contracts, network and connectivity commitments, purchases of customer premises and other equipment and non-cancellable operating leases and other items. The pound sterling equivalents of such commitments as of December 31, 2015 are presented below:

	Payments due during:						Total
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	
	in millions						
Programming commitments	£ 462.4	£ 459.5	£ 399.1	£ 156.8	£ 4.7	£ 3.7	£ 1,486.2
Network and connectivity commitments	297.2	80.3	25.6	6.7	5.4	22.3	437.5
Purchase commitments	227.1	48.2	19.5	7.1	3.7	0.7	306.3
Operating leases	37.2	31.2	25.6	20.0	13.5	55.2	182.7
Other commitments	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	15.2
Total (a)	£ 1,039.1	£ 619.2	£ 469.8	£ 190.6	£ 27.3	£ 81.9	£ 2,427.9

(a) The commitments included in this table do not reflect any liabilities that are included in our December 31, 2015 consolidated balance sheet.

Programming commitments consist of obligations associated with certain of our programming contracts that are enforceable and legally binding on us as we have agreed to pay minimum fees without regard to (i) the actual number of subscribers to the programming services or (ii) whether we terminate service to a portion of our subscribers or dispose of a portion of our distribution systems. In addition, programming commitments do not include increases in future periods associated with contractual inflation or other price adjustments that are not fixed. Accordingly, the amounts reflected in the above table with respect to these contracts are significantly less than the amounts we expect to pay in these periods under these contracts. Historically, payments to programming vendors have represented a significant portion of our operating costs, and we expect that this will continue to be the case in future periods. In this regard, during the year ended December 31, 2015, year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, the programming costs incurred aggregated £700.0 million, £624.1 million, £336.2 million and £232.3 million, respectively.

Network and connectivity commitments include, among other items, the fixed minimum commitments associated with our mobile virtual network operator (MVNO) agreements and service commitments associated with our network extension project in the U.K. As such, the commitments shown in the above table may be significantly less than the actual amounts we ultimately pay in these periods.

Purchase commitments include unconditional and legally binding obligations related to (i) the purchase of customer premises and other equipment and (ii) certain service-related commitments, including call center, information technology and maintenance services.

Commitments arising from acquisition agreements are not reflected in the above table.

In addition to the commitments set forth in the table above, we have significant commitments under (i) derivative instruments and (ii) defined benefit plans and similar agreements, pursuant to which we expect to make payments in future periods. For information regarding our derivative instruments, including the net cash paid or received in connection with these instruments during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended

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December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, see note 6. For information regarding our defined benefit plans, see note 15.

Rental expense under non-cancellable operating lease arrangements amounted to £48.0 million, £48.6 million, £27.7 million and £18.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. It is expected that in the normal course of business, operating leases that expire generally will be renewed or replaced by similar leases.

We have established defined contribution benefit plans for our subsidiaries' employees. The aggregate expense for matching contributions under the defined contribution employee benefit plans was £19.4 million, £18.8 million, £11.7 million and £7.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively.

Guarantees and Other Credit Enhancements

In the ordinary course of business, we may provide (i) indemnifications to our lenders, our vendors and certain other parties, (ii) performance and/or financial guarantees to local municipalities, our customers and vendors and (iii) guarantees as a co-guarantor with certain other Liberty Global subsidiaries related to various financing arrangements. Historically, these arrangements have not resulted in our company making any material payments and we do not believe that they will result in material payments in the future.

Legal and Regulatory Proceedings and Other Contingencies

VAT Matters. Our application of VAT with respect to certain revenue generating activities has been challenged by the U.K. tax authorities. We have estimated our maximum exposure in the event of an unfavorable outcome to be £45.2 million as of December 31, 2015. No portion of this exposure has been accrued by our company as the likelihood of loss is not considered to be probable. A court hearing was held at the end of September 2014 in relation to the U.K. tax authorities' challenge and the court's decision is expected prior to March 31, 2016.

On March 19, 2014, the U.K. government announced a change in legislation with respect to the charging of VAT in connection with prompt payment discounts such as those that we offer to our fixed-line telephony customers. This change, which took effect on May 1, 2014, impacted our company and some of our competitors. As a result of this legislation, our revenue was £14.4 million lower during 2015 as compared to 2014. The U.K. tax authority issued a decision in the fourth quarter of 2015 challenging our application of the prompt payment discount rules prior to the May 1, 2014 change in legislation. We have appealed this decision. As part of the appeal process, we were required to make aggregate payments of £67.0 million, which included the challenged amount of £63.7 million and related interest of £3.3 million. The aggregate amount paid does not include penalties, which could be significant in the unlikely event that penalties were to be assessed. This matter will likely be subject to court proceedings that could delay the ultimate resolution for an extended period of time. No portion of this potential exposure has been accrued by our company as the likelihood of loss is not considered to be probable.

Other Regulatory Issues. Broadband communications and mobile businesses are subject to significant regulation and supervision by various regulatory bodies in the jurisdictions in which we operate, and other U.K. and European Union (EU) authorities. Adverse regulatory developments could subject our businesses to a number of risks. Regulation could limit growth, revenue and the number and types of services offered and could lead to increased operating costs and property and equipment additions. In addition, regulation may restrict our operations and subject them to further competitive pressure, including pricing restrictions, interconnect and other access obligations, and restrictions or controls on content, including content provided by third parties. Failure to comply with current or future regulation could expose our businesses to various penalties.

We have security accreditations across a range of B2B products and services in order to increase our offerings to public sector organizations in the U.K. These accreditations are granted subject to periodic reviews

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of our policies and procedures by U.K. governmental authorities. If we were to fail to maintain these accreditations or obtain new accreditations when required, it could impact our ability to provide certain offerings to the public sector.

In addition to the foregoing items, we have contingent liabilities related to matters arising in the ordinary course of business including (i) legal proceedings, (ii) issues involving VAT and wage, property and other tax issues and (iii) disputes over interconnection, programming, copyright and channel carriage fees. While we generally expect that the amounts required to satisfy these contingencies will not materially differ from any estimated amounts we have accrued, no assurance can be given that the resolution of one or more of these contingencies will not result in a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position in any given period. Due, in general, to the complexity of the issues involved and, in certain cases, the lack of a clear basis for predicting outcomes, we cannot provide a meaningful range of potential losses or cash outflows that might result from any unfavorable outcomes.

(18) Segment Reporting

We have one reportable segment that provides video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony and mobile services in the U.K. and Ireland.

Our revenue by major category is set forth below (in millions):

	<u>Successor</u>			<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)</u>	<u>Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)</u>	<u>Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013</u>
Subscription revenue:				
Video	£ 1,062.2	£ 1,079.5	£ 631.7	£ 421.6
Broadband internet	1,228.5	1,111.8	547.3	377.7
Fixed-line telephony	<u>952.1</u>	<u>991.6</u>	<u>573.3</u>	<u>434.4</u>
Cable subscription revenue (b)	3,242.8	3,182.9	1,752.3	1,233.7
Mobile (c)	<u>465.0</u>	<u>480.0</u>	<u>252.8</u>	<u>187.5</u>
Total subscription revenue	3,707.8	3,662.9	2,005.1	1,421.2
B2B revenue (d)	657.4	617.5	330.1	269.5
Other revenue (e)	<u>253.2</u>	<u>216.5</u>	<u>148.1</u>	<u>119.5</u>
Total	<u>£ 4,618.4</u>	<u>£ 4,496.9</u>	<u>£ 2,483.3</u>	<u>£ 1,810.2</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

(b) Cable subscription revenue includes amounts received from subscribers for ongoing services, excluding installation fees, mobile services revenue and late fees. Subscription revenue from subscribers who purchase bundled services at a discounted rate is generally allocated proportionally to each service based on the standalone price for each individual service. As a result, changes in the standalone pricing of our cable and mobile products or the composition of bundles can contribute to changes in our product revenue categories from period to period.

(c) Mobile subscription revenue excludes mobile interconnect revenue of £68.1 million, £80.2 million, £45.8 million and £38.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively. Mobile interconnect revenue and revenue from mobile handset sales are included in other revenue.

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- (d) B2B revenue includes revenue from business broadband internet, voice, mobile and data services offered to medium to large enterprises and, on a wholesale basis, to other operators. We also provide services to certain small office and home office (SOHO) subscribers. SOHO subscribers pay a premium price to receive expanded service levels along with video, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony or mobile services that are the same or similar to the mass marketed products offered to our residential subscribers. Revenue from SOHO subscribers, which is included in cable subscription revenue, aggregated £21.8 million, £17.2 million, £9.4 million and £7.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013, respectively.
- (e) Other revenue includes, among other items, mobile handset sales, interconnect and late fee revenue.

Geographic Segments

The revenue of our geographic segments is set forth below (in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013
U.K.	£ 4,359.6	£ 4,213.9	£ 2,310.2	£ 1,810.2
Ireland	258.8	283.0	173.1	—
Total	£ 4,618.4	£ 4,496.9	£ 2,483.3	£ 1,810.2

- (a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

The long-lived assets of our geographic segments are set forth below:

	Successor	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)
in millions		
U.K.	£ 12,982.4	£ 13,541.1
Ireland	449.5	421.0
Total	£ 13,431.9	£ 13,962.1

- (a) As retrospectively revised – see note 4.

(19) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information — Senior Notes

We present the following condensed consolidating financial information as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 as required by the applicable underlying indentures.

As of December 31, 2015, Virgin Media Finance is the issuer of the following senior notes:

- \$118.7 million (£80.6 million) aggregate principal amount of 2022 VM 4.875% Dollar Senior Notes;
- \$95.0 million (£64.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 2022 VM 5.25% Dollar Senior Notes;

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- £44.1 million aggregate principal amount of 2022 VM Sterling Senior Notes;
- \$530.0 million (£359.7 million) aggregate principal amount of 2023 VM Dollar Senior Notes;
- £250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2023 VM Sterling Senior Notes;
- \$500.0 million (£339.4 million) aggregate principal amount of 2024 VM Dollar Senior Notes;
- £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2024 VM Sterling Senior Notes;
- €460.0 million (£339.3 million) aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM Euro Senior Notes; and
- \$400.0 million (£271.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM Dollar Senior Notes.

Our senior notes are issued by Virgin Media Finance and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media and certain of its subsidiaries, namely Virgin Media Group LLC (**Virgin Media Group**), Virgin Media (UK) Group LLC (**Virgin Media (UK) Group**) and Virgin Media Communications. Each of VMIH and Virgin Media Investments Limited (**VMIL**) are conditional guarantors and have guaranteed the senior notes on a senior subordinated basis.

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	Successor							
	December 31, 2015							
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
	in millions							
ASSETS								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	£ —	£ 0.2	£ 0.1	£ 0.1	£ —	£ 19.8	£ —	£ 20.2
Related-party note and other receivables	—	—	—	—	—	45.4	—	45.4
Other current assets:								
Third-party	23.5	—	—	37.0	—	570.5	—	631.0
Intercompany and related- party	—	2.5	—	0.6	—	6.6	(8.2)	1.5
Total current assets	23.5	2.7	0.1	37.7	—	642.3	(8.2)	698.1
Property and equipment, net . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5,861.2	—	5,861.2
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—	5,966.6	—	5,966.6
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	—	—	—	1,604.1	—	1,604.1
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	7,597.5	9,695.9	8,253.2	12,397.6	12,390.0	(7,368.7)	(42,965.5)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	1,430.7	—	1,430.7
Related-party notes receivable	13.2	—	—	—	—	3,371.9	—	3,385.1
Other assets, net:								
Third-party	—	21.5	—	278.8	—	236.3	—	536.6
Intercompany	—	20.8	—	—	—	64.7	(85.5)	—
Total assets	<u>£7,634.2</u>	<u>£9,740.9</u>	<u>£8,253.3</u>	<u>£12,714.1</u>	<u>£12,390.0</u>	<u>£11,809.1</u>	<u>£(43,059.2)</u>	<u>£19,482.4</u>
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY								
Current liabilities:								
Intercompany and related- party payables	£ 8.0	£ 68.5	£ —	£ 132.6	£ —	£ 268.8	£ (469.3)	£ 8.6
Other current liabilities:								
Third-party	111.7	34.2	—	686.3	—	1,461.7	—	2,293.9
Intercompany and related- party	6.9	0.5	—	8.2	—	18.7	(8.2)	26.1
Total current liabilities	126.6	103.2	—	827.1	—	1,749.2	(477.5)	2,328.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:								
Third-party	—	2,050.2	—	—	—	7,391.4	—	9,441.6
Related-party	—	—	—	—	—	72.0	—	72.0
Other long-term liabilities:								
Third-party	—	—	—	26.7	—	154.1	—	180.8
Intercompany	—	—	—	85.5	—	—	(85.5)	—
Total liabilities	126.6	2,153.4	—	939.3	—	9,366.7	(563.0)	12,023.0
Total parent's equity	7,507.6	7,587.5	8,253.3	11,774.8	12,390.0	2,490.6	(42,496.2)	7,507.6
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(48.2)	—	(48.2)
Total owners' equity	<u>7,507.6</u>	<u>7,587.5</u>	<u>8,253.3</u>	<u>11,774.8</u>	<u>12,390.0</u>	<u>2,442.4</u>	<u>(42,496.2)</u>	<u>7,459.4</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity	<u>£7,634.2</u>	<u>£9,740.9</u>	<u>£8,253.3</u>	<u>£12,714.1</u>	<u>£12,390.0</u>	<u>£11,809.1</u>	<u>£(43,059.2)</u>	<u>£19,482.4</u>

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	Successor								
	December 31, 2014 (a)								
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total	
	in millions								
ASSETS									
Current assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	£ 0.5	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 36.1	£ —	£ 36.6	
Related-party note and other receivables	0.4	—	—	—	—	744.9	—	745.3	
Other current assets:									
Third-party	—	—	—	28.0	—	543.0	—	571.0	
Intercompany and related- party	—	1.4	—	—	—	3.9	(4.0)	1.3	
Total current assets	0.9	1.4	—	28.0	—	1,327.9	(4.0)	1,354.2	
Property and equipment, net	—	—	—	—	—	6,074.8	—	6,074.8	
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—	5,933.7	—	5,933.7	
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	—	—	—	1,953.6	—	1,953.6	
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	8,529.2	9,582.7	8,761.4	12,267.1	12,436.2	(7,081.7)	(44,494.9)	—	
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	1,506.2	—	1,506.2	
Related-party notes receivable	25.0	—	—	—	—	2,297.3	—	2,322.3	
Other assets, net:									
Third-party	58.3	16.6	—	102.0	—	104.9	—	281.8	
Intercompany	—	—	—	21.0	—	4.2	(25.2)	—	
Total assets	£ 8,613.4	£ 9,600.7	£ 8,761.4	£ 12,418.1	£ 12,436.2	£ 12,120.9	£ (44,524.1)	£ 19,426.6	
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY									
Current liabilities:									
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ —	£ 59.6	£ 5.1	£ 115.6	£ —	£ 615.3	£ (787.7)	£ 7.9	
Other current liabilities:									
Third-party	116.3	20.9	—	290.7	—	1,388.1	—	1,816.0	
Intercompany and related- party	13.7	—	—	4.0	—	15.4	(4.0)	29.1	
Total current liabilities	130.0	80.5	5.1	410.3	—	2,018.8	(791.7)	1,853.0	
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:									
Third-party	—	1,393.8	—	—	—	6,955.3	—	8,349.1	
Related-party	—	—	—	—	—	439.0	—	439.0	
Other long-term liabilities:									
Third-party	—	—	—	101.6	—	199.8	—	301.4	
Intercompany and related-party	—	7.3	—	4.2	—	63.8	(25.2)	50.1	
Total liabilities	130.0	1,481.6	5.1	516.1	—	9,676.7	(816.9)	10,992.6	
Total parent's equity	8,483.4	8,119.1	8,756.3	11,902.0	12,436.2	2,493.6	(43,707.2)	8,483.4	
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(49.4)	—	(49.4)	
Total owners' equity	8,483.4	8,119.1	8,756.3	11,902.0	12,436.2	2,444.2	(43,707.2)	8,434.0	
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 8,613.4	£ 9,600.7	£ 8,761.4	£ 12,418.1	£ 12,436.2	£ 12,120.9	£ (44,524.1)	£ 19,426.6	

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

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Statements of operations	Successor							
	Year ended December 31, 2015							
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
	in millions							
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 4,618.4	£ —	£4,618.4
Operating costs and expenses:								
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	1,975.3	—	1,975.3
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	4.2	—	—	—	—	605.1	—	609.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	—	—	—	87.6	—	87.6
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	1,557.8	—	1,557.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	—	10.9
	<u>4.2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,236.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,240.9</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(4.2)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>381.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>377.5</u>
Non-operating income (expense):								
Interest expense:								
Third-party	(4.5)	(117.7)	—	(17.9)	—	(370.4)	—	(510.5)
Related-party and intercompany	(7.9)	(221.0)	(0.3)	(433.6)	—	(1,199.5)	1,856.6	(5.7)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	6.3	54.8	11.8	220.1	—	1,810.1	(1,856.6)	246.5
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:								
Third-party	10.3	—	—	249.5	—	—	—	259.8
Related-party	—	31.1	—	(110.3)	—	72.5	—	(6.7)
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	(151.6)	(31.2)	(145.8)	—	56.9	—	(271.8)
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	—	—	—	—	(29.4)	—	(29.4)
Other expense, net	—	(0.1)	—	(0.2)	—	(0.1)	—	(0.4)
	<u>4.1</u>	<u>(404.5)</u>	<u>(19.7)</u>	<u>(238.2)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>340.1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(318.2)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(0.1)	(404.5)	(19.7)	(238.2)	—	721.8	—	59.3
Income tax expense	(1.8)	—	—	—	—	(199.4)	—	(201.2)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(1.9)	(404.5)	(19.7)	(238.2)	—	522.4	—	(141.9)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	<u>(134.5)</u>	<u>265.3</u>	<u>(132.7)</u>	<u>503.5</u>	<u>346.3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(847.9)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net earnings (loss)	<u>(136.4)</u>	<u>(139.2)</u>	<u>(152.4)</u>	<u>265.3</u>	<u>346.3</u>	<u>522.4</u>	<u>(847.9)</u>	<u>(141.9)</u>
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	—	5.5
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£(136.4)</u>	<u>£(139.2)</u>	<u>£(152.4)</u>	<u>£ 265.3</u>	<u>£346.3</u>	<u>£ 527.9</u>	<u>£ (847.9)</u>	<u>£ (136.4)</u>
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (94.5)	£(117.4)	£ (88.7)	£ 287.1	£368.1	£ 548.8	£ (998.9)	£ (95.5)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£ (94.5)</u>	<u>£(117.4)</u>	<u>£ (88.7)</u>	<u>£ 287.1</u>	<u>£368.1</u>	<u>£ 549.8</u>	<u>£ (998.9)</u>	<u>£ (94.5)</u>

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Statements of operations	Successor											
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)											
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total				
	in millions											
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 4,496.9	£ —	£ 4,496.9				
Operating costs and expenses:												
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	1,956.1	—	1,956.1				
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	3.6	—	—	—	—	605.7	—	609.3				
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	—	—	—	36.6	—	36.6				
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	1,608.1	—	1,608.1				
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	—	12.7				
	3.6	—	—	—	—	4,219.2	—	4,222.8				
Operating income (loss)	(3.6)	—	—	—	—	277.7	—	274.1				
Non-operating income (expense):												
Interest expense:												
Third-party	(10.5)	(87.9)	—	(11.7)	—	(347.0)	—	(457.1)				
Related-party and intercompany	(186.8)	(6.7)	(11.2)	(340.6)	—	(1,126.9)	1,620.2	(52.0)				
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	25.3	62.0	14.1	282.5	—	1,466.0	(1,620.2)	229.7				
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:												
Third-party	(8.8)	—	—	59.3	—	—	—	50.5				
Related-party	—	10.1	—	(38.0)	—	26.0	—	(1.9)				
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(30.9)	(13.0)	(12.7)	(43.7)	—	10.1	(61.8)	(152.0)				
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	20.2	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	20.1				
Other income (expense), net	0.3	—	0.5	(0.1)	—	0.7	—	1.4				
	(211.4)	(15.3)	(9.3)	(92.3)	—	28.8	(61.8)	(361.3)				
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(215.0)	(15.3)	(9.3)	(92.3)	—	306.5	(61.8)	(87.2)				
Income tax expense	(1.7)	—	(0.1)	—	—	(19.6)	—	(21.4)				
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(216.7)	(15.3)	(9.4)	(92.3)	—	286.9	(61.8)	(108.6)				
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries	107.5	122.2	116.8	276.3	243.0	—	(865.8)	—				
Net earnings (loss)	(109.2)	106.9	107.4	184.0	243.0	286.9	(927.6)	(108.6)				
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)				
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (109.2)	£ 106.9	£ 107.4	£ 184.0	£ 243.0	£ 286.3	£ (927.6)	£ (109.2)				
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (205.2)	£ 94.8	£ 91.9	£ 171.9	£ 230.9	£ 275.5	£ (863.6)	£ (203.8)				
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(1.4)	—	(1.4)				
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (205.2)	£ 94.8	£ 91.9	£ 171.9	£ 230.9	£ 274.1	£ (863.6)	£ (205.2)				

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor											
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)											
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total				
	in millions											
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 2,483.3	£ —	£ 2,483.3				
Operating costs and expenses:												
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	1,129.4	—	1,129.4				
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	1.6	—	—	—	—	388.1	—	389.7				
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	—	21.1				
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	941.5	—	941.5				
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	0.6	—	—	—	—	36.6	—	37.2				
	2.2	—	—	—	—	2,516.7	—	2,518.9				
Operating loss	(2.2)	—	—	—	—	(33.4)	—	(35.6)				
Non-operating income (expense):												
Interest expense:												
Third-party	(9.1)	(50.4)	—	(4.9)	—	(199.2)	—	(263.6)				
Related-party and intercompany	(99.3)	(3.7)	(6.3)	(226.5)	—	(578.8)	876.3	(38.3)				
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	0.2	48.3	7.9	186.5	—	740.4	(876.3)	107.0				
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:												
Third-party	27.0	—	—	(230.7)	—	—	—	(203.7)				
Related-party	—	(15.7)	—	45.5	—	(29.5)	—	0.3				
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	27.0	17.8	(3.0)	65.7	—	12.6	22.6	142.7				
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	(0.3)	—	—	—	0.9	—	0.6				
Other income, net	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.4				
	(54.0)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(164.3)	—	(53.5)	22.6	(254.6)				
Loss before income taxes	(56.2)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(164.3)	—	(86.9)	22.6	(290.2)				
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	(197.5)	—	(197.5)				
Loss after income taxes	(56.2)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(164.3)	—	(284.4)	22.6	(487.7)				
Equity in net loss of subsidiaries	(431.6)	(414.4)	(430.2)	(272.7)	(297.1)	—	1,846.0	—				
Net loss	(487.8)	(418.4)	(431.6)	(437.0)	(297.1)	(284.4)	1,868.6	(487.7)				
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)				
Net loss attributable to parent	£ (487.8)	£ (418.4)	£ (431.6)	£ (437.0)	£ (297.1)	£ (284.5)	£ 1,868.6	£ (487.8)				
Total comprehensive loss	£ (342.8)	£ (432.8)	£ (442.1)	£ (451.4)	£ (311.5)	£ (292.3)	£ 1,936.6	£ (336.3)				
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(2.2)	—	(2.2)				
Comprehensive loss attributable to parent	£ (342.8)	£ (432.8)	£ (442.1)	£ (451.4)	£ (311.5)	£ (294.5)	£ 1,936.6	£ (338.5)				

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Predecessor									
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013									
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VML	All other subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total		
in millions										
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 1,810.2	£ —	£ 1,810.2		
Operating costs and expenses:										
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	—	856.4	—	856.4		
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	8.4	—	—	—	—	236.7	—	245.1		
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	—	432.8	—	432.8		
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	53.8	—	—	—	—	(2.6)	—	51.2		
	62.2	—	—	—	—	1,523.3	—	1,585.5		
Operating income (loss)	(62.2)	—	—	—	—	286.9	—	224.7		
Non-operating income (expense):										
Interest expense:										
Third-party	(26.4)	(52.2)	—	7.7	—	(85.8)	—	(156.7)		
Intercompany	(29.5)	(1.9)	(4.8)	(134.9)	—	(285.5)	456.6	—		
Interest income — intercompany	—	53.6	6.0	62.7	—	334.3	(456.6)	—		
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net	50.0	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	51.8		
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	2.6	5.6	23.7	—	(3.9)	(30.0)	(2.1)		
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)		
Other income, net	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.4		
	(6.1)	2.1	6.8	(38.8)	—	(40.7)	(30.0)	(106.7)		
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(68.3)	2.1	6.8	(38.8)	—	246.2	(30.0)	118.0		
Income tax expense	—	—	—	(0.7)	—	(17.4)	—	(18.1)		
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(68.3)	2.1	6.8	(39.5)	—	228.8	(30.0)	99.9		
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries	168.2	140.2	161.2	209.7	222.9	—	(902.2)	—		
Net earnings	£ 99.9	£142.3	£ 168.0	£ 170.2	£ 222.9	£ 228.8	£ (932.2)	£ 99.9		
Total comprehensive earnings	£ 83.1	£135.3	£ 161.0	£ 163.2	£ 223.5	£ 229.4	£ (912.4)	£ 83.1		

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor						
	Year ended December 31, 2015						
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (2.9)	£(259.4)	£ —	£ (224.3)	£ —	£ 2,112.9	£ 1,626.3
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Cash paid in connection with the VM Ireland Acquisition	—	—	—	—	—	(993.8)	(993.8)
Advances to related parties, net . . .	(445.7)	—	—	—	—	(441.8)	(887.5)
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(580.2)	(580.2)
Cash paid in connection with the TV3 Acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	—	—	—	—	(57.2)	(57.2)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	10.5
Net cash used by investing activities	(445.7)	—	—	—	—	(2,062.5)	(2,508.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Borrowings of third-party debt . . .	—	607.7	—	1,488.3	—	1,491.2	3,587.2
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	—	—	—	(1,489.0)	—	(1,277.1)	(2,766.1)
Net borrowings of related-party notes	—	—	—	—	—	69.6	69.6
Contributions (distributions)	445.7	(340.5)	0.1	238.3	—	(343.6)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	—	(7.6)	—	(3.7)	—	(17.4)	(28.7)
Net cash paid related to derivative instruments	—	—	—	(9.5)	—	(8.4)	(17.9)
Other financing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	19.0
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	445.7	259.6	0.1	224.4	—	(66.7)	863.1
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	2.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(0.5)	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	(16.3)	(16.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	0.5	—	—	—	—	36.1	36.6
End of period	£ —	£ 0.2	£ 0.1	£ 0.1	£ —	£ 19.8	£ 20.2

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor						Total
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)						
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (153.3)	£ (47.1)	£ 1.8	£ (22.8)	£ —	£ 1,903.8	£ 1,682.4
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Advances to related parties, net	(317.6)	—	—	—	—	(688.0)	(1,005.6)
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(650.8)	(650.8)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	(10.1)	(10.1)
Net cash used by investing activities	(317.6)	—	—	—	—	(1,348.9)	(1,666.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	610.9	—	—	—	1,535.5	2,146.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	—	(569.0)	—	(59.4)	—	(1,657.8)	(2,286.2)
Net repayments of related-party notes	—	—	—	—	—	(64.7)	(64.7)
Contributions (distributions)	159.2	37.8	(2.0)	109.8	—	(304.8)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	—	(32.7)	—	—	—	(56.6)	(89.3)
Net cash received (paid) related to derivative instruments	0.8	—	—	(27.9)	—	—	(27.1)
Other financing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	(0.5)	(0.5)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	160.0	47.0	(2.0)	22.5	—	(548.9)	(321.4)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(1.9)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.9)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(312.8)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	—	6.0	(307.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	313.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	30.1	344.0
End of period	£ 0.5	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 36.1	£ 36.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor						
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)						
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	in millions						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (98.4)	£ (12.4)	£ 0.1	£(77.2)	£ —	£ 831.3	£ 643.4
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Advances to related parties, net	(65.7)	—	—	—	—	(2,290.6)	(2,356.3)
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(448.1)	(448.1)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.9
Net cash used by investing activities	(65.7)	—	—	—	—	(2,736.8)	(2,802.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	—	—	—	—	1,983.4	1,983.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(2,832.7)	(1,116.8)	—	—	—	(101.4)	(4,050.9)
Net repayments of related-party notes	(1,819.6)	—	—	—	—	(51.6)	(1,871.2)
Contributions (distributions)	1,508.9	537.1	—	32.3	—	(2,078.3)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(30.9)	(16.6)	—	(0.6)	—	(16.2)	(64.3)
Net cash received related to derivative instruments	343.2	—	—	21.1	—	—	364.3
Capital contribution from parent	3,278.0	—	—	—	—	—	3,278.0
Release of restricted cash from escrow	—	586.0	—	—	—	1,727.6	2,313.6
Other financing activities, net	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	(0.9)	(1.0)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	446.8	(10.3)	—	52.8	—	1,462.6	1,951.9
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	3.2	(1.5)	—	0.5	—	(7.7)	(5.5)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	285.9	(24.2)	0.1	(23.9)	—	(450.6)	(212.7)
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	27.4	24.3	0.1	24.2	—	480.7	556.7
End of period	£ 313.3	£ 0.1	£ 0.2	£ 0.3	£ —	£ 30.1	£ 344.0

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Predecessor						
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013						
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Finance	Other guarantors	VMIH	VMIL	All other subsidiaries	Total
	<i>in millions</i>						
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (106.9)	£ 3.3	£ 3.8	£ (55.1)	£ —	£ 743.0	£ 588.1
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	(313.4)	(313.4)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	4.1
Net cash used by investing activities	—	—	—	—	—	(309.3)	(309.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:							
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(1.5)	—	—	—	—	(45.0)	(46.5)
Contributions (distributions)	94.3	(3.1)	(3.8)	78.8	—	(166.2)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(0.6)	(0.2)	—	—	—	(0.3)	(1.1)
Other financing activities, net	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	8.7
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	100.9	(3.3)	(3.8)	78.8	—	(211.5)	(38.9)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	0.9	—	—	0.4	—	(0.4)	0.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5.1)	—	—	24.1	—	221.8	240.8
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Beginning of period	10.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	—	194.8	206.3
End of period	£ 5.2	£ 1.0	£ 0.1	£ 24.2	£ —	£ 416.6	£ 447.1

(20) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information — Senior Secured Notes

We present the following condensed consolidating financial information as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, the year ended December 31, 2014, the period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 and the period from January 1 to June 7, 2013 as required by the applicable underlying indentures.

As of December 31, 2015, Virgin Media Secured Finance is the issuer of the following senior secured notes:

- £628.4 million aggregate principal amount of January 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes;
- \$447.9 million (£304.0 million) aggregate principal amount of January 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes;
- £990.0 million aggregate principal amount of April 2021 VM Sterling Senior Secured Notes;
- \$900.0 million (£610.8 million) aggregate principal amount of April 2021 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes;
- £387.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM 5.5% Sterling Senior Secured Notes;

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

- £300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM 5.125% Sterling Senior Secured Notes;
- \$425.0 million (£288.5 million) aggregate principal amount of 2025 VM Dollar Senior Secured Notes;
- \$1.0 billion (£678.7 million) aggregate principal amount of 2026 VM Senior Secured Notes;
- £525.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2027 VM Senior Secured Notes; and
- £400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2029 VM Senior Secured Notes.

Our senior secured notes are issued by Virgin Media Secured Finance and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Virgin Media, Virgin Media Group, Virgin Media (UK) Group and Virgin Media Communications and on a senior subordinated basis by VMIH and VMIL. They also rank pari passu with and, subject to certain exceptions, share in the same guarantees and security which has been granted in favor of our VM Credit Facility.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	Successor					
	December 31, 2015					
Balance sheets	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	£ —	£ 0.1	£ 15.9	£ 4.2	£ —	£ 20.2
Related-party note and other receivables	—	—	6.7	38.7	—	45.4
Other current assets:						
Third-party	23.5	—	513.4	94.1	—	631.0
Intercompany and related-party	—	5.7	4.0	—	(8.2)	1.5
Total current assets	23.5	5.8	540.0	137.0	(8.2)	698.1
Property and equipment, net	—	—	4,610.7	1,250.5	—	5,861.2
Goodwill	—	—	5,793.7	172.9	—	5,966.6
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	1,443.9	160.2	—	1,604.1
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	7,597.5	5,260.9	(4,123.1)	5,798.1	(14,533.4)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	1,430.7	—	—	1,430.7
Related-party notes receivable	13.2	—	—	3,371.9	—	3,385.1
Other assets, net:						
Third-party	—	32.7	461.4	42.5	—	536.6
Intercompany	—	64.7	20.8	—	(85.5)	—
Total assets	£ 7,634.2	£ 5,364.1	£ 10,178.1	£ 10,933.1	£ (14,627.1)	£ 19,482.4
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ 8.0	£ —	£ 240.3	£ 229.6	£ (469.3)	£ 8.6
Other current liabilities:						
Third-party	111.7	124.0	1,976.9	81.3	—	2,293.9
Intercompany and related-party	6.9	0.1	18.9	8.4	(8.2)	26.1
Total current liabilities	126.6	124.1	2,236.1	319.3	(477.5)	2,328.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:						
Third-party	—	5,132.4	4,309.2	—	—	9,441.6
Related-party	—	—	—	72.0	—	72.0
Other long-term liabilities:						
Third-party	—	—	157.5	23.3	—	180.8
Intercompany	—	—	85.5	—	(85.5)	—
Total liabilities	126.6	5,256.5	6,788.3	414.6	(563.0)	12,023.0
Total parent's equity	7,507.6	107.6	3,389.8	10,566.7	(14,064.1)	7,507.6
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(48.2)	—	(48.2)
Total owners' equity	7,507.6	107.6	3,389.8	10,518.5	(14,064.1)	7,459.4
Total liabilities and owners' equity	£ 7,634.2	£ 5,364.1	£ 10,178.1	£ 10,933.1	£ (14,627.1)	£ 19,482.4

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Balance sheets	Successor					
	December 31, 2014 (a)					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	£ 0.5	£ 5.4	£ 7.5	£ 23.2	£ —	£ 36.6
Related-party note and other receivables	0.4	—	14.4	730.5	—	745.3
Other current assets:						
Third-party	—	—	544.1	26.9	—	571.0
Intercompany and related- party	—	2.6	2.7	—	(4.0)	1.3
Total current assets	0.9	8.0	568.7	780.6	(4.0)	1,354.2
Property and equipment, net . . .	—	—	4,816.0	1,258.8	—	6,074.8
Goodwill	—	—	5,793.7	140.0	—	5,933.7
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	—	—	1,837.4	116.2	—	1,953.6
Investments in, and loans to, parent and subsidiary companies	8,529.2	3,950.4	(4,141.4)	7,532.8	(15,871.0)	—
Deferred income taxes	—	—	1,506.2	—	—	1,506.2
Related-party notes receivable	25.0	—	—	2,297.3	—	2,322.3
Other assets, net:						
Third-party	58.3	33.0	184.4	6.1	—	281.8
Intercompany	—	4.2	21.0	—	(25.2)	—
Total assets	<u>£ 8,613.4</u>	<u>£ 3,995.6</u>	<u>£ 10,586.0</u>	<u>£ 12,131.8</u>	<u>£ (15,900.2)</u>	<u>£ 19,426.6</u>
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Intercompany and related-party payables	£ —	£ —	£ 264.0	£ 531.6	£ (787.7)	£ 7.9
Other current liabilities:						
Third-party	116.3	91.9	1,540.1	67.7	—	1,816.0
Intercompany and related- party	13.7	0.2	12.1	7.1	(4.0)	29.1
Total current liabilities . . .	130.0	92.1	1,816.2	606.4	(791.7)	1,853.0
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations:						
Third-party	—	3,779.7	4,569.1	0.3	—	8,349.1
Related-party	—	—	—	439.0	—	439.0
Other long-term liabilities:						
Third-party	—	—	267.9	33.5	—	301.4
Intercompany and related- party	—	13.8	11.4	50.1	(25.2)	50.1
Total liabilities	130.0	3,885.6	6,664.6	1,129.3	(816.9)	10,992.6
Total parent's equity	8,483.4	110.0	3,921.4	11,051.9	(15,083.3)	8,483.4
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(49.4)	—	(49.4)
Total owners' equity	<u>8,483.4</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>3,921.4</u>	<u>11,002.5</u>	<u>(15,083.3)</u>	<u>8,434.0</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity	<u>£ 8,613.4</u>	<u>£ 3,995.6</u>	<u>£ 10,586.0</u>	<u>£ 12,131.8</u>	<u>£ (15,900.2)</u>	<u>£ 19,426.6</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor					
	Year ended December 31, 2015					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 3,912.3	£ 706.1	£ —	£ 4,618.4
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	1,713.1	262.2	—	1,975.3
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	4.2	—	520.6	84.5	—	609.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	52.4	35.2	—	87.6
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	1,298.5	259.3	—	1,557.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	(1.2)	12.1	—	10.9
	4.2	—	3,583.4	653.3	—	4,240.9
Operating income (loss)	(4.2)	—	328.9	52.8	—	377.5
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(4.5)	(265.5)	(240.5)	—	—	(510.5)
Related-party and intercompany	(7.9)	—	(1,001.4)	(886.4)	1,890.0	(5.7)
Interest income – related-party and intercompany	6.3	308.4	905.1	916.7	(1,890.0)	246.5
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	10.3	—	249.5	—	—	259.8
Related-party	—	72.5	(79.2)	—	—	(6.7)
Foreign currency transaction losses, net	(0.1)	(52.9)	(196.2)	(22.6)	—	(271.8)
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	(9.4)	(20.0)	—	—	(29.4)
Other expense, net	—	—	(0.1)	(0.3)	—	(0.4)
	4.1	53.1	(382.8)	7.4	—	(318.2)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(0.1)	53.1	(53.9)	60.2	—	59.3
Income tax expense	(1.8)	—	(199.2)	(0.2)	—	(201.2)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(1.9)	53.1	(253.1)	60.0	—	(141.9)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(134.5)	—	113.9	(200.0)	220.6	—
Net earnings (loss)	(136.4)	53.1	(139.2)	(140.0)	220.6	(141.9)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	5.5	—	5.5
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (136.4)	£ 53.1	£ (139.2)	£ (134.5)	£ 220.6	£ (136.4)
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (94.5)	£ 53.1	£ (117.4)	£ (71.6)	£ 134.9	£ (95.5)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (94.5)	£ 53.1	£ (117.4)	£ (70.6)	£ 134.9	£ (94.5)

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor					
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 3,958.6	£ 538.3	£ —	£ 4,496.9
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	1,747.4	208.7	—	1,956.1
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	3.6	—	542.1	63.6	—	609.3
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	4.9	31.7	—	36.6
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	1,393.9	214.2	—	1,608.1
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	—	—	11.1	1.6	—	12.7
	<u>3.6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,699.4</u>	<u>519.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,222.8</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(3.6)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>259.2</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>274.1</u>
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(10.5)	(224.3)	(222.3)	—	—	(457.1)
Related-party and intercompany	(186.8)	—	(669.8)	(833.7)	1,638.3	(52.0)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	25.3	278.8	806.4	757.5	(1,638.3)	229.7
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	(8.8)	—	59.3	—	—	50.5
Related-party	—	25.9	(27.8)	—	—	(1.9)
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(30.9)	(56.5)	51.3	(54.1)	(61.8)	(152.0)
Gain on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	4.3	15.8	—	—	20.1
Other income, net	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	—	1.4
	<u>(211.4)</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>(129.6)</u>	<u>(61.8)</u>	<u>(361.3)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(215.0)	28.3	272.4	(111.1)	(61.8)	(87.2)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1.7)	—	(19.8)	0.1	—	(21.4)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(216.7)	28.3	252.6	(111.0)	(61.8)	(108.6)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	107.5	—	(136.0)	219.1	(190.6)	—
Net earnings (loss)	(109.2)	28.3	116.6	108.1	(252.4)	(108.6)
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£ (109.2)</u>	<u>£ 28.3</u>	<u>£ 116.6</u>	<u>£ 107.5</u>	<u>£ (252.4)</u>	<u>£ (109.2)</u>
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	<u>£ (205.2)</u>	<u>£ 28.3</u>	<u>£ 129.3</u>	<u>£ 122.3</u>	<u>£ (278.5)</u>	<u>£ (203.8)</u>
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(1.4)	—	(1.4)
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	<u>£ (205.2)</u>	<u>£ 28.3</u>	<u>£ 129.3</u>	<u>£ 120.9</u>	<u>£ (278.5)</u>	<u>£ (205.2)</u>

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Successor					
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)					
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 2,167.3	£ 316.0	£ —	£ 2,483.3
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	991.0	138.4	—	1,129.4
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	1.6	—	350.9	37.2	—	389.7
Related-party fees and allocations, net	—	—	3.1	18.0	—	21.1
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	813.1	128.4	—	941.5
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net	0.6	—	30.8	5.8	—	37.2
	2.2	—	2,188.9	327.8	—	2,518.9
Operating loss	(2.2)	—	(21.6)	(11.8)	—	(35.6)
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(9.1)	(133.7)	(120.8)	—	—	(263.6)
Related-party and intercompany	(99.3)	—	(410.7)	(426.8)	898.5	(38.3)
Interest income — related-party and intercompany	0.2	170.9	435.4	399.0	(898.5)	107.0
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:						
Third-party	27.0	—	(230.7)	—	—	(203.7)
Related-party	—	(29.6)	29.9	—	—	0.3
Foreign currency transaction gains, net	27.0	34.4	48.6	10.1	22.6	142.7
Gains (losses) on debt modification and extinguishment, net	—	1.0	(0.4)	—	—	0.6
Other income, net	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	0.4
	(54.0)	43.0	(248.5)	(17.7)	22.6	(254.6)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(56.2)	43.0	(270.1)	(29.5)	22.6	(290.2)
Income tax expense	—	—	(197.5)	—	—	(197.5)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(56.2)	43.0	(467.6)	(29.5)	22.6	(487.7)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(431.6)	—	107.0	(401.9)	726.5	—
Net earnings (loss)	(487.8)	43.0	(360.6)	(431.4)	749.1	(487.7)
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (487.8)	£ 43.0	£ (360.6)	£(431.5)	£ 749.1	£ (487.8)
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ (342.8)	£ 43.0	£ (375.0)	£(433.8)	£ 772.3	£ (336.3)
Comprehensive earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(2.2)	—	(2.2)
Comprehensive earnings (loss) attributable to parent	£ (342.8)	£ 43.0	£ (375.0)	£(436.0)	£ 772.3	£ (338.5)

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of operations	Predecessor					
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013					
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
	in millions					
Revenue	£ —	£ —	£ 1,703.5	£ 106.7	£ —	£ 1,810.2
Operating costs and expenses:						
Operating (other than depreciation and amortization)	—	—	817.9	38.5	—	856.4
SG&A (including share-based compensation)	8.4	—	219.3	17.4	—	245.1
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	396.1	36.7	—	432.8
Impairment, restructuring and other operating items, net . . .	53.8	—	(2.7)	0.1	—	51.2
	62.2	—	1,430.6	92.7	—	1,585.5
Operating income (loss)	(62.2)	—	272.9	14.0	—	224.7
Non-operating income (expense):						
Interest expense:						
Third-party	(26.4)	(71.6)	(58.7)	—	—	(156.7)
Intercompany	(29.5)	—	(283.2)	(155.6)	468.3	—
Interest income — intercompany	—	70.7	230.7	166.9	(468.3)	—
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net	50.0	—	1.8	—	—	51.8
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), net	(0.1)	—	27.5	0.5	(30.0)	(2.1)
Loss on debt modification and extinguishment, net	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	(0.1)
Other income, net	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.4
	(6.1)	(0.9)	(81.5)	11.8	(30.0)	(106.7)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(68.3)	(0.9)	191.4	25.8	(30.0)	118.0
Income tax expense	—	—	(18.1)	—	—	(18.1)
Earnings (loss) after income taxes	(68.3)	(0.9)	173.3	25.8	(30.0)	99.9
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries	168.2	—	0.3	142.4	(310.9)	—
Net earnings (loss)	£ 99.9	£ (0.9)	£ 173.6	£ 168.2	£ (340.9)	£ 99.9
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	£ 83.1	£ (0.9)	£ 166.6	£ 161.2	£ (326.9)	£ 83.1

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor				
	Year ended December 31, 2015				
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
			in millions		
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (2.9)	£ 24.5	£ 1,402.3	£ 202.4	£ 1,626.3
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Cash paid in connection with the VM					
Ireland Acquisition	—	—	—	(993.8)	(993.8)
Advances to related parties, net	(445.7)	—	—	(441.8)	(887.5)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(491.5)	(88.7)	(580.2)
Cash paid in connection with the TV3					
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	—	—	(57.2)	(57.2)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	10.3	0.2	10.5
Net cash used by investing activities ..	(445.7)	—	(481.2)	(1,581.3)	(2,508.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	1,491.2	2,096.0	—	3,587.2
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	—	(220.4)	(2,545.7)	—	(2,766.1)
Net borrowings of related-party notes	—	—	—	69.6	69.6
Contributions (distributions)	445.7	(1,278.3)	(480.8)	1,313.4	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	—	(13.9)	(14.8)	—	(28.7)
Net cash paid related to derivative instruments	—	(8.4)	(9.5)	—	(17.9)
Other financing activities, net	—	—	42.1	(23.1)	19.0
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	445.7	(29.8)	(912.7)	1,359.9	863.1
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	2.4	—	—	—	2.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(0.5)	(5.3)	8.4	(19.0)	(16.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	0.5	5.4	7.5	23.2	36.6
End of period	£ —	£ 0.1	£ 15.9	£ 4.2	£ 20.2

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor				
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (a)				
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
	in millions				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by					
operating activities	£ (153.3)	£ 54.4	£ 1,583.8	£ 197.5	£ 1,682.4
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Advances to related parties, net	(317.6)	—	—	(688.0)	(1,005.6)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(567.4)	(83.4)	(650.8)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	(6.9)	(3.2)	(10.1)
Net cash used by investing					
activities	(317.6)	—	(574.3)	(774.6)	(1,666.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	1,088.9	1,057.5	—	2,146.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-					
party debt and capital lease					
obligations	—	(1,467.7)	(818.4)	(0.1)	(2,286.2)
Net repayments of related-party notes	—	—	—	(64.7)	(64.7)
Contributions (distributions)	159.2	383.2	(1,198.9)	656.5	—
Payment of financing costs and debt					
premiums	—	(53.5)	(35.8)	—	(89.3)
Net cash received (paid) related to					
derivative instruments	0.8	—	(27.9)	—	(27.1)
Other financing activities, net	—	—	—	(0.5)	(0.5)
Net cash provided (used) by					
financing activities	160.0	(49.1)	(1,023.5)	591.2	(321.4)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and					
cash equivalents	(1.9)	—	—	—	(1.9)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and					
cash equivalents	(312.8)	5.3	(14.0)	14.1	(307.4)
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	313.3	0.1	21.4	9.2	344.0
End of period	£ 0.5	£ 5.4	£ 7.4	£ 23.3	£ 36.6

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Successor				
	Period from June 8 to December 31, 2013 (a)				
	Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
	in millions				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (98.4)	£ (6.1)	£ 606.0	£ 141.9	£ 643.4
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Advances to related parties, net	(65.7)	—	—	(2,290.6)	(2,356.3)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(393.0)	(55.1)	(448.1)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	1.8	0.1	1.9
Net cash used by investing activities	(65.7)	—	(391.2)	(2,345.6)	(2,802.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Borrowings of third-party debt	—	—	1,983.4	—	1,983.4
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(2,832.7)	(56.0)	(1,162.1)	(0.1)	(4,050.9)
Net repayments of related-party notes	(1,819.6)	—	—	(51.6)	(1,871.2)
Contributions (distributions)	1,508.9	(1,707.7)	(2,064.6)	2,263.4	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(30.9)	(16.2)	(17.2)	—	(64.3)
Net cash received related to derivative instruments	343.2	—	21.1	—	364.3
Capital contribution from parent	3,278.0	—	—	—	3,278.0
Release of restricted cash from escrow	—	1,727.6	586.0	—	2,313.6
Other financing activities, net	(0.1)	—	—	(0.9)	(1.0)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	446.8	(52.3)	(653.4)	2,210.8	1,951.9
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	3.2	(3.7)	0.3	(5.3)	(5.5)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	285.9	(62.1)	(438.3)	1.8	(212.7)
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	27.4	62.2	459.7	7.4	556.7
End of period	£ 313.3	£ 0.1	£ 21.4	£ 9.2	£ 344.0

(a) As retrospectively revised — see note 4.

VIRGIN MEDIA INC.
(See note 1)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)
December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of cash flows	Predecessor				
	Period from January 1 to June 7, 2013				
	Old Virgin Media	Virgin Media Secured Finance	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Total
	in millions				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	£ (106.9)	£ 1.5	£ 595.6	£ 97.9	£ 588.1
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(282.5)	(30.9)	(313.4)
Other investing activities, net	—	—	3.7	0.4	4.1
Net cash used by investing activities	—	—	(278.8)	(30.5)	(309.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Repayments and repurchases of third-party debt and capital lease obligations	(1.5)	—	(45.0)	—	(46.5)
Contributions (distributions)	94.3	(1.6)	(27.1)	(65.6)	—
Payment of financing costs and debt premiums	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.2)	—	(1.1)
Other financing activities, net	8.7	—	—	—	8.7
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	100.9	(1.9)	(72.3)	(65.6)	(38.9)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	0.9	0.4	—	(0.4)	0.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5.1)	—	244.5	1.4	240.8
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Beginning of period	10.3	—	191.9	4.1	206.3
End of period	£ 5.2	£ —	£ 436.4	£ 5.5	£ 447.1

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