LIBERTY GLOBAL LTD.'S

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING CRITERIA 2025

Reporting period: January 1 – December 31, 2025

PEOPLE PLANET PROGRESS

REPORTING CRITERIA SCOPE

Reporting Criteria

This document sets out the reporting criteria for Liberty Global Ltd.'s 2025 Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions statements as published in our People Planet Progress Report for the year ended December 31, 2025.

In the preparation of these statements, we have exercised several key judgments, estimations and assumptions. The ESG data, models and methodologies utilized are often relatively new and are rapidly evolving. The outputs of these models and methodologies are also likely to be influenced by the quality of the underlying data, which can be challenging to assess. We anticipate that industry guidance, standards, market practices and regulations in this field will continue to evolve.

We acknowledge that quantification of GHG emissions involves uncertainty, due both to limitations in scientific understanding of GHG measurement and to estimation or measurement variability arising from the methods and calculations used within that framework. We may need to update our models and methodologies or alter our ESG analysis approach. This may require amending and recalculating ESG disclosures, goals and progress evaluations.

Organizational Reporting Boundaries

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition, 2004) and related guidance, including the Scope 2 Guidance (2015) and Scope 3 Standard (2011) using the operational control approach. This report includes our consolidated operations in Europe under the consumer brands Telenet in Belgium, Virgin Media in Ireland, UPC in Slovakia, Formula E and Egg in the United Kingdom as well as our centralized and corporate functions, predominantly in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Our Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions include our proportional share of the market-based Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the following joint ventures - Virgin Media O2 (VMO2), VodafoneZiggo (VFZ) and AtlasEdge. We have been unable to obtain underlying GHG emissions data from our fair value method minority investments which we have neither financial control nor significant influence and our other equity method investments. We conclude that such data cannot be reasonably estimated and therefore data related to these investments are not included in the relevant statements disclosed. As a result, the disclosed statements do not represent the entirety of our investment portfolio[1]. Over time more complete information may become available.

Acquisitions and Disposals

Our policy is to include performance data of newly acquired subsidiaries under operational control at the end of their first full year under our ownership. Subsidiaries for which we no longer have operational control are excluded as of the reporting year that our operational control ends. We restate prior year data for disposals and those acquisitions that exceed 5% of a particular scope.

Reporting Period and Comparative Data

All reported data covers the period from January 1 to December 31. Where the financial reporting period differs from the ESG reporting period, proxy data or estimation techniques are applied to align the datasets to January 1 to December 31 period and ensure consistent reporting across periods[2]. For comparative purposes and to establish revised base-year values for our environmental targets, our previously reported environmental results are adjusted for acquisitions, disposals, methodology and other changes. These adjustments are clearly disclosed in the relevant area of the report for transparency.

Prior period adjustments are made when more complete, higher-quality, or more reliable data becomes available reflecting the ongoing development of ESG data metrics or when errors or omissions in previously reported periods result from the failure to appropriately use information that was reasonably available at the time of reporting. Prior period adjustments are considered material if they exceed 5% of the specific scope. Material prior-period adjustments are corrected retrospectively by correcting the comparative figures and are clearly disclosed in the relevant area for transparency.

The Data Collection and Approval Process

Data is collected across all relevant operating entities and recorded in a centralized sustainability data management system. The reported information is subject to documented review procedures to assess accuracy, completeness, and consistency, including defined checks and reconciliations. Following review, the data is consolidated and undergoes formal validation prior to final approval. The overall process is supported by established governance structures and internal control mechanisms.

All calculations are based on site-specific activity data collected by our teams across our company footprint. We have made every effort to capture the activity data as much as possible. However, in those cases where the data was not obtainable, we use appropriate and reasonable estimation methods or the best available alternative, including prior period information, distances traveled, financial costs, technical specifications of the equipment in service, square meters of the respective location, or based on a calculation agreed with the supplier. To ensure a consistent approach to estimating data, we have provided documented reporting guidelines to our operations.

1 Our major joint ventures – VMO2, VodafoneZiggo and Atlas Edge represent 76% of the US GAAP accounting value of our total investment portfolio as of December 31, 2025. Our fair value method minority investments and other equity method investments represents 22% and 2% respectively, of our total investments. Estimating emissions for the remaining investments using proxy data was impractical due to the significant differences in emission profiles compared to our major joint ventures.
2 Formula E reports on October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025 reporting cycle. To ensure alignment with Liberty Global Ltd.'s FY 2025 environmental reporting, Formula E's Q4 2025 environmental data has been estimated using data from Q4 2024 reported seasons.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

In line with the GHG Protocol, our GHG emissions are calculated in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) using the latest, most relevant emission conversion factors according to the countries in which we operate.

Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Scope 1 (Direct) emissions come from sources that are company owned or controlled, including:

- Petrol, diesel, aviation and other fuels used by vehicle and aviation fleets which are company owned or leased;
- Natural gas and other heating fuels used for heating spaces and providing hot water;
- Diesel, petrol and other fuels used in generators or where back-up capacity is required; and
- Fugitive releases of coolants and propellants used in air conditioning units and fire suppression systems.

This information is collected via company vehicle cards, business travel expenses, third-party invoices and third-party site visits. Gases include carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide (N2O), methane (CH4), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3).

Methodology

For Scope 1 emission sources, we have applied emission factors, or alternatively, the closest equivalent, produced by:

- The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ 2025) - UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors for Company Reporting to calculated GHG emission for all fuel sources outside the United States and for all sustainable aviation fuel sources (SAF) regardless of jurisdiction;
- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA 2025) – US Government Emission Factors Hub to calculated GHG emission for all fuel sources excluding SAF within the United States;
- Except for fuel sources in the United States (excluding SAF), we have applied the 2025 UK DESNZ greenhouse gas conversion factors as our primary source for fuel-related emission factors. These factors are widely used, well-documented and support a consistent approach across our operations. Where relevant, we have applied global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC AR6 report to ensure alignment with the latest scientific guidance.

Scope 2 GHG Emissions

Scope 2 (Indirect) emissions are emissions from purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling and used in our networks, data centers, offices and retail stores.

For our leased assets, we report our emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol. When we do not have control over the energy supplier and therefore an ability to influence the source of the energy we use, we report those emissions under Scope 3, category 8 – Upstream Leased Assets. Emissions for all other upstream leases are reported in Scope 2. We include these emissions to enhance transparency and provide a more comprehensive view of our carbon footprint.

This information is collected via electricity consumption invoices, co-location service invoices (i.e., where electricity is estimated by operating companies), on-site meters or inverters.

Our Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported using both the location-based and market-based methodology.

Methodology

The location-based method uses average grid emission factors reflecting the energy mix of the grid on which electricity consumption occurs. For our Scope 2 location-based GHG emissions, we have applied the following location-specific emission factors across our operations:

- United Kingdom: UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ 2025) - UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.
- United States: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA 2025) - Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID2022), published January 2025.
- Ireland: Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI 2025) - Conversion and Emission Factors for Publication (v1.6, 17 December 2025), supplemented with CH_4 and N_2O emission factors from the IEA (2025).
- All other markets: International Energy Agency (IEA 2025) electricity emission factors (January 2025 edition).

The market-based methodology applies if the company has operations in markets where energy certificates or supplier-specific information are available. It is designed to better reflect electricity purchasing decisions, including accounting for the impact of green or low-carbon electricity. For our Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions, we apply supplier-specific emission factors, or alternatively, the closest equivalent, where available. For electricity consumption that does not have supplier-specific emission factors available, we apply the following factors for our operations:

- European and United Kingdom: Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB 2023) Residual Mix Emissions Rates dated 2025 with CH4 and N2O EFs added from IEA 2025
- United States: Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates dated 2022 with CH4 and N2O EFs added from eGRID subregions.

Where available we have reflected global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC AR6 report in our emission factors.

Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Scope 3 GHG emissions are the indirect emissions linked to our upstream and downstream value chain. The GHG Corporate Standard defines Scope 3 emissions into 15 categories. All categories have been assessed for inclusion within our sustainability reporting. Categories which are excluded due to no emissions or data collection not currently practical, are reviewed annually to ensure exclusion remains valid.

The table below provides a breakdown of our Scope 3 GHG emissions alongside an overview of our methodology for emission factors application and any significant change in our methodology from prior year. Where available we have reflected the global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC AR6 report in our emission factors.

All standard emission factors are obtained through a centralized system in which underlying datasets are automatically updated to reflect the most recent versions available at the reporting date. Product emission factors used are based on the latest information provided by the third party.

SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS - METHODOLOGY

Categories	Calculation Method	Emission factors (EF)	Changes made to our methodology this year include:
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services Emissions from the production goods and services purchased by us (through operating expenditure).	We use a hybrid approach in calculating Category 1 & 2 emissions, as applicable: • Spend-based method calculated by multiplying the spend[3,4] in dollars by the relevant emission factor per unit of economic value adjusted for industry-level price index data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. • Supplier-specific method calculated by multiplying the spend in dollars on each supplier by the supplier's organizational carbon footprint intensity in tCO2e/m USD, as disclosed through publicly available Climate Disclosure Project (CDP) disclosures. • Activity-based method for refurbishments and water withdrawal. Data is extracted from financial reporting systems, procurement spend data, third party invoices and estimates by our operating companies.	• Cornerstone Sustainability Data Initiative - USEEIO Supply Chain GHG Factors v1.4.0. • Supplier-specific emissions factors, where applicable, sourced from publicly disclosed CDP reports. • United Kingdom: UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.	• Increased the number of suppliers where CDP disclosure data has been used
Category 2 – Capital goods Emissions from the production goods and services purchased by us (through capital expenditure).			
Category 3 - Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) Emissions from the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased by us and not already included in Scopes 1 and 2. It includes emissions from energy transmission and distribution.	Activity-based method calculated by energy consumption data recorded in Scopes 1 & 2 multiplied by well-to-tank transportation and distribution losses emission factors.	• The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors for Company Reporting • Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – eGRID • National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) • LCA data specific to wind energy as applicable • Ecoinvent - Low voltage loss rates 3.10	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution Emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased by us between the manufacturing location of our Tier 1 suppliers and our own operations.	Spend-based method calculated by multiplying the spend in dollars by the relevant emission factor per unit of economic value and mode of transportation. Data is extracted from financial reporting systems, procurement spend data, third party invoices and estimates by our operating companies.	• Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Supply Chain GHG Factors v1.3.0	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 5 – Waste generated in operations Emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated by our activities, which include the impact of recycling[5] customer premises equipment.	Activity-based method calculated by multiplying waste by type in metric tonnes or cubic meter with the relevant emission factor. Data is extracted from invoices and reports from our third-party waste management and refurbishment providers (for recycled CPEs) and estimates by our operating companies. Waste data also includes estimated employee-generated waste from working from home.	• The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors (2025) • Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – GHG Emission Factors Hub (2025 update)	• Excluded emissions for water treatment from Scope 3 Category 5, as system-supported methodology was not available at the reporting date; the impact is assessed as immaterial and no manual adjustment has been applied.

3 Excludes non emissive spends such as intercompany, regulatory expenses, internal labor, insurances, rent, government fees, interest, loans, payroll, amortization, depreciation, retirement contributions, employee benefits such as worker's compensationand social security payments; and data reported in other categories.
4 Excludes capitalized transportation reported in Category 4.
5 Emissions from refurbished customer premises equipment are reported in Category 1

SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS - METHODOLOGY

Categories	Calculation Method	Emission factors (EF)	Changes made to our methodology this year include:
Category 6 – Business travel Emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses and passenger cars. This also includes accommodations related to employee business travel.	Spend-based method calculated by multiplying the spend in dollars by the relevant emission factor per unit of economic value and mode of transportation. Activity-based method calculated by multiplying the distance travelled or fuel/electricity usage reported by travel method with the relevant emission factor. Data is extracted from the database of our third-party travel booking providers, travel data received via email, business expense systems and financial reporting systems. Telenet: 2024 data of Caviar Group, The Park, Connectify and Woestijnvis is used as a proxy for 2025. For travel pertaining to media, Formula E applies an assumption that media personnel each travel an average of 2,500 km per event.	• Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Supply Chain GHG Factors v1.3.0, GHG Emissions Factor Hub & eGRID *(for kerosene-type jet fuel)* • The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors (2025) *(for combustion and radiative forcing emissions)* • IEA Grid Electricity Generated - Average Load (Annual) (Direct)	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 7 – Employee Commuting Transportation of employees between their homes and worksites and energy use from home working during the reporting year.	Activity-based method calculated by multiplying the average distance commuted (per employee per transport mode: passenger car, train, other public transport and bike/foot) with the number of office workdays with the relevant emission factors. Reported data is based on estimates by our operating companies.	• The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors (2025)	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 8 – Upstream leased assets Emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the company and not already included in our scope 1 or scope 2 inventories. This also includes energy related to EV charging in public spaces where we do not manage the energy suppliers and energy consumed at race locations for our Formula E operations.	Activity-based method calculated by multiplying the energy consumption or fuel usage with the relevant emission factor, including multiplying consumption and fuel usage by well-to-tank transportation and distribution losses emission factors. Data is extracted from reporting systems, third party invoices and estimates by our operating companies.	• The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors for Company Reporting • Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – eGRID • Ecoinvent – Low voltage loss rates 3.10	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution Transportation of sold products from the point of sale to the customer.	Spend-based method calculated by multiplying the spend in dollars by the relevant emission factor per unit of economic value and mode of transportation. Data is extracted from financial reporting systems, procurement spend data, third party invoices and estimates by our operating companies.	• Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Supply Chain GHG Factors v1.3.0	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 10 – Processing of sold products Downstream processing of sold products (prior to use phase).	We do not sell products that require further processing before use. Therefore, this category of emissions is not relevant, and no emissions are reported against this category.		

SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS - METHODOLOGY

Categories	Calculation Method	Emission factors (EF)	Changes made to our methodology this year include:
Category 11 – Use of sold products Emissions from the use of goods sold by us, principally from the energy required to charge mobile devices.	Product-specific method calculated by multiplying the number of non-CPE[6] devices sold with an average annual energy usage per device, with an estimated lifetime and then with the relevant emission factor. The estimated average lifetime energy use of sold devices is drawn from research of publicly available information on the energy use of similar devices. Data on number of sold devices is received from our operating companies.	• IEA Grid Electricity Generated - Average Load (Annual) (Direct) • Ecoinvent – Low voltage loss rates 3.10	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products Waste disposal and treatment of products sold by us at the end of their life.	Product-specific method calculated by multiplying the number of devices sold with an estimated product weight and the appropriate end-of-life emission factor. The estimated weight of sold devices is drawn from research of publicly available information on the weight of similar devices. Waste treatment is either landfill or combusted per operating market, as no other reliable data is available.	• The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – UK Government GHG Emission Conversion Factors (2025)	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 13 – Downstream leased assets Emissions from the use of Customer Premise Equipment (CPEs) leased to consumers.	Product-specific method calculated by multiplying the number of active CPE devices with an average annual energy usage per device and then with the relevant emission factor. Data on number of active CPE devices is received from our operating companies, while the average power consumption is provided by our product spec sheets, own lab research per device and data extracts from our consumption monitoring system.	• IEA Grid Electricity Generated - Average Load (Annual) (Direct) • Ecoinvent - Low voltage loss rates 3.10	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.
Category 14 – Franchises Operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 or 2.	This category is not applicable to Liberty Global.		
Category 15 – Investments Emissions from activities related to our material joint venture investments.	Equity method investments based on collecting scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions from the Virgin Media O2 joint venture (VMO2), the VodafoneZiggo joint venture and the AtlasEdge joint venture and allocating emissions based on our proportionate share[7]. Data is provided by the latest available carbon accounting footprint data, either from publicly disclosed company carbon accounting reporting or through our sustainability data management system.	• We use primary (JV-reported) Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and attribute them to our portfolio using an ownership attribution factor. Emissions are taken directly from JV disclosures for the same reporting period. No proxy emission factors are used for JV emissions, as actual reported emissions are available.	• There were no changes to the methodology for this category this year.

6 Non-CPE devices refer to products sold to end consumers, such as mobile handheld devices, smart watches, game consoles, smart TVs, etc.
7 Represents our economic ownership based on total shares owned as a percentage of total shares outstanding as of the most recent balance sheet date or the most recent publicly-available information. Our economic ownership in VMO2, VodafoneZiggo and AtlasEdge were 50%, 50% and 48.8%, respectively.

OTHER METRICS

Emissions Intensity Metric

Our emissions intensity metric is calculated as Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions in metric tons of CO2e per USD million of total revenue. Total revenue is restated to account for acquisitions and disposals to align with similar adjustments made to our emissions. In addition, to mitigate the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on our intensity metric, we have based all exchange to U.S. dollars on the average exchange rate for our 2019 base year.

Renewable Electricity Metric

We measure the percentage of renewable electricity generated or purchased by our operations directly from producers or suppliers for the most recently ended financial year. This metric is also required for reporting our performance against targets specified in our Sustainability Linked Loans (SLL). Renewable electricity percentage includes the following:

- Renewable electricity generated on-site;
- Renewable electricity purchased directly from producers or suppliers; and/or
- Grid electricity blend consumed for which the operation has acquired an accreditation, certificate, or any other measure from a regulatory body for renewable electricity produced.

Energy Efficiency Metric

The Energy Efficiency metric is required for reporting our performance against targets specified in our SLL. We measure the total energy consumed in the network infrastructure used to transport customer data per terabyte (TB) of data traffic generated as we run our networks and customers use our services. This calculation reflects both internet protocol (IP) based data traffic from fixed broadband services (such as web browsing, IP TV streaming, voice services) and data traffic from mobile services (such as voice calls, text messages and internet connections for 4G and 5G technologies; and text messages and data services for 3G technology) from Virgin Media Ireland operations. In those cases when data traffic information was unavailable due to network outages, we have estimated these data points based on the average volume (Kbytes) of all other data points collected through the year. We define total energy consumed as total electricity used to run our networks, excluding electricity consumed in non-network facilities (for example offices or shops) and excluding electricity consumed for customer data transported through leased lines for which electricity is not recharged by the lessor.