

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-KT

☐ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended _____

OR

☒ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Commission File No. 1-14880

Starz Entertainment Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

British Columbia, Canada
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

250 Howe Street, 20th Floor
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3R8
(604) 648-6559

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **1 (604) 648-6559**

N/A
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1647 Stewart St.
Santa Monica, California 90404
(877) 848-3866

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, no par value per share	STRZ	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (Nasdaq Global Select Market)

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of June 30, 2025, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$189 million. As of February 11 2026, 16,781,237 of the registrant's common shares were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2026 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Transition Report on Form 10-KT.

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STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS**

An investment in Starz involves a high degree of risk because our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, as more fully described in “Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors*” of this Transition Report on Form 10-KT. Below are some of these risks, any one of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects:

Risks Related to Starz and the Company

- Starz is a smaller, less diversified company than its predecessor Old Lionsgate was, with a different financial profile.
- Starz faces risks related to the restructuring of its business, which have affected and may continue to affect the value of its assets.
- Starz’s efforts to attract and retain subscribers or sustain engagement may not be successful.
- Starz’s business depends on viewer preferences, which are difficult to predict.
- Starz’s success depends upon the availability of quality programming in a highly competitive marketplace, and it may be unable to secure or maintain such programming.
- Starz depends on distributors that carry its programming, and no assurance can be given that Starz will be able to maintain and renew these affiliation agreements on favorable terms or at all.
- Starz relies on a few major distributors and the loss of any of those could reduce its revenue and operating results.
- Starz depends, in part, on distributors to market and present its services, the lack of which may result in reduced customer demand.
- Changes in consumer behavior, as well as evolving technologies and distribution models, may negatively affect Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.
- Business interruptions could adversely affect Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
- Starz relies, in part, on third-party sales platforms as well as third-party internet-connected devices for distribution of its direct-to-consumer service.
- Starz is subject to payment processing risk.
- Starz faces substantial competition in all aspects of its business, including competition for marketing and carriage of its services.
- Starz faces economic, political, and regulatory risks from doing business with international licensing partners.
- Starz’s business involves risks of legal claims related to the content included in its programming, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, result of operations and cash flows.
- Starz may fail to adequately protect its intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing intellectual property rights of third parties.
- Starz is, and may in the future become, subject to litigation and other legal proceedings, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
- Inflation or economic instability in the markets in which Starz operates could adversely affect Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
- If the technology Starz uses in operating its business fails, is unavailable, or does not operate to expectations, its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.
- Starz utilizes “cloud” computing services to deliver a distributed computing infrastructure platform for its business operations and any disruption of or interference with its use of its “cloud” computing services could adversely impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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- Protection of electronically stored data is costly and if Starz's data is compromised in spite of this protection, it may incur additional costs, lost opportunities and damage to its reputation.
- Starz's activities are subject to a variety of stringent and changing regulatory obligations, which may adversely impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
- The loss of any of Starz's key personnel and artistic talent could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
- Starz's business could be adversely affected by labor disputes or other union actions.
- Starz will be subject to risks associated with possible acquisitions, dispositions, business combinations, or joint ventures.
- Purported noteholders have instituted suit against Starz claiming that it breached the indenture governing certain 5.5% senior notes due 2029 by virtue of an amendment executed in connection with an exchange by certain noteholders for new notes.

Risks Related to Starz's Indebtedness

- Starz may incur debt obligations that could adversely affect its business and profitability and its ability to meet other obligations.
- Starz may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of its indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy its obligations under its indebtedness, which may not be successful.
- Despite its current level of indebtedness, Starz and its subsidiaries may still be able to incur substantially more debt. This could further exacerbate the risks to Starz's financial condition described above.
- The terms of Starz's corporate indebtedness restrict Starz's current and future operations, particularly Starz's ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions.

Risks Related to Tax Rules and Regulations

- Changes in, or interpretations of, tax rules and regulations could adversely affect us.
- Our tax rate is uncertain and may vary from expectations.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This Transition Report on Form 10-KT includes statements that are, or may be deemed to be, “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms “believes,” “estimates,” “potential,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “forecasts,” “may,” “will,” “could,” “would” or “should” or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this report and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the industry in which we operate.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. We believe that these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those discussed under Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* found in this Transition Report on Form 10-KT filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on February 26, 2026 (the “Form 10-KT”). These risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read with this entire Form 10-KT and the other cautionary statements and information in this report.

We caution you that forward-looking statements made in this report or anywhere else are not guarantees of future performance and that our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industry in which we operate may differ materially and adversely from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this report as a result of various important factors, including, but not limited to: the benefits of the Separation (as defined below); unexpected costs related to the Separation; the substantial investment of capital required to produce, market, and distribute programming; budget overruns; limitations imposed by our credit facilities and notes; unpredictability of the commercial success of our programming; risks related to acquisition and integration of future acquired businesses; the effects of dispositions of businesses or assets, including individual series or film libraries; the cost of defending our intellectual property; technological changes and other trends affecting the entertainment industry; potential adverse reactions or changes to business or employee relationships; the impact of global pandemics on our business; weakness in the global economy and financial markets, including a recession and past and future bank failures; wars, terrorism and multiple international conflicts that could cause significant economic disruption and political and social instability; labor disruptions and strikes; and the other risks and uncertainties discussed under Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Any forward-looking statements which we make in this report speak only as of the date of such statement, and we undertake no obligation to update such statements. Comparisons of results for current and any prior periods are not intended to express any future trends or indications of future performance, unless expressed as such, and should only be viewed as historical data.

OTHER INFORMATION

This report contains references to our trademarks and to trademarks belonging to other entities. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this report, including logos, artwork and other visual displays, may appear without the ® or TM symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the rights of the applicable licensor to these trademarks and trade names. We do not intend our use or display of other companies’ trade names or trademarks to imply a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, any other company.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**PART I****ITEM 1. BUSINESS.****Separation**

Unless otherwise indicated or as the context requires, all references to the “Company,” “Starz,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to (i) following the Separation (as defined below), Starz Entertainment Corp., a corporation organized under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its direct and indirect subsidiaries and (ii) prior to the Separation as the context requires, the Starz Business (as defined below). Prior to the Separation, as defined and further discussed below, the business of what would become Starz Entertainment Corp. (the “Company”) substantially consisted of Lions Gate Entertainment Corp.’s (“Old Lionsgate” or “Parent”) Media Networks segment consisting of (i) Starz Networks, which included the domestic distribution within the U.S. and Canada of STARZ branded premium subscription video services through over-the-top (“OTT”) streaming platforms and distributors, on a direct-to-consumer basis through the STARZ App and through wholesale U.S. and Canada OTT and multichannel video programming distributors (“MVPDs”), including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies (in the aggregate the “Starz Platform”), and (ii) International, which at that time primarily consisted of the OTT distribution of subscription video services outside the U.S. and Canada. (“LIONSGATE+”) (collectively referred to as the “Starz Business”). Old Lionsgate also had a subsidiary Lionsgate Studios Corp. (formerly trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the ticker symbol LION) (“Legacy Lionsgate Studios”) that included the company’s motion picture and television studio operations (collectively referred to as the “LG Studios Business”).

On May 6, 2025, Old Lionsgate, through a series of transactions contemplated by an arrangement agreement, dated as of January 29, 2025, as amended March 12, 2025 (as amended, the “Arrangement Agreement”) completed the separation of the LG Studios Business of Old Lionsgate from Starz Business (the “Separation”). As a result of the Arrangement Agreement immediately following the Separation, the pre-transaction shareholders of Old Lionsgate owned shares in two separately traded public companies: (1) Old Lionsgate, which was renamed “Starz Entertainment Corp.” and holds, directly and through subsidiaries, Starz Business previously held by Old Lionsgate, and (2) Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp. (“New Lionsgate”), which was renamed “Lionsgate Studios Corp.” and holds, directly and through subsidiaries, the LG Studios Business previously held by Old Lionsgate, and is owned by Old Lionsgate shareholders and Legacy Lionsgate Studios shareholders.

Notwithstanding the legal form of the Separation, for accounting and financial reporting purposes, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, due to the relative significance of the LG Studios Business as compared to the Company and the continued involvement of Old Lionsgate’s senior management with New Lionsgate following the completion of the Separation, New Lionsgate (which holds the LG Studios Business) is considered the accounting spinoff or divesting entity and Starz Entertainment Corp. (which holds the Starz Business) is considered the accounting spinnee or divested entity. As a result, Old Lionsgate was determined to be the accounting predecessor to New Lionsgate and the Company’s pre-Separation financial information has been prepared on a carve-out basis and are derived from Old Lionsgate’s consolidated financial statements and accounting records. Financial statements presented for periods prior to the Separation reflect the Company’s combined historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows as they were historically managed. From and after the effective date of the Separation, the Company’s financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis. For convenience, the financial statements for all periods presented, including the historical results of the Company prior to the Separation, are now referred to as the “consolidated financial statements.”

On May 8, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board of Directors”), approved a change in fiscal year end of the Company from March 31 to December 31. As a result of this change, the Company is now filing this Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the nine-month transition period from April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

Overview

Starz is a leading provider of premium subscription video programming to consumers in the U.S., offering thousands of hours of content to its subscribers including its critically acclaimed and award-winning scripted original series. Starz sells its services on a direct-to-consumer basis and through various distributors, including over-the-top providers (such as Amazon, Apple, Google and Hulu) and multichannel video programming distributors (such as Comcast, Charter, DIRECTV and DISH Network). Launching in April 2016, Starz was among the first standalone over-the-top services offering premium video programming. Starz’s over-the-top service is consistently among the top dozen most subscribed video subscription services in the U.S. In October 2025, Starz changed its operations in Canada resulting in its partner assuming all operational oversight of the service and Starz moving to a content licensing arrangement.

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Starz’s flagship premium service STARZ had 17.63 million U.S. subscribers as of December 31, 2025 (not including subscribers who receive programming free as part of a promotional offer). STARZ offers premium original series and recently released and library movies without advertisements. Starz’s other services, STARZ ENCORE and MOVIEPLEX, offer theatrical and independent library movies as well as original and classic television series also without advertisements. Starz’s services include a stand-alone, direct-to-consumer app, 17 linear networks, and on-demand and online viewing platforms. Starz’s “linear networks” listed in the table below offer the exhibition of titles on a scheduled basis on a programmed channel (as compared to on demand viewing at a time chosen by the subscriber). The STARZ App and online viewing platforms offer thousands of hours of monthly movies and series episodes from studio partners on an on-demand basis, including first-run content, along with a growing line-up of successful original programming. Starz’s services are offered directly to consumers via the STARZ App and via Starz’s website at www.starz.com as well as through Starz’s retail partners (such as Apple and Google) for a recurring fee, or by Starz’s distributors to their subscribers either at a recurring price as part of a programming tier, package or bundle with other products or services, or on an a la carte basis.

The table below depicts the STARZ App and Starz’s 17 existing linear services, along with their respective on-demand services, and highlights some of their key attributes.

THE STARZ APP		• On-demand streaming and downloadable access to STARZ, STARZENCORE and MOVIEPLEX networks' content in a single destination app • The Starz app offers thousands of monthly titles that includes movies, originals series and other series episodes
STARZ	STARZ COMEDY STARZ CINEMA STARZ IN BLACK STARZ EDGE STARZ KIDS & FAMILY STARZ ON DEMAND	• Flagship network with 6 premium channels • Powerful original series and big hit movies • First-run output and library films • STARZ ON DEMAND: offers over a thousand monthly selections, with hundreds of movies and series episodes
STARZ ENCORE	STARZ ENCORE CLASSIC STARZ ENCORE SUSPENSE STARZ ENCORE ACTION STARZ ENCORE BLACK STARZ ENCORE ESPAÑOL STARZ ENCORE FAMILY STARZ ENCORE WESTERNS STARZ ENCORE ON DEMAND	• 8 premium channel offerings • Favorite films and series across genre-themed channels • First-run and classic favorites • STARZ ENCORE ON DEMAND: offers hundreds of monthly selections comprised of movies and select series
movieplex	indieplex retroplex movieplex On Demand HD	• 3 premium channel offerings • Variety of art house, independent films and classic movie library content • MOVIEPLEX ON DEMAND: offers over a hundred movies every month

Corporate Strategy

Designed to complement any television offering for general audiences across both wholesale and retail over-the-top, as well as traditional multichannel video programming distributor platforms, STARZ is a subscription service delivering premium original series and hit movies with appeal to women and underrepresented audiences.

Starz is focusing on developing and distributing authentic and engaging original programming that resonates with audiences that have been traditionally underrepresented (or underserved) in the premium television space.

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The STARZ App is available across digital platforms (including but not limited to iOS, Android, Amazon Fire, and Roku) and offers a user experience that has received high user ratings on both the iOS and Android store platforms and received Editor’s Choice awards from both Apple and Google Play’s editorial teams. Subscribers have access to thousands of hours of content across Starz’s library of quality programming, along with the ability to download and watch STARZ original series, blockbuster theatricals and favorite classic television series and movies.

Starz believes this strategy, combined with a proven management team, will ensure its services remain a “must have” for subscribers and a meaningful profit center for its distributors.

Affiliation Agreements

Starz’s services are distributed pursuant to affiliation agreements with its distributors. Starz earns revenue under these agreements either based on amounts or rates tied to the total number of subscribers who receive its services or on other metrics or factors. Starz’s affiliation agreements expire at various dates through 2028, and Starz intends to renew these agreements as they expire on a rolling basis. Typically, such negotiations would begin two to six months before the agreement’s expiration date. Occasionally, the parties decide to engage in early renewal conversations or agree to short-term extensions to provide additional time to negotiate.

Starz works with its distributors to increase the number of subscribers to its services. To accomplish this, Starz may help fund the distributors’ efforts to market its services or may offer discounts or waivers of license fees during limited-time promotional periods. Starz believes these efforts enhance its relationship with distributors, improve the awareness of its services, and maximize subscribers and revenue over the term of these affiliation agreements.

Distributors report the number of subscribers to Starz’s services and pay for services, generally on a monthly basis. The agreements are usually structured to be multi-year agreements with staggered expiration dates so agreements are renewed on a rolling basis, and certain agreements provide for annual contractual rate increases.

STARZ App

The STARZ App is the single destination for both direct over-the-top subscribers and distributor authenticated subscribers to stream or download Starz’s original series and movie content. The STARZ App:

- Is available for purchase as a standalone over-the-top service for a recurring monthly fee or on a discounted multi-month plan;
- Is available on a wide array of platforms and devices including Amazon Fire, iOS, Android and Roku, among others;
- Includes on-demand streaming and downloadable access for internet-free viewing;
- Offers instant access to thousands of hours of programming selections each month (including STARZ original series and commercial free movies); and
- Is available as an additional benefit to multichannel video programming distributor subscribers of Starz’s linear premium services.

Starz Original Programming

Starz is a leader in high-quality, bold premium programming developed for women and underrepresented audiences, with approximately 20% of content available on Starz’s services consisting of programming original to Starz. Starz defines its mandate as delivering programming that is for, by, and about women and underrepresented voices. Starz continually seeks out programming that reflects this mandate, whether through acquisition or development of hit shows, and uses this guiding principle throughout the creative process. For example, Starz not only retains scouts to identify literary content that aligns with this mandate, but also actively engages with underrepresented communities to discover writers and producers to create shows in line with this focus. Starz’s resulting slate is driven by critically acclaimed and award-winning scripted original series with highly engaged audiences (as measured by overall watch time and social media engagement).

STARZ Original Series like “Outlander” and “Power” have become tent-pole franchises with multiple spin-off and derivative series to meet audience demand. STARZ also has brought audiences groundbreaking new series including “P-Valley” and “BMF,” among many others. Starz contracts with studios and production companies to produce original programming that appears on its services.

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, Starz delivered a strong lineup of original programming for women and underrepresented audiences including new seasons of the “Power” cinematic universe hit series “Power Book III: Raising Kanan” (Season 4); and "Power Book IV: Force" (Season 3) and the prequel to the time travel, fantasy series “Outlander,” "Blood of My Blood" (Season 1), and the prequel to the Starz previous hit series "Spartacus" from 2010-2013, "Spartacus: House of Ashur" (Season 1), among several other series premieres. These original programming premieres, coupled with an increased volume of theatrical output titles, drive subscription and overall watch time across key cohorts, including movie lovers, women, and underrepresented minorities.

Output and Content License Agreements

Starz’s services prominently feature movies that have been released theatrically. Starz has an exclusive multiyear output licensing agreement with New Lionsgate for Lionsgate label titles theatrically released in the U.S. starting January 1, 2022, and for New Lionsgate’s Summit label titles theatrically released in the U.S. starting January 1, 2023. Starz enjoys exclusivity vis-à-vis other services during all of its windows in this licensing agreement. However, there are periods between Starz’s windows when New Lionsgate can license the content to third parties. Starz also has an exclusive multiyear output licensing agreement with Universal for live-action films theatrically released in the U.S. starting January 1, 2022. The Universal agreement provides Starz with rights to exhibit these films immediately following their initial windows.

Under these agreements, Starz has valuable exclusive rights to air these new movies on linear television services, on-demand or online services during specific windows. Generally, except on a transactional on-demand or pay-per-view basis, no other linear, online streaming or other video service may air or stream these recent releases during Starz’s windows.

Starz also licenses first-run independent feature films acquired through U.S. and international film festivals and other sources as well as library content comprised of older, previously released theatrical movies from many of Hollywood’s major studios. In addition to theatrical movies, Starz licenses television series and other content from studios, production companies or other rights holders. The rights agreements for library content are of varying duration and generally permit Starz’s services to exhibit these movies, series and other programming during certain window periods.

Our library deals with major studios are typically amended on a periodic basis to add new titles and windows, with some studios choosing to license library content on an annual basis. As of February 10, 2026, we have windows through at least the following years in our significant output and library programming agreements:

Significant output programming agreements

Studio
Lionsgate (at least 2030)
Universal (at least 2029)

Significant library programming agreements

Studio
Lionsgate (at least 2028)
Universal (at least 2028)
Sony (at least 2027)
Twentieth Century Fox/Disney (at least 2026)
Warner Bros. (at least 2028)

Starz’s output agreements generally require payment for movies at rates calculated on a pricing grid that is based on each film’s domestic box office performance (subject to maximum amounts payable per movie and a cap on the number of movies that can be provided to Starz each year). The amounts Starz pays for library content vary based on each specific agreement, but generally reflect an amount per movie, series or other programming commensurate with the quality (e.g., utility and perceived popularity) of the content being licensed.

Transmission

Starz currently uplinks its programming for its linear services to non-pre-emptible, protected transponders on two satellites positioned in geo-synchronous orbit. These satellites feed their signals to various swaths of the Americas. Starz leases these transponders under multi-year agreements. Starz currently transmits to these satellites from uplink facilities provided by a third-party vendor.

Regulatory Matters

In the U.S., the Federal Communications Commission (the “FCC”) regulates several aspects of Starz’s and its distribution ecosystem’s operations and programming. This includes FCC oversight in connection with content-specific requirements such as closed captioning and program access requirements in connection with certain distributors and programmer services with shared attributable interests.

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Regulation

The regulation of programming services, cable television systems, direct broadcast satellite providers, broadcast television licensees and online services is subject to the political process and has been in constant flux historically, making it difficult to estimate the material effects that regulations may have on capital expenditures or earnings. Like its competitors, to the extent that Starz's programming services are distributed through online platforms, Starz must comply with various federal and state laws and regulations applicable to online communications and commerce. For example, the continued growth and development of the market for online commerce has led to increasingly stringent consumer protection laws, such as the recent "click to cancel" regulations, and complying with those laws imposes additional burdens on Starz and its similarly positioned competitors, which may increase costs and reduce earnings. Increased regulation of user data utilization practices, including self-regulation or findings under existing laws that limit Starz's ability to collect, transfer and use user data, could increase cost of compliance with regulations and reduce earnings. Changes in laws or regulations that adversely affect the growth, popularity or use of the internet, such as laws impacting net neutrality, could decrease the demand for Starz's service and increase its cost of doing business. Furthermore, to the extent that regulations and laws (including the imposition of potential tariffs impacting content or Starz's business), either presently in force or proposed, hinder or stimulate the growth of the entertainment, cable television and satellite industries, Starz's business may be affected. Further material changes in the law and regulatory requirements that affect Starz's business are likely to occur and there can be no assurance that Starz will not experience a material adverse effect due to future legislation, new regulation or deregulation.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

Starz's management team brings together strong complementary skills, expertise and experience in various aspects of the media and entertainment industry, including franchise content creation, data/analytics, technology, linear and digital wholesale distribution and the direct-to-consumer business, as well as in strategic planning, financing, legal, sales, marketing and mergers and acquisitions.

Competitive Conditions

Starz operates in highly competitive markets. The market for video programming is intensely competitive and subject to rapid change. Starz competes with companies within the entertainment and media business and from alternative forms of leisure entertainment, such as travel, sporting events, outdoor recreation and other cultural-related activities. Starz also competes with other programming services, including cable television, national broadcast television, and digital streaming services to secure desired programming.

Developments in technology and new content delivery products and services have also led to an increased amount of video content, as well as changes in consumers' expectations regarding the availability of video content and their willingness to pay for access to such content. These changes include the increase in the number of advertising-supported video on demand services or free, ad-supported streaming linear channels (also known as "FAST channels"). As a result, the success of Starz's business is dependent not only on the quality and acceptance of its programming, but also on its ability to successfully compete with current and new competitors in both retaining its existing subscriptions and attracting new ones.

Intellectual Property

Starz currently uses a number of trademarks, service marks, copyrights, patents, domain names, and similar intellectual property in connection with Starz's businesses. Starz either licenses such intellectual property or owns it outright (including owning trademark and patent registrations and applications to register such trademarks and patents both domestically and internationally). Starz believes that ownership of, and/or the right to use, such trademarks, service marks, copyrights, patents, domain names and similar intellectual property is an important factor in Starz's businesses and that Starz's success depends, in part, on such ownership or license rights.

Seasonality (Business Cycles)

Starz is generally not subject to cyclical or seasonal fluctuations, but may be significantly impacted by the risk factors set forth in the section entitled "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Starz and the Company. Changes in consumer behavior, as well as evolving technologies and distribution models, may negatively affect Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows."

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**Dependence on Key Contracts**

Starz's business is not dependent on any specific key customer contract. In addition to distribution of programming on a direct-to-consumer basis, Starz's business does depend, in part, on distributors that carry its programming, as set forth in the risk factor entitled "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Starz and the Company. Starz depends on distributors that carry its programming, and no assurance can be given that Starz will be able to maintain and renew these affiliation agreements on favorable terms or at all."

Human Capital Matters*Employees*

Starz employs 517 individuals as of February 10, 2026. Starz also utilizes consultants in the ordinary course of its business.

Recruitment

Starz leadership team works across the organization to oversee talent practices related to recruitment, hiring, advancement, workplace policies and culture, with the objective of supporting equitable opportunities and sustained organizational performance.

- **Hiring Process:** Starz has implemented hiring practices designed to attract the best talent in the industry through a fair, consistent, and accessible process.
- **Internship Programs:** Starz has implemented an internship program focused on widening the talent pipeline and increasing opportunities across the entertainment industry.
- **Strategic Supplier Engagement Program:** The mission of Starz's Strategic Supplier Engagement Program is, to deliver more competitive pricing, quality, service, innovation and creativity in procurement of services by expanding access to partnership opportunities and embedding inclusive sourcing practices within our procurement framework.

Starz's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics governs conduct with, and applies to, our suppliers, vendors, contractors and agents, as applicable.

Employee Resource Groups

Starz provides its employees with the opportunity to form an array of Employee Resource Groups ("ERGs") which offers employees the chance to build community and enhance cross-cultural presence and awareness, develop leadership skills and network across various business units and levels at Starz. The ERGs are voluntary, employee-led groups that are open to everyone and help foster an engaging and inclusive workplace. We currently have eight ERGs that engage 60% of our employees, reflecting strong company-wide participation and connection to our culture.

Community Involvement

Starz is committed to act responsibly and to seek to make a positive difference in the community through strategic partnerships and Starz's volunteer program, which seeks to provide opportunities for employees to partner with a diverse range of charitable organizations.

Starz encourages employees to volunteer for and serve on boards of non-profit organizations and to be committed to the philanthropic contributions of Starz's employees and provides corporate matching to eligible non-profit organizations.

Engagement

Starz conducts an annual employee engagement survey to measure engagement, evaluate employee experience, and areas of organizational strength and opportunity. Starz employees complete performance management conversations at set points throughout the year focusing on performance, goals, development, feedback and well-being.

Training and Development

Starz conducts annual employee trainings on anti-harassment, privacy and information technology security, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, as well as manager training. Starz provides training and development to all employees, focusing on career development, professional development and industry knowledge.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.*Employee Benefits and Programs*

Starz offers a comprehensive benefits package which includes health, dental and vision insurance, disability and life insurance, family forming benefits, mental health support, resources for caregiving (children and adult family), online fitness and meditation classes, and new parent coaching. Starz offers programs to develop and enrich the employee experience with offerings such as tuition reimbursement, leadership development programs, mentorship, and additional programs to help support specific populations.

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, is Starz's auditor.

Corporate History

We are a corporation organized under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, taking the name Starz Entertainment Corp. on May 6, 2025, in connection with the Separation. Starz Entertainment Corp. was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act using the name 3369382 Canada Limited on April 28, 1997, amended its articles on July 3, 1997, to change its name to Lions Gate Entertainment Corp., on September 24, 1997, continued under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), and on May 6, 2025, amended its articles and changed its name to Starz Entertainment Corp.

On May 8, 2025, the Board of Directors approved a change in fiscal year end of the Company from March 31 to December 31. As a result of this change, the Company is now filing this Transition Report on Form 10-K for the nine-month transition period from April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

Available Information

This Transition Report on Form 10-KT, and future Annual reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act, are available, free of charge, on our website at <https://investors.starz.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and file such material with the Canadian Securities Administrators (the "CSA") where it is made available under our profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

The Company's Disclosure Policy, Corporate Policy Guidelines, Standards for Director Independence, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Related Person Transaction Policy, Charter of the Audit & Risk Committee, Charter of the Compensation Committee and Charter of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and any amendments thereto are also available on the Company's website, <https://investors.starz.com>, as well as in print to any shareholder upon request to Starz's Corporate Secretary, at either of its principal executive offices.

The information posted on our website is not incorporated into this Transition Report on Form 10-KT. We will disclose on our website any waivers of, or amendments to, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions.

The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

You should carefully consider the following risks as well as other information included in, or incorporated by reference into this Form 10-KT. The risk and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company; additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business. If any of these risks and uncertainties occur, they could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flows, liquidity and prospects.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**Risks Related to Our Business**

Starz is a smaller, less diversified company than its predecessor Old Lionsgate was, with a different financial profile.

Starz is a smaller, less diversified company than its predecessor Lionsgate was, with a business concentrated on the distribution of premium subscription video services. As a result, Starz is dependent on its ability to develop and distribute programming that resonates with viewers and results in subscribers for its service and may be more vulnerable to changing market conditions, which could have a material adverse effect on Starz's businesses, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the diversification of revenue, costs, and cash flows is diminished compared to its predecessor Lionsgate, such that its results of operations, cash flows, working capital and financing requirements may be subject to increased volatility and its ability to fund capital expenditures and investments, pay dividends and service debt may be diminished. Starz may also lose capital allocation efficiency and flexibility, as the Company will no longer be able to use cash flow from the L.G Studios Business.

Starz has incurred and will continue to incur costs and expenses under the Transition Services Agreement entered into as part of the Separation and has incurred other costs and expenses associated with being a public company following the completion of the Separation and will continue to do so, including costs associated with certain tax and compliance filings.

While Starz believes that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents (including cash from operations to fund its operations) and its third party financings for the foreseeable future, Starz may also seek additional funds from third-party sources in the future, including traditional bank financing, other secured or unsecured indebtedness, or the issuance of equity and/or debt securities. However, these alternatives may not be available to Starz on attractive terms, in the amounts needed, or at all. The decision to obtain additional capital will depend on, among other things, Starz's business plans, operating performance and condition of the capital markets. Rising or continued elevated interest rates or any disruption in the capital markets could make it more difficult and expensive for Starz to raise additional capital or refinance its existing indebtedness. If Starz raises additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-linked or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to the rights of its common shares, and Starz's shareholders may experience dilution. Any large equity or equity-linked offering could adversely affect Starz's share price.

Starz faces risks related to the restructuring of its business, which have affected and may continue to affect the value of its assets.

As a result of changes in the media and entertainment industry and their impact on Starz, Starz has engaged in the restructuring of its operations from time to time. For example, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, Starz began a plan to restructure its international LIONSGATE+ business, which included the over-the-top distribution of Starz's LIONSGATE+ branded premium subscription video services outside the U.S. and Canada. In preparation for the Separation, Starz performed a strategic review of content performance across all its platforms both in the U.S. and international territories, resulting in certain programming being removed from those platforms and written down to fair value. Starz also changed its operations in Canada in October 2025, resulting in its partner assuming all operational oversight of the service and Starz moving to a licensing agreement.

Changes in macroeconomic conditions, changes in consumer behavior and consumer consumption levels of our content may result in further restructurings and may further impair the value of Starz assets. When these changes or events occur, Starz has historically needed and may in the future need to write down the value of its assets, including further write downs of programming content, net, which has a balance of \$993.8 million as of December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying value of Starz's definite-lived intangible assets, including customer relationships associated with U.S. MVPDs, including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies was \$690.9 million. The asset group including amortizable intangible assets is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (triggering events) indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 no indicators of impairment were identified. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we performed an impairment analysis of the amortizable intangible assets. Based on Starz's impairment analysis, the estimated undiscounted cash flows exceeded the carrying amount of the assets and therefore no impairment charge was required. Should a review indicate a write down to fair value is required, any such charge could be material to Starz's reported net earnings in a given reporting period.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.***Starz's efforts to attract and retain subscribers or sustain engagement may not be successful.***

Starz's ability to continue to attract and retain subscribers and sustain engagement depends in part on its ability to consistently provide compelling content choices, effectively market its services, and provide a quality user experience for its subscribers. Furthermore, its competitors' relative service levels, content offerings, pricing and related features may adversely affect Starz's ability to attract and retain subscribers and sustain engagement. For example, in the future, it is possible that prices for Starz services may increase, which could result in subscribers cancelling their subscriptions or potential subscribers not choosing to sign up for its services. Subscribers cancel their subscriptions for many reasons, including a perception that they do not use the service sufficiently, that a particular program they subscribed for has ended, that they need to cut household expenses, the end of a promotional period, dissatisfaction with content, a preference for competitive services, and customer service issues that they believe are not satisfactorily resolved. Adverse economic conditions, including global pandemics, inflation or a recession, may also adversely affect Starz's ability to attract and retain subscribers or sustain engagement.

Starz incurs significant advertising and marketing expenditures to attract and retain subscribers and sustain engagement with subscribers, and retention of those subscribers and their engagement with Starz content is important to its business model. Starz continually seeks to add new subscriptions both to replace canceled subscriptions and to grow beyond its current subscription base. If excessive numbers of subscribers cancel its services, Starz may be required to incur significantly higher advertising and marketing expenditures than it currently anticipates to replace these subscribers with new subscribers. If Starz is unable to successfully compete with current and new competitors in both retaining its existing subscriptions and attracting new subscriptions, it could adversely affect Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Starz's business depends on viewer preferences, which are difficult to predict.

Starz's success depends, in part, upon popularity, viewer preferences and audience acceptance of its content. These preferences are subject to influences such as the critical acclaim of its content, the format in which content is released, the talent involved, the genre and specific subject matter of its content, audience reaction to its content, the quality and acceptance of content that its competitors release into the marketplace, the availability of alternative forms of entertainment (including user-generated content) and leisure activities, general economic conditions and other tangible and intangible factors. These influences are difficult to predict and in some cases are subject to influences beyond its control. Starz may not be able to anticipate and react effectively to shifts in tastes and interests. A change in viewer preferences could cause Starz's programming to decline in popularity, which could adversely affect the terms of its affiliation agreements with distributors or jeopardize their renewal. Reduced popularity of its programs or negative publicity associated with its content or brands may decrease its audience share, viewer reach, and engagement. If Starz is unable to develop, acquire, or maintain a sufficiently diverse and compelling portfolio of content that resonates with a broad range of audiences, our ability to attract new subscribers, sustain engagement, and retain existing subscribers could be adversely affected, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

To an increasing extent, the success of Starz depends on exclusive original programming and its ability to accurately predict how audiences will respond to its original programming. Starz must invest substantial amounts in the development, production, and marketing of its original programming before it learns whether such content will reach anticipated audience acceptance levels. Because original programming often involves a greater degree of financial commitment, as compared to existing programming acquired from third parties, and because Starz's branding strategies depend significantly on a relatively small number of original series, a failure to correctly anticipate viewer preferences for such series could be especially detrimental to Starz's business.

Starz's success depends upon the availability of quality programming in a highly competitive marketplace, and it may be unable to secure or maintain such programming.

Starz's success depends upon the availability of quality video programming, particularly original television programming and films, which are suitable for its target markets. Starz believes that a positive reputation concerning its service is important in attracting and retaining subscribers. Starz obtains most of its programming through agreements with third parties that have produced or control the rights to such programming. The market for video programming is intensely competitive and subject to rapid change. Starz competes with other programming services, including cable television, national and local broadcast television, and digital streaming services to secure desired programming. Some content providers resist licensing their content to third parties, such as Starz, which may impede its ability to secure desired programming.

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Increased competition may drive up talent and production costs and has required Starz to increasingly commit to “straight-to-series” orders for programming instead of pilot orders. The increased financial commitment for a straight-to-series order also could increase the risks associated with such an order. For example, if a program ordered as a straight-to-series order does not meet anticipated production or quality standards or is otherwise not accepted by audiences, more costly revisions to the programming may be necessary. In addition, many of Starz’s competitors have greater capital resources, and therefore may be able to have greater amounts of available content and/or outbid it for projects and talent (including through the use of exclusive first-look arrangements), and may be able to copy Starz’s successful programming strategies to its detriment or react more quickly than it can to shifts in tastes and interests. Starz also faces increased costs for programming as the result of renegotiations of major collective bargaining agreements.

As Starz begins to produce original programming directly rather than through third party production companies, Starz is responsible for production costs and related expenses directly, including costs relating to talent retention, and such activity will require significant resources and management attention. Our productions may be directly impacted by future negotiations and renewals of entertainment industry collective bargaining agreements, changes to various applicable tax credit regimes, and the potential imposition of U.S. tariffs on international productions. As both a producer and distributor of content, we will face potential liability for negligence, intellectual property infringement, and other similar or related claims based on the nature and content of the materials we acquire, create or distribute.

Starz cannot assure you that it will ultimately be successful in negotiating renewals of its programming license agreements or in negotiating adequate substitute agreements. If these agreements expire or are terminated and are not replaced by licenses to programming content, including additional original programming, acceptable to its distributors and subscribers, it could have a material adverse effect on Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz depends on distributors that carry its programming, and no assurance can be given that Starz will be able to maintain and renew these affiliation agreements on favorable terms or at all.

Starz currently distributes programming through affiliation agreements with many distributors, including Altice, Amazon, Charter, Comcast, Cox, DIRECTV, DISH Network, Hulu and Verizon. These agreements are scheduled to expire at various dates through 2028. The largest distributors can have significant leverage in their relationships with certain programmers, including Starz. Moreover, subscription streaming services and other technological innovations have changed when, where and how audiences consume video content. These changes pose risks to the traditional television industry, including the disruption of the traditional television content distribution model. In part as a result of these changes, over the past few years, the number of subscribers to traditional multichannel video programming distributors in the U.S. has declined, placing additional cost pressure on the traditional multichannel video programming distributor relationships with their programmers, including Starz. These changes and consolidations in the industry may provide distributors additional leverage in negotiating their affiliation agreements with Starz, which may result in less favorable terms to Starz, including fee reductions.

The renewal negotiation process for affiliation agreements is typically lengthy. In certain cases, renewals are not agreed upon prior to the expiration of a given agreement, and therefore, the distributor could suspend or terminate carriage of Starz programming or the programming could continue to be carried by the relevant distributor pursuant to the terms and conditions in the expired affiliation agreement. It is possible that Starz may be unable to obtain renewals with its current distributors on as favorable terms, if at all. It is also possible that Starz may be unable to successfully negotiate affiliation agreements with new distributors to carry its programming. Some distributors may even decide to exit the video delivery sector entirely. The failure to renew affiliation agreements on as favorable terms, or the failure to negotiate new affiliation agreements at all, could result in a discontinuation of carriage, or could otherwise impair Starz’s subscriber growth, revenue and earnings which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Starz relies on a few major distributors and the loss of any of those could reduce its revenue and operating results.

Although Starz currently distributes programming through affiliation agreements with many distributors, including Altice, Amazon, Charter, Comcast, Cox, DIRECTV, DISH Network, Hulu and Verizon, a few major distributors account for a material percentage of Starz’s revenue. In the nine months ended December 31, 2025, Starz generated 29.0% of its revenue from Amazon.com, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Starz cannot assure you that it will maintain favorable relationships with its distributors, that its offerings will continue to be attractive to distributors, or that it or they will not be adversely affected by economic conditions, including as a result of global pandemics, inflation or a recession.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.***Starz depends, in part, on distributors to market and present its services, the lack of which may result in reduced customer demand.***

At times, certain of Starz's distributors do not allow it to participate in marketing campaigns or other promotional activities to market its services or may not surface or position Starz favorably on their platforms. Starz's inability to participate in the marketing of its services or limited discoverability on distributor platforms may put it at a competitive disadvantage. If Starz's distributors do not sign-up new subscribers to Starz's services, Starz may lose subscribers, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Changes in consumer behavior, as well as evolving technologies and distribution models, may negatively affect Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Starz's success depends on its ability to anticipate and adapt to shifting content consumption patterns. Technology and business models in Starz's industry, and the ways in which viewers consume content, continue to evolve, and new distribution platforms, as well as increased competition from new entrants and emerging technologies, have added to the complexity of maintaining predictable revenue. This trend has impacted certain traditional television distribution models, as demonstrated by industry wide declines in broadcast and cable ratings and declines in cable, direct broadcast satellite and telco television subscribers (i.e., "cord cutting").

Developments in technology and new content delivery products and services have also led to an increased amount of video content, as well as changes in consumers' expectations regarding the availability of video content and their willingness to pay for access to such content. These changes include the increase in the number of advertising-supported video on demand services or free, ad-supported streaming linear channels (also known as FAST channels). The use of artificial intelligence ("AI"), machine learning, and large language models is evolving rapidly and becoming more prevalent in business operations and Starz's ability to compete could be adversely affected if its competitors gain an advantage by using such technologies. Technology such as AI may be used in ways that increase access to publicly available free or relatively inexpensive content that may reduce demand for Starz products and services. Regulations governing new technological developments, such as developments in AI, remain unsettled, and these developments may affect aspects of Starz's existing business model, including revenue streams for the use of Starz's intellectual property and how it creates its entertainment products. While Starz is engaged in efforts to respond to and mitigate the risks from these changes, there can be no assurance that it will successfully anticipate or respond to these developments. Failure to effectively anticipate or adapt to emerging competitors, content distribution platforms, changes in consumer behavior and shifting technology and business models could have an adverse effect on Starz's competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Business interruptions could adversely affect Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz's operations are vulnerable to outages and interruptions due to fire, floods, power loss, telecommunications failures, war or acts of terrorism, pandemics, work stoppages and strikes, and similar events beyond its control. Starz has offices located in Southern California, New York, and Colorado, which are subject to natural disasters such as earthquakes or storms. Although Starz has developed certain plans to respond in the event of a disaster, there can be no assurance that they will be effective in the event of a specific disaster. In the event of a short-term power outage, Starz has installed uninterrupted power source equipment designed to protect its equipment. A long-term power outage, however, could disrupt its operations.

Although Starz currently carries business interruption insurance for potential losses (including earthquake-related losses), there can be no assurance that such insurance will be sufficient to compensate for losses that may occur or that such insurance may continue to be available on affordable terms. Any losses or damages incurred by Starz could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Starz relies, in part, on third-party sales platforms as well as third-party internet-connected devices for distribution of its direct-to-consumer service.

In order to make its services available to its subscribers and viewers, Starz’s direct-to-consumer service relies, in part, on sales platforms owned by third parties, some of which are affiliated with or have investments in competing streaming products. If these third parties do not continue to provide access to its direct-to-consumer service on their platforms or are unwilling to do so on terms acceptable to it, Starz’s business could be adversely affected. If Starz is not successful in maintaining existing or creating new relationships with these third parties, its ability to retain subscribers and grow its direct-to-consumer business could be adversely affected. Starz also currently offers the ability to stream its direct-to-consumer service through a host of internet-connected devices, including televisions, computers, and mobile devices. If Starz encounters licensing, technological, regulatory, business or other impediments to delivering its streaming content to its subscribers via these devices, Starz’s ability to retain subscribers and grow its direct-to-consumer business could be adversely affected.

Starz is subject to payment processing risk.

Subscribers to the STARZ direct-to-consumer service pay for the service using a variety of different payment methods, including credit and debit cards. Starz relies on internal systems and those of third parties to process payment. Acceptance and processing of these payment methods are subject to certain rules, regulations, and industry standards, including data storage requirements, additional authentication requirements for certain payment methods, and require payment of interchange and other fees. To the extent there are increases in payment processing fees, material changes in the payment ecosystem, such as large re-issuances of payment cards, delays in receiving payments from payment processors, changes to rules, regulations or industry standards concerning payments, loss of payment partners and/or disruptions or failures in Starz’s payment processing systems, partner systems or payment products, including products Starz uses to update payment information, Starz’s revenue, operating expenses and results of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, from time to time, Starz encounters fraudulent use of payment methods, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and, if not adequately controlled and managed, could create negative consumer perceptions of its service. If Starz is unable to maintain its fraud and chargeback rate at acceptable levels, card networks may impose fines, its card approval rate may be impacted and Starz may be subject to additional card authentication requirements.

Starz faces substantial competition in all aspects of its business, including competition for marketing and carriage of its services.

Certain of Starz’s competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, stronger brand recognition, larger content libraries, exclusive rights to certain content, and significant financial, marketing and other resources. Most of the major U.S. studios are part of large diversified corporate groups with a variety of other operations that can provide both the means of distributing their products and stable sources of earnings that may allow them to better offset fluctuations in the financial performance of their operations. Moreover, Starz’s services compete with other video programming services for marketing and distribution. Starz faces intense competition from other providers of programming services for the right to be carried by a particular distributor, for the right to be carried by such distributor on a particular tier, in a particular package of service or in bundles with other services, and for prominent placement and effective merchandising on distributor and advertising platforms.

Starz is an independent distributor and producer. Certain of its distributors have affiliated video programming services that they may choose to favor in terms of carriage, marketing and/or placement over STARZ. Certain of Starz’s distributors also own or control marketing channels, app stores and/or distribution platforms that are important to Starz. In addition, certain programming networks affiliated with broadcast networks like ABC, CBS, Fox or NBC or other programming networks affiliated with sports and certain general entertainment networks with strong viewer ratings have a competitive advantage over Starz’s services in obtaining distribution through the “bundling” of carriage agreements for such programming networks with a distributor’s right to carry the affiliated broadcasting network. If distributors refuse to carry Starz’s services, choose to offer, market, promote and/or position affiliated services more favorably than Starz’s services or take actions that are detrimental to Starz in terms of owned or controlled marketing channels, app stores or distribution platforms, it could have a material adverse effect on Starz’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The market for entertainment is intensely competitive and subject to rapid change, including changes in consumption patterns and technological development. Through new and existing distribution channels, consumers have increasing options to access entertainment video. The various economic models underlying these channels include subscription, transactional, ad-supported and piracy-based models. All of these have the potential to capture meaningful segments of the entertainment video market. Traditional providers of entertainment video, including broadcasters and cable network operators, as well as internet-based e-commerce or entertainment video providers are increasing their streaming video offerings. Such providers may offer more compelling content or secure better terms from suppliers, adopt more aggressive pricing and devote more resources to product development, technology, infrastructure, content acquisitions and marketing. New entrants may enter the market or existing providers may adjust their services with unique offerings or approaches to providing entertainment video. In addition, new technological developments, including the development and use of AI, are rapidly evolving. If Starz's competitors gain an advantage by using such technologies, its ability to compete effectively and its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected. Companies also may enter into business combinations or alliances that strengthen their competitive positions. Piracy also threatens to damage Starz's business, as its fundamental proposition to consumers is so compelling and difficult to compete against: virtually all content for free. In light of the compelling consumer proposition, piracy services are subject to rapid global growth, and Starz's efforts to prevent that growth may be insufficient. If Starz is unable to successfully or profitably compete with current and new competitors, its business may be adversely affected.

Starz faces economic, political, and regulatory risks from doing business with international licensing partners.

For example, Starz has an exclusive licensing agreement with Bell Media pursuant to which Starz licenses its brand and certain of its original series to Bell for Bell's exploitation on a Starz-branded service in Canada. As a result, Starz's business is subject to certain risks inherent in business with international licensing partners, many of which are beyond its control. These risks may include:

- the potential loss of such licensing partners;
- laws and policies adversely affecting trade, investment and taxes, including laws and policies relating to the repatriation of funds and withholding taxes, and changes in these laws;
- the impact of trade disputes and tariffs; anti-corruption laws and regulations such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act that impose strict requirements on how Starz conducts its international licensing and changes in these laws and regulations; and
- the spread of communicable diseases which may impact business in such jurisdictions.

Starz's actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to litigation, fines and penalties, disruptions of its business operations, reputational harm, loss of revenue or profits, loss of customers or sales, and other adverse business consequences.

Starz's business involves risks of legal claims related to the content included in its programming, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

As a distributor of media content, in the ordinary course of business, Starz may face potential claims for defamation, invasion of privacy, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, claims related to the mature nature of some of its content, and other claims based on the nature and content of the materials distributed or statements made by personnel or talent regarding or promoting those materials or attributable to its business. These types of claims have historically been brought, sometimes successfully, against producers and distributors of media content. Starz also contracts with third parties, and is part of industry agreements with guilds, related to the development, production, marketing and distribution of its original programming. Starz may face potential liability or may suffer significant losses in connection with these arrangements, including but not limited to if such third parties violate applicable law, infringe the rights of other parties, become insolvent or engage in fraudulent behavior. To the extent that Starz creates and sells physical or digital merchandise relating to its programming, and/or licenses such rights to third parties, Starz could become subject to product liability, intellectual property or other claims related to such merchandise. Any imposition of liability that is not covered by insurance or is in excess of insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Music and certain authors’ performances contained within content Starz distributes may require it to obtain licenses for such distribution. In this regard, Starz engages in negotiations with collection management organizations (“CMOs”) and similar entities that hold certain rights to music and/or other interests in intellectual property. If Starz is unable to reach mutually acceptable terms with these organizations, it could become involved in litigation and/or could be enjoined from distributing certain content, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz may fail to adequately protect its intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing intellectual property rights of third parties.

Starz regards its intellectual property rights, including service marks, trademarks, domain names, copyrights (including Starz programming and websites), patents, trade secrets and similar intellectual property, as important to its success. Starz relies and expects to continue to rely on a combination of confidentiality and license agreements with its employees, consultants and third parties with whom it has relationships, as well as trademark, copyright, patent and trade secret protection laws, to protect its proprietary rights. Starz may also seek to enforce its proprietary rights through court proceedings or other legal actions. Starz has filed and it expects to file from time to time for trademark, copyright, and patent applications. Nevertheless, these applications may not be approved, third parties may challenge any copyrights, patents or trademarks issued to or held by Starz, third parties may knowingly or unknowingly infringe its intellectual property rights, and accordingly Starz may not be able to prevent infringement or misappropriation without substantial expense.

Key technological aspects of Starz’s services have been developed internally by Starz, including software code, informational databases and other components that aid in the provision of its networks to its distributors or directly to consumers. However, not all of this technology is patented. If the protection of its intellectual property rights is inadequate to prevent use or misappropriation by third parties, the value of Starz’s brand, content and other intangible assets may be diminished, competitors may be able to more effectively mimic its services and methods of operations, the perception of its business and services to subscribers and potential subscribers may become confused in the marketplace, and its ability to attract subscribers may be adversely affected.

Starz currently holds various domain names relating to its brand, including starz.com. Failure to protect its domain names could adversely affect Starz’s reputation and brand and make it more difficult for users to find Starz’s website and services. Starz may be unable, without significant cost or at all, to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that are similar to, infringe upon or otherwise decrease the value of its trademarks and other proprietary rights.

Piracy is prevalent in many parts of the world, particularly where intellectual property rights and laws are not effectively enforced. Even in countries like the U.S. that have stronger intellectual property laws, legal frameworks that are unresponsive to modern realities, combined with the lack of effective technological prevention and enforcement measures, may impede Starz’s enforcement efforts. Starz’s enforcement activities depend in part on third parties, including technology and platform providers, whose cooperation and effectiveness cannot be assured to any degree. In addition, technological advances that allow the almost instantaneous unauthorized copying and downloading of content into digital formats without any degradation of quality from the original facilitate the rapid creation, transmission, and sharing of high-quality unauthorized copies. Piracy or other infringement of Starz’s intellectual property (including digital content, feature films, television programming, gaming, and other content), brands and other intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Starz may also need to spend significant amounts of money on improvement of technological platform security and enforcement activities, including litigation, to protect its intellectual property rights. Further, new technologies such as AI and their impact on Starz’s intellectual property rights remain uncertain, and development of the law in this area could impact its ability to protect against infringing uses or result in infringement claims against it.

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From time to time, Starz is subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business, including claims of alleged infringement of the trademarks, patents, copyrights and other intellectual property rights of third parties. For example, Starz's direct-to-consumer service has historically been and continues to be a target for patent infringement allegations from non-practicing patent holders, and new allegations may arise in the future due to technological changes in Starz's service or the streaming industry generally and the rapid rate of issuance of new patents. Technology or non-practicing entities may assert their patents, seek royalties, or even enter into litigation seeking substantial damages based on allegations of patent infringement regardless of merit. Starz has defended and will continue to defend vigorously against such allegations, which are typically not covered by insurance. However, regardless of the merit of any particular allegation, defending against such an allegation can be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to Starz's operations and ultimately unpredictable. In recognition of these considerations, Starz may at certain times have to develop non-infringing technology, adjust its content, merchandising or marketing activities, or enter into licenses or other arrangements to settle and resolve such allegations on commercially reasonable terms where available, though there can be no assurance such agreements can be obtained on acceptable terms, which could have a material adverse effect on Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, litigation may be necessary to enforce Starz's intellectual property rights, protect its trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights claimed by others. Any litigation of this nature, regardless of outcome or merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management and technical resources, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Starz's business, financial condition and results of operations. The loss of protection of Starz's intellectual property rights, particularly its brand, in a meaningful manner or challenges to related contractual rights could result in erosion of its brand and limit its ability to control marketing of its networks, which could have a material adverse effect on Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz is, and may in the future become, subject to litigation and other legal proceedings, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

From time to time, Starz is subject to various legal proceedings (including class action lawsuits), claims, regulatory investigations and arbitration proceedings, including actions, claims relating to intellectual property (such as patent infringement claims), employment, wage and hour, consumer protection, consumer privacy (such as the Video Privacy Protection Act ("VPPA"), the California Invasion of Privacy Act ("CIPA"), or similar laws), contractual and commercial disputes, and the production, distribution, and licensing of its content. The outcomes of legal proceedings are inherently uncertain. Any proceedings, actions, claims or inquiries initiated by or against Starz, whether successful or not, may be time consuming, result in costly litigation, damage awards, consent decrees, injunctive relief or increased costs of business, require it to change its business practices or products, result in negative publicity, require significant amounts of management time, result in the diversion of significant operational resources or otherwise harm its business and financial results. In addition, Starz's insurance may not be adequate to protect it from all material expenses related to pending and future claims. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Inflation or economic instability in the markets in which Starz operates could adversely affect Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz's business is affected by prevailing economic conditions. Continued or renewed inflation or the imposition of retaliatory tariffs may cause the cost of producing original programming, the cost of obtaining programming or the cost of marketing to rise, and Starz may not be able to cover those increases in the rates it charges to distributors and consumers. Financial instability or a general decline in economic conditions could affect Starz's business in an adverse manner. Lower household income and decreases in consumer discretionary spending, which is sensitive to general economic conditions, may affect consumer demand for video service subscriptions, in particular with respect to premium video service subscriptions such as STARZ. Economic conditions also could adversely affect Starz's distributors, resulting in larger than anticipated subscriber declines or distributors exiting the market entirely. A reduction in consumer spending or distributor financial difficulties or failures could lead to a decrease in the number of STARZ subscribers, which could have a material adverse impact on Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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If the technology Starz uses in operating its business fails, is unavailable, or does not operate to expectations, its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Starz utilizes a combination of proprietary and third-party technology to operate its business. This includes the technology that it has developed in-house or licensed from third parties to recommend content to its consumers and enable fast and efficient delivery of content to its subscribers and their various consumer electronic devices. If Starz experiences interruptions or difficulties in this technology, its ability to operate its services, retain existing subscribers and add new subscribers may be impaired and its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Failure of, or disruptions to, Starz's technology facilities could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Starz's programming is currently transmitted from primary uplink facilities provided by a third party. The primary uplink facilities used by Starz are equipped with backup generator power and other redundancies. However, like other facilities, uplink facilities are subject to interruption from fire, adverse weather conditions and other natural causes. Equipment failure, employee misconduct or third-party interference could also disrupt the facility's services. Starz has arrangements at a separate third-party back-up facility to uplink Starz's linear channels and services to its satellites in the event Starz is unable to do so from its primary facility. Notwithstanding these precautions, any significant or prolonged interruption of operations at Starz's primary facility, and any failure by Starz's back-up third-party facility to perform as intended, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz's success is also dependent upon its continued ability to transmit its programming to distributors. Starz has entered into multi-year satellite transponder agreements for carriage of the Starz networks' programming. These agreements provide for replacement transponders and/or replacement satellites, as applicable, throughout the term of the agreements to ensure continued carriage of Starz programming in the event of transponder or satellite failures. Termination or interruption of satellite transmissions may occur and could have a material adverse effect on Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Despite Starz's efforts to secure transponder capacity with multi-year satellite transponder agreements, there is a risk that in the future Starz may not be able to secure capacity on a transponder on the same or similar terms, if at all, or find alternative transmission methods.

Starz relies upon the ability of consumers to access its direct-to-consumer service through the internet. If network operators block, restrict or otherwise impair access to its service over their networks, Starz's service and business could be negatively affected. To the extent that network operators implement usage-based pricing, including meaningful bandwidth caps, or otherwise try to monetize access to their networks by data providers, Starz could incur greater operating expenses and its subscriber acquisition and retention could be negatively affected. Furthermore, to the extent network operators create tiers of internet access service and either charge Starz for or prohibit it from being available through these tiers, its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be adversely affected. Some network operators that provide consumers with access to the internet also provide these consumers with multichannel video programming. As such, these network operators have an incentive to use their network infrastructure in a manner adverse to Starz's continued growth and success. The extent to which network operators are able to provide preferential treatment to their data as opposed to Starz's or otherwise implement discriminatory network management practices, could adversely affect Starz's business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Starz utilizes "cloud" computing services to deliver a distributed computing infrastructure platform for its business operations and any disruption of or interference with its use of its "cloud" computing services could adversely impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz has architected its software and computer systems so as to utilize data processing, storage capabilities and other services provided by its current "cloud" computing service provider and it runs the vast majority of its computing via such "cloud" computing service provider. Given this, along with the fact that switching "cloud" computing services to another provider may be difficult, any problems faced by Starz's "cloud" computing provider, including technological or business-related disruptions, as well as cybersecurity threats and regulatory interference, or any unanticipated interference with Starz's use of its current "cloud" service provider could adversely impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Protection of electronically stored data is costly and if Starz's data is compromised in spite of this protection, it may incur additional costs, lost opportunities and damage to its reputation.

Starz maintains information in digital form as necessary to conduct its business, including confidential and proprietary information, copies of films, television programs and other content and personal information regarding its employees and customers. Data maintained in digital form is subject to the risk of unauthorized access, modification, exfiltration, destruction or denial of access and Starz's computer systems are subject to cyberattacks that may result in disruptions in service. Starz develops and maintains systems to prevent this from occurring, but the development and maintenance of these systems is costly and requires ongoing monitoring and updating as technologies change and efforts to overcome security measures become more sophisticated. Moreover, despite its efforts, the possibility of unauthorized access, modification, exfiltration, destruction or denial of access with respect to data or systems and other cybersecurity attacks cannot be eliminated entirely, and risks associated with each of these remain. In addition, Starz provides confidential information, digital content and personal information to third parties when it is necessary to pursue business objectives. While Starz obtains assurances that these third parties will protect this information and, where appropriate, monitor the protections employed by these third parties, there is a risk that data systems of these third parties may be compromised. If Starz's data systems or data systems of these third parties are compromised, its ability to conduct its business may be impaired, it may lose profitable opportunities or the value of those opportunities may be diminished and it may lose revenue as a result of unlicensed use of its intellectual property. Furthermore, a penetration of its network security or other theft or misuse of confidential and proprietary information, digital content or personal employee information could subject it to business, regulatory, litigation and reputation risk, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz's activities are subject to a variety of stringent and changing regulatory obligations, which may adversely impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Privacy. The legal and regulatory environment governing Starz's collection, generation, use, storage, disclosure and transfer (commonly known as processing) of personal information and other sensitive information is complex and continually evolving. In the ordinary course of its business, Starz collects and uses the personal information of subscribers and potential subscribers through its websites and applications and those of third parties. Collection and use of personal information may subject Starz to a number of complicated data privacy regulations (including regulations such as VPPA, CIPA, and similar laws), security requirements and other obligations that govern the processing of personal data by Starz and on its behalf. For example, several states, including, but not limited to, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Nevada, Virginia and Utah, have enacted data privacy laws which impose significant compliance obligations on covered businesses and substantial statutory fines for noncompliance efforts, and many carry private rights of action. Starz's actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to regulatory investigations or actions, litigation, fines and penalties, reputational harm, and other adverse business consequences. Increased regulation of data utilization practices, including self-regulation or findings under existing laws that limit Starz's ability to collect, transfer and use personal information, could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Starz's actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could subject it to liability, and to the extent that it needs to alter its business model or practices to adapt to these obligations, Starz could incur additional expenses.

Consumer Protection Laws. The continued growth and development of the market for online commerce may lead to more stringent consumer protection laws which may impose additional burdens on Starz. Some examples include the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act, and the VPPA. In addition, many states have enacted laws regulating automatically renewing online subscription services, and this trend may continue. If authorities start taking increased enforcement action related to statutes governing perceived unfair deceptive acts and practices, Starz could suffer additional costs, complaints and/or regulatory investigations or fines. Several of these laws also have private rights of action. Starz's actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to regulatory investigations or actions, litigation, fines and penalties, reputational harm, and other adverse business consequences. Other changes in consumer protection laws and the interpretations thereof, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Levies/Taxes. Starz’s future effective tax rates could be affected by changes in tax laws, tariffs, or regulations or the interpretation thereof. Governments are increasingly looking to introduce regulations related to media and tax that may apply to Starz’s services, rendering tax rates uncertain. Changes in levy or tax laws and the interpretations thereof could adversely affect Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Legislative action may be taken by the U.S. Congress that, if ultimately enacted, could limit the availability of tax benefits or deductions that Starz expects to claim, override tax treaties upon which it expects to rely, or otherwise increase the taxes that the U.S. imposes on Starz’s operations. Such changes could have a material adverse effect on Starz’s effective tax rate and/or require it to take further action, at potentially significant expense, to seek to preserve its effective tax rate. In addition, if proposals were enacted that had the effect of limiting Starz’s ability as a Canadian company to take advantage of tax treaties with the U.S., it could incur additional tax expense and/or otherwise incur business detriment. Unanticipated changes in its effective tax rates could affect its future results of operations. Further, Starz may be subject to examination of its tax returns by various federal, state, and foreign tax jurisdictions. Starz regularly assesses the likelihood of outcomes resulting from possible examinations to determine the adequacy of its provision for income taxes. In making such assessments, it exercises judgment in estimating its provision for income taxes. While Starz believes its estimates are reasonable, it cannot assure you that final determinations from any examinations will not be materially different from those reflected in its historical income tax provisions and accruals. Any adverse outcome from any examinations could have a material adverse effect on Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Network Regulations. Under the Communications Act of 1934 and the 1992 Cable Act, there are certain FCC regulations that govern the distribution of Starz’s services by traditional multichannel video programming distributors, including cable, direct broadcast satellite and telco operators. Furthermore, to the extent that regulations and laws, either presently in force or proposed, hinder or stimulate the growth of the cable television and satellite industries, Starz’s network business will be affected. Regulations governing its services are subject to the political process and have been in constant flux historically. Starz cannot assure you that it will be able to anticipate material changes in laws or regulatory requirements or that future legislation, new regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Internet and Other Media Operator Regulations. The adoption or modification of laws or regulations relating to the internet or other areas of Starz’s business could limit or otherwise adversely affect the manner in which it currently conducts its business. Starz anticipates that several jurisdictions may, over time, attempt to impose additional financial and regulatory obligations on it. Other changes in laws relating to the internet or other areas of Starz’s business and the interpretations thereof could cause it to incur additional expenses or otherwise negatively affect its business. Additionally, as Starz grows its direct-to-consumer business, it may be subject to additional consumer legal claims and state and local consumer protection regulation. Starz relies upon the ability of consumers to access its service through the internet. If network operators block, restrict or otherwise impair access to its service over their networks, Starz’s service and business could be negatively affected. Changes in laws or regulations that adversely affect the growth, popularity or use of the internet, including laws impacting net neutrality, could decrease the demand for Starz’s service and increase its cost of doing business. Given uncertainty around these rules, coupled with potentially significant political and economic power of local network operators, Starz could experience discriminatory or anti-competitive practices that could impede its growth, cause it to incur additional expense or otherwise negatively affect its business.

The loss of any of Starz’s key personnel and artistic talent could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Starz believes that its future success will depend to a significant extent upon the performance of its senior executives, artistic talent, and other key employees and on its ability to attract and maintain a high performing and diverse workforce. Starz does not maintain “key man” insurance. In Starz’s industry, there is significant competition for highly-skilled business, technical, creative and other personnel. If Starz experiences high executive turnover, fails to adapt its business practices to changes in the industry, or is not successful in recruiting new personnel or in retaining and motivating existing personnel, its operations may be disrupted. In addition, Starz depends on the availability of and its ability to agree to contractual terms to engage a number of actors, writers, directors, producers and others, who are employees of third-party production companies that create its original programming. The loss of any significant corporate personnel or artistic talent could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Starz and many of its content providers, partners, suppliers and vendors employ the services of writers, directors, actors and other talent as well as trade employees and others who are subject to collective bargaining agreements in the entertainment industry. Such collective bargaining agreements may be renewed or revised in the future on terms that are less favorable to Starz and/or result in higher costs to Starz, including higher costs of production and development. If collective bargaining agreements cannot be renewed, then it is possible that the affected unions could take action in the form of strikes, work slowdowns or work stoppages. Labor disputes or work stoppages may restrict Starz’s access to content, resulting in increased costs and decreased revenue, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Starz will be subject to risks associated with possible acquisitions, dispositions, business combinations, or joint ventures.

From time to time, Starz may engage in discussions and activities with respect to possible acquisitions, sale of assets, business combinations and joint ventures intended to complement or expand its business or other transactions. However, Starz may not realize the anticipated benefit from the transactions it pursues; there may be liabilities assumed that it did not discover or that it underestimated in the course of performing its due diligence; the negotiation of the transaction and the integration of the acquired business could require Starz to incur significant costs and cause diversion of management’s time and resources; the transaction could result in impairment of goodwill and other intangibles, development write-offs and other related expenses; the transaction may pose challenges in the consolidation and integration of information technology, accounting systems, personnel and operations; and Starz may have difficulty managing the combined entity in the short term if it experiences a significant loss of management personnel during the transition period after a significant acquisition. No assurance can be given that expansion, acquisition or other opportunities will be successful or completed on time, or that Starz will realize expected operating efficiencies, cost savings, revenue enhancements, synergies or other benefits. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. If Starz determines to sell any assets, it will benefit from the net proceeds realized from such sales. However, Starz’s revenue may suffer in the long-term due to the disposition of a revenue generating asset, or the timing of such dispositions may be poor, causing Starz to fail to realize the full value of the disposed asset, all of which may diminish its ability to service its indebtedness and repay its notes and its other indebtedness at maturity. Furthermore, Starz’s future growth may be inhibited if the disposed asset contributed in a significant way to the diversification of its business platform. Additionally, regulatory agencies, such as the FCC or U.S. Department of Justice, may impose additional restrictions on the operation of Starz’s business as a result of it seeking regulatory approvals for any strategic transactions and significant acquisitions. The occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on Starz’s business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Purported noteholders have instituted suit against Starz claiming that it breached the indenture governing certain 5.5% senior notes due 2029 by virtue of an amendment executed in connection with an exchange by certain noteholders for new notes.

On August 27, 2024, purported holders of former 5.5% Notes of the formerly named Lions Gate Entertainment Corp. (now Starz Entertainment Corp. (“Starz”)) filed a complaint in New York State court asserting claims for breach of certain contractual provisions and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing based on a May 2024 transaction in which the former Lions Gate Entertainment Corp. exchanged approximately \$390 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.5% Notes for new 5.5% exchange notes due 2029 (now, the 6% Notes) and entered into Supplemental Indenture No. 10 to the indenture governing the 5.5% Notes (the “Indenture”). The main basis for these claims is that Supplemental Indenture No. 10 allegedly implicated certain provisions of the Indenture that require consent of each affected holder for certain types of waivers, amendments, and supplements to the Indenture. The relief sought includes a request for a declaration that Supplemental Indenture No. 10 and the associated exchange transaction are null and void. On September 13, 2024, another purported holder sought to intervene as a plaintiff in the same suit asserting nearly identical claims, which intervention was granted on October 11, 2024. The second holder subsequently added additional theories and brought claims against other parties. Starz filed a motion to dismiss the claims. On May 23, 2025, both plaintiffs amended their complaints in view of the completion of the Separation, and on June 10, 2025, Starz moved to dismiss the amended complaints. Oral arguments on this motion occurred on September 22, 2025 and a ruling is pending.

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Although Starz believes that the existing allegations are without merit, there can be no assurance that the plaintiffs will not be successful in obtaining relief sought in their amended complaints. If the plaintiffs are successful, they may issue a notice of default to the trustee of the 5.5% Notes and seek accelerated payments for amounts due under the 5.5% Notes. These actions may result in an outcome that could have a material adverse impact on Starz's business, operations and financial conditions as well as their stakeholders, as any such action could require payments on the 5.5% Notes earlier than expected. Even if Starz is successful in defending against such claims, it may expend significant management time and attention and funds to defend against such claims.

Risks related to Starz's Indebtedness

Starz may incur debt obligations that could adversely affect its business and profitability and its ability to meet other obligations.

Starz has \$625.1 million of indebtedness, \$87.7 million of programming related obligations and \$41.4 million for a production loan for the licensing of film and television programs as of February 10, 2026. Starz may also incur additional indebtedness and programming related obligations in the future. This amount of debt could potentially have important consequences to Starz and its debt and equity investors, including:

- requiring a substantial portion of its cash flow from operations to make interest payments;
- making it more difficult to satisfy its current debt service and other obligations;
- increasing its vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- reducing the cash flow available to fund capital expenditures and other corporate purposes and to grow its business;
- limiting Starz's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in its business and the industry;
- placing Starz at a competitive disadvantage relative to its competitors that may not be as highly leveraged with debt; and
- limiting Starz's ability to borrow additional funds as needed or take advantage of business opportunities as they arise, pay cash dividends or repurchase Starz common shares.

To the extent that Starz incurs additional indebtedness, the foregoing risks could increase. In addition, Starz's actual cash requirements in the future may be greater than expected. Its cash flows from operations may not be sufficient to repay all of the outstanding debt as it becomes due, and Starz may not be able to borrow money, sell assets or otherwise raise funds on acceptable terms, or at all, to refinance its debt. For more information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Starz's indebtedness may make it difficult for it to satisfy its financial obligations, including making scheduled principal and interest payments on its indebtedness and its other obligations; limit its ability to borrow additional funds, if needed, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general business purposes; increase its cost of borrowing; limit its ability to use its cash flows or obtain additional financing for future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general business purposes; require it to use a substantial portion of its cash flows from operations to make debt service payments when due; limit its flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in its business and industry; place it at a competitive disadvantage compared to its less leveraged competitors; and; increase its vulnerability to the impact of adverse economic and industry conditions, including changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Starz may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of its indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy its obligations under its indebtedness, which may not be successful.

A significant portion of Starz's cash flows from operations is expected to be dedicated to the payments of principal and interest obligations. Starz's ability to make scheduled payments on or refinance its debt obligations will depend on Starz's financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond Starz's control, including global pandemics, wars, recessions and their effects. If Starz's cash flows from operations decline significantly, it could result in the inability to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on its indebtedness.

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If Starz's cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund its debt service obligations, Starz could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, dispose of material assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance its indebtedness. In addition, during times of economic instability, including disruptions to, and volatility in, the credit and financial markets in the United States and worldwide resulting from, for example, global pandemics, wars, or recessions, it has been difficult for many companies to obtain financing in the public markets or to obtain debt financing. Starz may not be able to affect any such alternative measures, if necessary, on commercially favorable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternative actions may not allow Starz to meet its scheduled debt service obligations. The agreements governing Starz's corporate indebtedness restrict its ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from any such disposition, and also restrict its ability to raise debt or certain types of equity to be used to repay other indebtedness when it becomes due. Starz may not be able to consummate such dispositions or to obtain proceeds in an amount sufficient to meet any debt service obligations then due. Additionally, there can also be no assurance that Starz will not face credit rating downgrades as a result of weaker than anticipated performance of its businesses, fluctuations in its leverage or cost of capital or other factors. Future downgrades could further adversely affect Starz's cost of funds and related margins, liquidity, competitive position and access to capital markets, and a significant downgrade could have an adverse commercial impact on Starz's business.

In addition, Starz conducts a substantial portion of its operations through its subsidiaries. Accordingly, repayment of such indebtedness is dependent on the generation of cash flows by Starz's subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to it, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Unless a Starz subsidiary is a guarantor of Starz's corporate indebtedness, Starz's subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on such indebtedness or to make funds available for that purpose. Starz's subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable Starz to make payments in respect of its indebtedness. While the agreements governing Starz's corporate indebtedness limit the ability of Starz's subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to Starz, these limitations are subject to qualifications and exceptions. In the event that Starz does not receive distributions from its subsidiaries, it may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on its indebtedness.

Despite its current level of indebtedness, Starz and its subsidiaries may still be able to incur substantially more debt. This could further exacerbate the risks to Starz's financial condition described above.

Starz and its subsidiaries may be able to incur significant amounts of additional indebtedness in the future. Although the agreements governing Starz's corporate indebtedness contain certain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, such restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions, and the additional indebtedness incurred in compliance with such restrictions could be substantial. Such restrictions also will not prevent Starz from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness under such agreements, such as certain qualified receivables financings, programming notes, and production loans. If new debt is added to Starz current debt levels, the related risks that Starz and its guarantors face, now or thereafter, could intensify.

The terms of Starz's corporate indebtedness restrict Starz's current and future operations, particularly Starz's ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions.

The agreements governing Starz's corporate indebtedness contain a number of restrictive covenants that impose operating and financial restrictions on Starz and limit its ability to engage in acts that may be in its long-term best interest, including restrictions on its ability to: incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness; issue certain disqualified stock; pay dividends or distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock; prepay, redeem or repurchase debt that is junior in right of payment to the debt under such agreements; make loans or investments; incur liens; restrict dividends, loans or asset transfers from its restricted subsidiaries; sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries and sale/leaseback transactions; consolidate or merge with or into, or sell substantially all of its assets to, another person; enter into transactions with affiliates; and enter into new lines of business.

In addition, Starz's senior secured revolving credit facility requires Starz to maintain specified financial ratios. Starz's ability to meet those financial ratios can be affected by events beyond its control, including the effects on its business from, for example, global pandemics, wars, recessions, tariffs and related government actions and consumer behavior; as such, Starz may be unable to meet such financial ratios.

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A breach of the covenants under the agreements governing Starz's corporate indebtedness, or nonpayment of any principal or interest when due thereunder, could result in an event of default under the applicable indebtedness. Such a default may allow creditors to accelerate the related debt and may result in the acceleration of any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. Furthermore, if Starz is unable to repay the amounts due and payable under any such agreement governing its corporate indebtedness, secured lenders thereof could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure such indebtedness. In the event Starz's lenders or noteholders accelerate the repayment of its indebtedness, Starz and its subsidiaries may not have sufficient assets to repay such indebtedness.

Risks related to Tax Rules and Regulations

Changes in, or interpretations of, tax rules and regulations could adversely affect us.

Tax laws are dynamic and subject to change as new laws are passed and new interpretations of the law are issued or applied. Under current U.S. federal tax law, a corporation is generally considered for U.S. federal tax purposes to be a tax resident in the jurisdiction of its organization or incorporation. Because we are incorporated in Canada, we would generally be classified as a non-U.S. corporation (and, therefore, a non-U.S. tax resident) under these rules, and under current law, it is expected that we should not be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes.

However, in the U.S., any changes to Section 7874 ("Section 7874") of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and the U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, as well as the treatment of expatriated companies under Section 7874 for income treaty purposes, could affect our status as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes or could result in the application of certain adverse U.S. federal income tax rules. Any such changes could have prospective or retroactive application. If we were to be treated as a U.S. corporation for federal tax purposes, we could be subject to substantially greater U.S. tax liability than currently contemplated as a non-U.S. corporation. In such a case, our business, financial condition and results of operations would experience a material adverse effect. In addition, non-U.S. shareholders would be subject to U.S. withholding tax on the gross amount of any dividends paid by us to such shareholders (subject to an exemption or reduced rate available under an applicable tax treaty).

The development and production of original programming requires substantial financial commitment, which can occasionally be offset by foreign, state or local tax incentives. However, there is a risk that the tax incentives will not remain available for the duration of a series. If tax incentives are no longer available or reduced substantially, it may result in increased costs for us to complete the production, or make the production of additional seasons more expensive. If Starz is unable to produce original programming content on a cost-effective basis our business, financial condition and results of operations would experience a material adverse effect.

Our tax rate is uncertain and may vary from expectations.

There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain any particular effective corporate tax rate because of uncertainty regarding the tax policies of jurisdictions in which we and our affiliates operate. Our actual effective tax rate may vary from our expectations, and such variance may be material. Additionally, tax laws or their implementation and applicable tax authority practices in any particular jurisdiction could change in the future, possibly on a retroactive basis, and any such change could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY.

Risk management and strategy

We have implemented and maintain various information security processes designed to identify, assess and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats to our critical computer networks, third party hosted services, communications systems, hardware and software, and our critical data, including intellectual property, confidential information that is proprietary, strategic or competitive in nature, and employee and other personal data ("Information Systems and Data").

The Company's information security team helps identify, assess and manage the Company's cybersecurity threats and risks. The information security team identifies and assesses risks from cybersecurity threats by monitoring and evaluating our threat environment and the Company's risk profile using various methods including, for example with automated and manual tools, subscribing to reports and services that identify cybersecurity threats, analyzing reports of threats and threat actors, conducting scans of certain environments, evaluating threats reported to the Company, conducting cybersecurity audits, vulnerability assessments, and threat assessments, conducting response exercises, and coordinating with law enforcement.

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Depending on the environment, systems, and data, we implement and maintain various technical, physical, and organizational measures, processes, standards and policies designed to manage and mitigate material risks from cybersecurity threats to our Information Systems and Data, including, for example, incident detection and response processes, vulnerability management policy, disaster recovery and business continuity plans, risk assessments, encryption of certain data, data segregation for certain data, network security and access controls, physical security controls, asset management, tracking and disposal, monitoring for certain systems, vendor risks management processes, employee training, penetration testing, employee training, cybersecurity insurance, and dedicated cybersecurity staff.

Our assessment and management of material risks from cybersecurity threats are integrated into the Company's overall risk management processes. For example, the information security team lead by our Executive Vice President, Technology works with management and the legal department, to prioritize our risk management processes and mitigate cybersecurity threats that are more likely to lead to a material impact to our business and our senior management evaluates material risks from cybersecurity threats against our overall business objectives and reports to the Audit & Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, which evaluates our overall enterprise risk.

We use third-party service providers to assist us from time to time to identify, assess, and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats, including for example, cybersecurity consultants, cybersecurity software providers, managed cybersecurity service providers, threat intelligence service providers, penetration testing providers, dark web monitoring services, forensic investigators, and professional services firms, including legal counsel.

We use third-party service providers to perform a variety of functions throughout our business, application providers, hosting providers, supply chain resources and data back-up service providers. We have a vendor management program designed to manage cybersecurity risks associated with our use of these providers. Depending on the nature of the services provided, the sensitivity of the Information Systems and Data at issue, and the identity of the provider, our vendor management process may involve different levels of assessment designed to help identify cybersecurity risks associated with a provider and impose contractual obligations related to cybersecurity on the provider. Components of the vendor risk management program include, for example, conducting risk assessments for certain vendors, regularly reviewing certain vendors' written security programs, reviewing security assessments and responses to security questionnaires, auditing of certain vendors, vulnerability scans related to vendors, and the imposition of certain contractual information security obligations for certain vendors.

For a description of the risks from cybersecurity threats that may materially affect the Company and how they may do so, see our risk factors under Part 1. Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Transition Report on Form 10-KT, including "Protection of electronically stored data is costly and if Starz's data is compromised in spite of this protection, it may incur additional costs, lost opportunities and damage to its reputation."

Governance

Our Board of Directors addresses the Company's cybersecurity risk management as part of its general oversight function. The Audit & Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing Company's cybersecurity risk management processes, including oversight and mitigation of risks from cybersecurity threats.

Our cybersecurity risk assessment and management processes are implemented and maintained by certain Company management, including our Executive Vice President, Technology and our General Counsel. Our cybersecurity incident response processes are designed to escalate certain cybersecurity incidents to members of management depending on the circumstances. Our Executive Vice President, Technology and our General Counsel and other senior executives work with the Company's incident response team to help the Company mitigate and remediate cybersecurity incidents of which they are notified. Our cybersecurity incident response team has over 32 years combined information technology and cybersecurity experience, and includes individuals with key information technology and cybersecurity certifications. In addition, the Company's incident response processes include reporting to the Audit & Risk Committee for certain cybersecurity incidents.

Our cybersecurity risk assessment and management processes provide for regular updates to the Audit & Risk Committee. The Audit & Risk Committee receives reports from our Executive Vice President, Technology and our General Counsel concerning the Company's significant cybersecurity threats and risk and the processes the Company has implemented to address them. The Audit & Risk Committee also receives various reports, summaries or presentations related to cybersecurity threats, risk and mitigation.

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Although we have not been the subject of any cybersecurity threats that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect us to date, we have been and continue to be subject to cybersecurity risks in the normal course of our business, as discussed in Item 1A. Risk Factors, including in the risk factor entitled “Protection of electronically stored data is costly and if Starz’s data is compromised in spite of this protection, it may incur additional costs, lost opportunities and damage to its reputation.”

ITEM 2. *PROPERTIES.*

Starz’s corporate office is located at 250 Howe Street, 20th Floor, Vancouver, BC V6C 3R8. Its principal executive office is located at 1647 Stewart Street, Santa Monica, CA, where Starz occupies 60,116 square feet (per a lease that expires in December 2028).

In addition, Starz leases 100,119 square feet at 6363 S. Fiddler’s Green Circle, Greenwood Village, CO (per a lease that expires in June 2034) and subleased approximately 18,000 square feet from Lionsgate Studios Corp. at 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York (per a lease that expired in August 2025). Following the expiration of the 530 Fifth Avenue lease, Starz began leasing approximately 20,269 square feet at 100 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017 (per a lease that expires in May 2038).

Starz believes that its current facilities are adequate to conduct its business operations for the foreseeable future. Starz believes that it will be able to renew these leases on similar terms upon expiration. If it cannot renew, Starz believes that it could find other suitable premises without any material adverse impact on its operations.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

From time to time, the Company is involved in certain claims and legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business.

The Company establishes an accrued liability for claims and legal proceedings when the Company determines that a loss is both probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Once established, accruals are adjusted from time to time, as appropriate, in light of additional information. The amount of any loss ultimately incurred in relation to matters for which an accrual has been established may be higher or lower than the amounts accrued for such matters. The Company expenses legal fees as incurred.

Claims and legal proceedings may be brought against the Company without merit, are inherently uncertain, are difficult to predict, and the Company's view on these matters may change as events unfold. Reasonably possible losses, if any, are not estimable, however, based on our current understanding and evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances, as of December 31, 2025, the Company is not a party to any pending claims or legal proceedings for which management believes the resolution would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows, and is not aware of any other claims that it believes could, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Starz Business completed the Exchange Transaction in May 2024. On August 27, 2024, purported holders of 5.5% Senior Notes (prior to the Separation) filed a complaint in New York State court asserting claims for breach of certain contractual provisions and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in connection with the Exchange Transaction and entered into Supplemental Indenture No. 10 to the indenture governing the 5.5% Senior Notes (the "Indenture"). The main basis for these claims is that Supplemental Indenture No. 10 allegedly implicated certain provisions of the Indenture that require consent of each affected holder for certain types of waivers, amendments, and supplements to the Indenture. The relief sought includes a request for a declaration that Supplemental Indenture No. 10 and the associated exchange transaction are null and void. On September 13, 2024, another purported holder sought to intervene as a plaintiff in the same suit asserting nearly identical claims, which intervention was granted on October 11, 2024. The second holder subsequently added additional theories and brought claims against other parties. Starz filed a motion to dismiss the claims. On May 23, 2025, both plaintiffs amended their complaints in view of the completion of the Separation, and on June 10, 2025, Starz moved to dismiss the amended complaints. Oral arguments on this motion occurred on September 22, 2025 and a ruling is pending.

Although Starz believes that the existing allegations are without merit, there can be no assurance that the plaintiffs will not be successful in obtaining relief sought in their amended complaints. If the plaintiffs are successful, they may issue a notice of default to the trustee of the 5.5% Senior Notes and seek accelerated payments for amounts due thereunder. These actions may result in an outcome that could have a material adverse impact on Starz's business, operations and financial conditions as well as our stakeholders, as any such action could require payments on the 5.5% Senior Notes earlier than expected.

The Company is party to arbitration claims arising from alleged violation of the federal Video Privacy Protection Act (the "VPPA") and analogous state laws relating to the Company's alleged use of a third-party pixel on the website for its subscription video service. Although the outcome of this matter cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not presently believe that the resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Legal proceedings can be expensive and disruptive to normal business operations. Even if Starz is successful in defending against such claims, it may expend significant management time and attention and funds to defend against such claims.

The Company is involved in legal proceedings not listed herein, but as previously stated, it does not presently consider the matters to be material either individually or in the aggregate at this time. The Company's view of the matters not listed may change in the future as the proceedings unfold.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not Applicable.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.****Market Information**

We have one class of common shares of no par value per share listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "STRZ."

Holders

As of February 10, 2026, there were approximately 1,540 shareholders of record of our common shares. The foregoing number of record holders reflects only the registered holders of our common shares as listed on the books of our transfer agent. It does not include the number of beneficial owners who hold shares through banks, brokerage houses, or other institutions. Each such institution is counted as a single record holder, regardless of the number of beneficial owners it represents.

Dividends

The timing, declaration, amount and payment of future dividends, if any, is determined by our Board of Directors, at its discretion, and is dependent on a number of factors, including our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, capital requirements and restrictions under our credit agreements. Moreover, if our Board of Directors determines to pay any dividends in the future, there can be no assurance that we will continue to pay such dividends or the amount of such dividends. We cannot guarantee the amount of dividends paid in the future, if any. Starz did not pay any dividends during the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

Information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans will be incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, which we expect to file with the SEC by April 2, 2026.

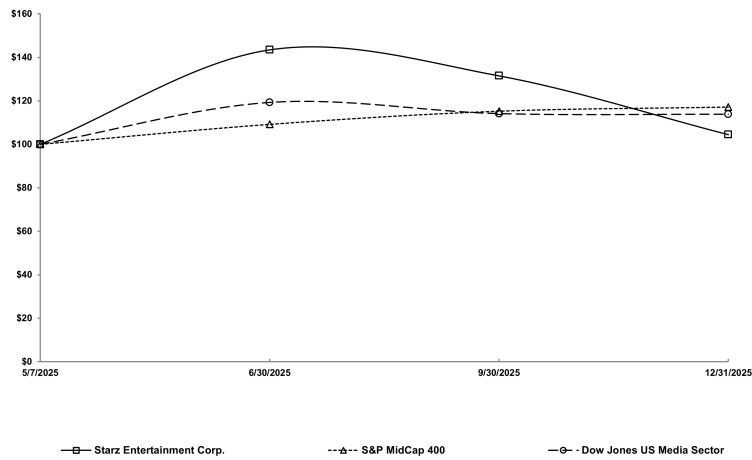
Performance Graph

The following graph compares the total cumulative stockholder return on the Company's common stock for the period from May 7, 2025 (the date STRZ began trading on Nasdaq) through December 31, 2025, with the total cumulative return of the S&P Mid-Cap 400 Index (the "S&P 400") and the Dow Jones US Media Sector Index for the period commencing May 7, 2025 and ending December 31, 2025. All values assume that \$100 was invested on May 7, 2025, in STRZ common shares and each applicable index and all dividends were reinvested.

The comparisons shown in the graph below are based on historical data and we caution that the stock price performance shown in the graph below is not indicative of, and is not intended to forecast, the potential future performance of STRZ common shares.

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COMPARISON OF 8 MONTH CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*
Among Starz Entertainment Corp., the S&P MidCap 400 Index
and the Dow Jones US Media Sector Index



*\$100 invested on 5/7/25 in stock or 4/30/25 in index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.
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Company Name / Index	May 7, 2025		June 30, 2025		September 30, 2025		December 31, 2025	
Starz Entertainment Corp.	\$	100.0	\$	143.5	\$	131.5	\$	104.5
S&P MidCap 400	\$	100.0	\$	109.2	\$	115.2	\$	117.1
Dow Jones U.S. Media Sector	\$	100.0	\$	119.2	\$	114.1	\$	113.8

The graph and related information are being furnished solely to accompany this Form 10-KT pursuant to Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K and shall not be deemed “soliciting materials” or materials to be “filed” with the SEC (other than as provided in Item 201 of Regulation S-K), nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.**Taxation**

The following is a general summary of certain Canadian federal income tax consequences to a person (a “Non-Canadian Holder”) who is the beneficial owner of our common shares and who, at all relevant times, for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the “ITA”) (i) is not, and is not deemed to be resident in Canada, (ii) does not, and is not deemed to, use or hold any common shares in, or in the course of, carrying on a business in Canada, (iii) deals at arm’s length, and is not affiliated, with the Company, (iv) is not a “foreign affiliate” (as defined in the ITA) of a person resident in Canada, and (v) has not received or acquired any common shares in connection with any employee stock option or executive compensation plan or otherwise in connection with employment. This summary does not apply to a Non-Canadian Holder that is an insurer or an “authorized foreign bank” within the meaning of the ITA. Such Non-Canadian Holders should seek tax advice from their advisors.

This summary is not intended to be, and should not be construed to be, legal or tax advice and no representation with respect to the tax consequences to any particular investor is made. The summary does not address any aspect of any provincial, state or local tax laws or the tax laws of any jurisdiction other than Canada. Accordingly, holders and prospective holders of common shares should consult with their own tax advisors for advice with respect to the income tax consequences to them, having regard to their own particular circumstances, including any consequences of an investment in common shares arising under any provincial, state or local tax laws or the tax laws of any jurisdiction other than Canada.

This summary is based upon the current provisions of the ITA, the regulations thereunder and the proposed amendments thereto publicly announced by, or on behalf of, the Minister of Finance (Canada) before the date hereof, the Canada-United States Tax Convention (1980), as amended (the “Canada-U.S. Tax Treaty”) and our understanding of the current administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency published in writing prior to the date hereof. No assurance may be given that any proposed amendment will be enacted in the form proposed, if at all. This summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action.

The following summary applies only to Non-Canadian Holders who hold their common shares as capital property. In general, common shares will be considered capital property of a holder where the holder is neither a trader nor dealer in securities, does not hold the common shares in the course of carrying on a business, and is not engaged in an adventure in the nature of trade in respect thereof. This summary does not apply to a Non-Canadian Holder that is a “financial institution” within the meaning of the mark-to-market rules contained in the ITA or to holders who have entered into a “dividend rental arrangement”, a “derivative forward agreement”, or a “synthetic disposition arrangement” as these terms are defined in the ITA.

For purposes of the ITA, any amount relating to the acquisition, holding, or disposition of common shares, including dividends, adjusted cost base and proceeds of disposition, must be expressed in Canadian dollars using the applicable rate of exchange (for purposes of the ITA) quoted by the Bank of Canada on the date such amounts arose, or such other rate of exchange as is acceptable to the Canada Revenue Agency.

Amounts in respect of common shares paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited as, on account or in lieu of payment of, or in satisfaction of, dividends to a shareholder who is not a resident of Canada within the meaning of the ITA will generally be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax. Canadian withholding tax applies to dividends that are formally declared and paid by the Company and also to deemed dividends such as those that may be triggered by a cancellation of common shares if the cancellation occurs otherwise than as a result of a simple open market transaction. For either deemed or actual dividends, withholding tax is levied at a rate of 25%, which rate may be reduced pursuant to the terms of an applicable tax treaty between Canada and the country of residence of the non-resident shareholder. The Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (the “MLI”), of which Canada is a signatory, affects many of Canada’s bilateral tax treaties (but not the Canada-U.S. Tax Treaty), including the ability to claim benefits thereunder. Affected Non-Canadian Holders should consult their own tax advisors in this regard. Under the Canada- U.S. Tax Treaty, for a Non-Canadian Holder who is the beneficial owner and who is a resident of the United States and entitled full benefits under the Canada-U.S. Tax Treaty, the rate of Canadian withholding tax applicable to dividends is generally reduced to 15%. Furthermore, where such beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends, the rate of such withholding is reduced to 5%.

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In addition to the Canadian withholding tax on actual or deemed dividends, a Non-Canadian Holder also needs to consider the potential application of Canadian income tax on capital gains. A Non-Canadian Holder will generally not be subject to tax under the ITA in respect of any capital gain arising on an actual or deemed disposition of common shares (including, generally, on a purchase by the Company on the open market) unless at the time of disposition such shares constitute “taxable Canadian property” of the holder for purposes of the ITA and such Non-Canadian Holder is not entitled to relief under an applicable tax treaty. If the common shares are listed on a designated stock exchange (which includes Nasdaq) at the time they are disposed of, they will generally not constitute taxable Canadian property of a non-Canadian Holder unless, at any time during the 60-month period immediately preceding the disposition of the common shares, the Non-Canadian Holder, persons with whom such Non-Canadian Holder does not deal at arm's length, or the Non-Canadian Holder together with such non-arm's length persons, owned 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series of the capital stock of the Company and at such time, more than 50% of the fair market value of the shares was derived from one or any combination of (i) real or immovable property situated in Canada, (ii) Canadian resource properties, (iii) timber resource properties, and (iv) options in respect of, interests in, or civil law rights in, such properties.

Assuming that the common shares have never derived their value principally from any of the items listed in (i)-(iv) above, capital gains derived by a Non-Canadian Holder from the disposition of common shares will generally not be subject to tax in Canada.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

No common shares were purchased by us during the three months ended December 31, 2025.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

ITEM 6. [Reserved]**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.****Overview****Separation**

Unless otherwise indicated or as the context requires, all references to the “Company,” “Starz,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to (i) following the Separation (as defined below), Starz Entertainment Corp., a corporation organized under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its direct and indirect subsidiaries and (ii) prior to the Separation as the context requires, the Starz Business (as defined below). Prior to the Separation, as defined and further discussed below, the business of what would become Starz Entertainment Corp. (the “Company”, “we”, “us” or “our”), substantially consisted of the Company of Lions Gate Entertainment Corp.'s (“Old Lionsgate” or “Parent”) Media Networks segment, consisting of (i) Starz Networks, which included the domestic distribution within the U.S. and Canada of STARZ branded premium subscription video services through over-the-top (“OTT”) streaming platforms and distributors, on a direct-to-consumer basis through the STARZ App and through wholesale U.S. and Canada OTT and multichannel video programming distributors (“MVPDs”), including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies (in the aggregate the “Starz Platform”), and (ii) International, which at that time primarily consisted of the OTT distribution of subscription video services outside the U.S. and Canada (“LIONSGATE+”) (collectively referred to as the “Starz Business”). Old Lionsgate also had a subsidiary Lionsgate Studios Corp. (formerly trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the ticker symbol LION) (“Legacy Lionsgate Studios”) that included the company’s motion picture and television studio operations (collectively referred to as the “LG Studios Business”).

See Note 1, *Description of Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies*, for further details regarding the Separation, International Restructuring, and Basis of Presentation of the Company and the accompanying financial statements.

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On May 6, 2025, Old Lionsgate, through a series of transactions contemplated by an arrangement agreement dated as of January 29, 2025, as amended March 12, 2025 (as amended, the “Arrangement Agreement”), completed the separation of the LG Studios Business of Old Lionsgate from the the Starz Business (the “Separation”). As a result of the Arrangement Agreement, immediately following the Separation, the pre-transaction shareholders of Old Lionsgate owned shares in two separately traded public companies: (1) Old Lionsgate, which was renamed “Starz Entertainment Corp.” and holds, directly and through subsidiaries, the Starz Business as previously held by Old Lionsgate, and (2) Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp. (“New Lionsgate”), which was renamed “Lionsgate Studios Corp.” and holds, directly and through subsidiaries, the LG Studios Business previously held by Old Lionsgate, and is owned by Old Lionsgate shareholders and Legacy Lionsgate Studios shareholders.

To complete the Separation, pre-transaction shareholders of Old Lionsgate’s Class A common shares received one and twelve one-hundredths (1.12) New Lionsgate common shares and one and twelve one-hundredths (1.12) Starz Entertainment Corp. common shares while Old Lionsgate’s Class B common shares received one share of New Lionsgate common shares and one share of Starz Entertainment Corp.’s common shares. As a result of the steps described above, each of New Lionsgate and Starz have a single class of “one share, one vote” common shares. Starz Entertainment Corp.’s common shares were then consolidated on a 15-to-1 basis, such that every fifteen (15) Starz common shares were consolidated into one Starz common share (the “Reverse Stock Split”). See Note 9, *Capital Stock*, for further details.

Notwithstanding the legal form of the Separation, for accounting and financial reporting purposes, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, due to the relative significance of the LG Studios Business as compared to the Company and the continued involvement of Old Lionsgate’s senior management with New Lionsgate following the completion of the Separation, New Lionsgate (which holds the LG Studios Business) is considered the accounting spinnor or divesting entity and Starz Entertainment Corp. (which holds the Starz Business) is considered the accounting spinnee or divested entity. As a result, Old Lionsgate was determined to be the accounting predecessor to New Lionsgate and the Company’s pre-Separation financial information has been prepared on a carve-out basis and are derived from Old Lionsgate’s consolidated financial statements and accounting records. Financial statements presented for periods prior to the Separation reflect the Company’s combined historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows as they were historically managed. From and after the effective date of the Separation, the Company’s financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis. For convenience, the financial statements for all periods presented, including the historical results of the Company prior to the Separation are now referred to as the “consolidated financial statements.” See Basis of Presentation below.

Starz Networks Strategic Content Review

During the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, in preparation for the Separation, Starz evaluated the programming on the Starz Platform and cancelled certain ordered programming, and identified certain other programming with limited strategic purpose, which was removed from the Starz Platform and abandoned by the Company.

As a new standalone company, management continues to strategically review its content and performance.

International Restructuring

During fiscal 2023, Old Lionsgate began a plan to restructure and shut down its international LIONSGATE+ business. During the year ended March 31, 2025, Old Lionsgate continued executing the restructuring plan, which included exiting all international territories as of May 2024 except Canada (included in the Starz Networks segment) and India and Southeast Asia (which were included in the International segment until transferred to New Lionsgate April 1, 2025 as discussed below in “Overview - Segments”). The historical results of operations of international territories that were shut down are presented as discontinued operations in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025. See Note 19, *Discontinued Operations*, for further details.

Canada

In October 2025, Starz changed its operations in Canada resulting in its partner assuming all operational oversight of the service and Starz moving to a content licensing arrangement.

Basis of Presentation

From and after the effective date of the Separation, the Company’s financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis.

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For periods prior to the Separation, the Starz Business operated as a segment of Old Lionsgate and not as a separate entity. The Starz Business's financial statements prior to the Separation were prepared on a carve-out basis and were derived from Old Lionsgate's consolidated financial statements and accounting records and reflect the Starz Business's combined historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with United States ("U.S.") generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Prior to the Separation, a management approach was applied to determine the carve-out basis of presentation. In using the management approach, considerations over how the business operates were utilized to identify historical operations that should be presented within the carve-out financial statements.

For periods subsequent to the Separation, the accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Starz Entertainment Corp. and all of its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. For convenience, the financial statements for all periods presented, including the historical results of the Company prior to the Separation, are now referred to as the "consolidated financial statements".

Certain amounts presented in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

All revenue and costs, as well as assets and liabilities directly associated with the business activity of the Company are included in the accompanying financial statements. Revenue and costs associated with the Company are specifically identifiable in the accounting records maintained by Old Lionsgate and primarily represent the revenue and costs used for the determination of segment profit of the Media Networks segment of Old Lionsgate. In addition, these costs include an allocation of corporate general and administrative expense (inclusive of share-based compensation) which has been allocated to the Company as further discussed below.

In May 2024, Old Lionsgate consummated a series of transactions, by which the LG Studios Business became a separate publicly traded company (the "Studio Separation"). The LG Studios Business is substantially reflective of Old Lionsgate's Motion Pictures and Television Production segments together with a substantial portion of Old Lionsgate's corporate general and administrative expenses.

In May 2024, Starz entered into an intercompany revolving credit facility with Lionsgate Studios Corp. which was used to settle intercompany transactions prior to Separation.

Prior to the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate utilized a centralized approach to cash management. Cash generated by the Starz Business was managed by Old Lionsgate's centralized treasury function and cash was routinely transferred to the Starz Business or to the LG Studios Business to fund operating activities when needed. Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Payables to and receivables from Old Lionsgate related to the Starz Business, were often settled through movement to the intercompany accounts between Old Lionsgate, the Starz Business and the LG Studios Business. Other than certain specific balances related to unsettled payables or receivables, the intercompany balances between the Starz Business and LG Studios Business were accounted for as parent net investment. See Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further details.

Management believes the assumptions underlying our financial statements, including the assumptions regarding the allocation of general and administrative expenses from Old Lionsgate are reasonable. However, the allocations may not include all the actual expenses that would have been incurred by Starz had we been a standalone company during the periods presented. It is not practicable to estimate actual costs that would have been incurred had we been a standalone company and operated as an unaffiliated entity during the periods presented. Actual costs that might have been incurred had we been a standalone company would depend on a number of factors, including the organizational structure, what corporate functions we might have performed directly or outsourced and strategic decisions we might have made in areas such as executive management, legal and other professional services, and certain corporate overhead functions. See Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further details of the allocations included in the accompanying financial statements.

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The issuer of Old Lionsgate's 5.5% senior notes due April 15, 2029 (the "5.5% Senior Notes") was Starz Capital Holdings, LLC (previously known as Lions Gate Capital Holdings LLC), a Starz entity. The 5.5% Senior Notes were generally used as a method of financing Old Lionsgate's operations in totality and were not specifically identifiable to the LG Studios Business or the Starz Business. It is not practical to determine what the capital structure would have been historically for the Starz Business or the LG Studios Business prior to the Studio Separation as standalone companies; however, the 5.5% Senior Notes were issued by a subsidiary of Starz and are representative of the overall debt levels, that were expected for the Company following the completion of the Separation. In May 2024, the Company issued \$389.9 million aggregate principal amount of new 5.5% exchange notes due 2029 (the "Exchange Notes") in exchange for \$389.9 million of the existing 5.5% Senior Notes (the "Exchange Transaction"). As a result of the Exchange Transaction, the principal amount of the 5.5% Senior Notes outstanding was reduced to \$325.1 million and total aggregate debt outstanding, including \$300.0 million outstanding per Term Loan A, was \$625.1 million. See Note 5, *Debt*, for further details. Upon completion of the Separation, the Exchange Notes became obligations solely of New Lionsgate. The remaining 5.5% Senior Notes remained with the Company upon completion of the Separation. A portion of Old Lionsgate's corporate debt, (the revolving credit facility, term loan A and term loan B, together referred to as the "Old Lionsgate Senior Credit Facilities") had been assumed by the LG Studios Business under an intercompany note and accordingly, the Old Lionsgate Senior Credit Facilities and related interest expense are not reflected in the Company's financial statements.

In connection with the Separation, the Company entered into a new credit agreement (the "Starz Credit Agreement") which provides for a \$300.0 million senior secured term loan credit facility and a \$150.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. See Note 5, *Debt*, for further details.

Additional indebtedness directly related to the Company, including programming notes and a production loan, are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 6, *Programming Related Obligations*, for further details.

Old Lionsgate's corporate general and administrative functions and costs, which were retained within New Lionsgate, have historically been provided to both the Company and the LG Studios Business. These functions and costs include, but are not limited to, salaries and wages for certain executives and other corporate officers related to executive oversight, investor relations, maintenance of corporate facilities, and other common administrative support functions, including corporate accounting, finance and financial reporting, audit and tax, corporate and other legal support functions, and certain information technology and human resources support functions. Accordingly, for periods prior to the Separation, the accompanying financial statements of the Company include allocations of certain general and administrative expenses (inclusive of share-based compensation) from Old Lionsgate related to these corporate and shared service functions historically provided by Old Lionsgate.

In connection with the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate established a shared services and overhead sharing agreement (the "Shared Services Agreement"). The Shared Services Agreement facilitates the allocation to the LG Studios Business of all corporate general and administrative expenses of Old Lionsgate, except for an amount of \$10.0 million charged annually to the Company. The \$10.0 million charge of Old Lionsgate's corporate general and administrative expenses to the Company pursuant to the Shared Services Agreement was designed to reflect the portion of corporate expenses reflective of the level of effort and costs incurred related to management oversight and services provided to the Company following the Studio Separation. Prior to the Studio Separation, these expenses were allocated to the Company on the basis of direct usage when identifiable, with the remainder allocated on a pro rata basis of consolidated Old Lionsgate revenue, payroll expense or other measures considered to be a reasonable reflection of the historical utilization levels of these services.

Old Lionsgate also paid certain expenses on behalf of the Company prior to the Separation such as certain rent expense, employee benefits, insurance and other administrative operating costs which are reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The Company also paid certain expenses on behalf of Old Lionsgate such as legal expenses, software development costs and severance. The settlement of reimbursable expenses between the Company and the LG Studios Business have been accounted for as parent net investment. See Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further detail of parent net investment included in the accompanying financial statements.

Change in Fiscal Year End

On May 8, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved a change in Starz's fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31. As a result of this change, the Company is now filing this Form 10-KT for the nine-month transition period from April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. Our historical fiscal years 2025 and 2024 continue to be presented for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively, unless otherwise noted. See Note 16, *Additional Financial Information*, for the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations for the comparable prior-year period of nine months ended December 31, 2024.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

These accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Use of 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates made by management in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements relate to the intangible asset associated with the customer relationships with U.S. MVPDs ("Starz Traditional Affiliates"), which is amortized by taking into account the proportion that current period revenue bears to management's estimate of future revenue over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset; estimates of future viewership used for the amortization of programming content; the allocation of costs to the Company for certain corporate and shared service functions prior to the Studio Separation; income taxes including the assessment of valuation allowances for deferred tax assets; and impairment assessments for licensed program rights and intangible assets. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Segments

Following the Separation, Starz manages and reports its operating results through one reportable segment, *Starz Networks*, which includes our North American operations. Starz's continuing operations outside the U.S. and Canada, which historically primarily consisted of our operations in India and Southeast Asia, were reported as *International*. Effective April 1, 2025, we transferred our operations in India and Southeast Asia to New Lionsgate. Given that Starz and New Lionsgate were under common control at the time of the transfer, no gain or loss was recorded related to the transfer.

Relationship with New Lionsgate

Certain functions that Old Lionsgate provided to Starz prior to the completion of the Separation continue to be provided to us by New Lionsgate under a Transition Services Agreement, while other functions previously provided by Old Lionsgate are now performed using our own resources or third-party service providers. Additionally, under our original series programming license agreements, multiyear theatrical film output licensing agreements and library programming agreements with Old Lionsgate, we continue to distribute New Lionsgate programming. We have incurred certain costs in establishing ourselves as a standalone public company, as well as ongoing additional costs associated with operating as an independent, publicly traded company. See "Components of Results of Operations" below for more information.

Components of Results of Operations***Revenue***

We earn our revenue from the distribution of branded premium subscription video services through OTT streaming platforms and distributors, on a direct-to-consumer basis through the STARZ App and through MVPDs, including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies.

Pursuant to our distribution agreements with our distributors, revenue is primarily generated from fees from subscribers who receive the Company's services or based on other factors (variable fee arrangements), or to a lesser extent, may be based on a monthly fixed fee or minimum guarantee, subject to nominal annual escalations.

The variable distribution fee arrangements represent sales or usage-based royalties, which are recognized over the period of such sales or usage by the Company's distributor, which is the same period that the content is provided to the distributor. Estimates of revenue generated, but not yet reported to the Company by its distribution partners, are made based on an estimated number of subscribers using historical trends and recent reporting. The estimates of revenue generated but not yet reported to us by distribution partners requires judgment and could be sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions. The Company regularly evaluates such assumptions and historically, such estimates have been materially in line with revenue amounts when reported.

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In connection with the distribution rights obtained outside of the Starz Platform, we license rights to other parties who distribute our content for a fee. New Lionsgate acts as distributor in certain of these arrangements. In connection with the change of the operations in Canada, which resulted in our partner assuming all operational oversight of the service and Starz moving to a pure licensing agreement, Starz also licenses its content directly.

Expenses

Our primary operating expenses include programming amortization expense, other operating expenses, advertising and marketing expenses, and general and administrative expenses.

Other operating expenses include programming related salaries, residual expenses, provision for credit losses on accounts receivable, operating costs for the direct-to-consumer service, transponder expenses, maintenance and repairs, and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Residuals represent amounts payable to various unions or “guilds” such as the Screen Actors Guild - American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, Directors Guild of America, and Writers Guild of America, based on the performance of the film or television program in certain ancillary markets or based on the individual’s (i.e., actor, director, writer) salary level in the television market.

Advertising and marketing expenses primarily include the costs of advertising, consumer marketing, distributor marketing support and other marketing costs.

The level of programming amortization and advertising and marketing expenses can fluctuate from period to period depending on the number of original series and first-run output theatrical movies premiering on the network during the period. Programming cost amortization and advertising and marketing expenses generally increase in periods where original series premiere.

General and administrative expenses include salaries and other overhead and include allocations for certain general and administrative expenses from Old Lionsgate to the Company related to certain corporate and shared service functions historically provided by Old Lionsgate to the Company, including, but not limited to, executive oversight, accounting, tax, legal, human resources, occupancy, and other shared services. See “*Basis of Presentation*” above and Note 1 and Note 17 for further details on our methodology for allocating these costs. As described in “*Basis of Presentation*” above, in connection with the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate and Legacy Lionsgate Studios entered into a shared services and overhead sharing agreement (the “Shared Services Agreement”). The Shared Services Agreement allocated to the LG Studios Business all corporate general and administrative expenses of Old Lionsgate, except for an amount of \$10.0 million that was to be charged annually to the Company.

Allocations of expenses from Old Lionsgate were not necessarily indicative of future expenses and did not necessarily reflect results that would have been achieved as an independent, publicly traded company for the periods presented. Recurring standalone costs may be higher than historical allocations, which may have an impact on profitability and operating cash flows. Now that the Separation is complete, we are incurring expenses for, among other things, directors’ and officers’ insurance and other insurance, director fees and additional internal and external accounting, legal and administrative resources and fees.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. As disclosed in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements, the preparation of our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The application of the following accounting policies, which are important to our financial position and results of operations, requires significant judgments and estimates on the part of management. As described more fully below, these estimates bear the risk of change due to the inherent uncertainty of the estimate. In some cases, changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from our estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, our financial condition or results of operations will be affected. We base our estimates on past experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, and we evaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis. We believe that the following discussion addresses our most critical accounting policies, which are those that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations or require management’s most difficult, subjective and complex judgments.

Finite-Lived Intangible Assets. At December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the carrying value of finite-lived intangible assets was approximately \$690.9 million and \$816.0 million, respectively. Starz's finite-lived intangible assets primarily relate to customer relationships associated with U.S. MVPDs, including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies (each a "Traditional Affiliate"), which amounted to \$626.3 million and \$748.0 million at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, for Starz and the Company respectively. The amount of the Starz customer relationship asset related to these Traditional Affiliate relationships reflects the estimated fair value of these customer relationships determined in connection with Old Lionsgate's acquisition of the Company on December 8, 2016, net of amortization recorded since the date of the Company's acquisition. Beginning October 1, 2023, the Company's finite-lived intangible assets also include the trademarks and trade names previously accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets. At December 31, 2025, the carrying value of our trademarks, trade names, and patents was \$64.6 million.

Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized to depreciation and amortization expense over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 7 to 14 years. The Starz Traditional Affiliate customer relationship intangible asset is amortized in the proportion that current period revenue bears to management's estimate of future revenue over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset, which results in greater amortization in the earlier years of the estimated useful life of the asset than the latter years. The Company's estimates related to these factors require considerable management judgment.

Amortizable intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (triggering events) indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If a triggering event has occurred, an impairment analysis is required. The impairment test first requires a comparison of undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated over the remaining useful life of an asset to the carrying value of the asset. The impairment test is performed at the lowest level of cash flows associated with the asset. If the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, the asset would not be deemed to be recoverable. Impairment would then be measured as the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value.

The Company monitors its finite-lived intangible assets and changes in underlying circumstances over each reporting period for indicators of possible impairments or a change in the useful life or method of amortization of the finite-lived intangible assets. For the year ended March 31, 2025, due to continued changes in the industry related to the migration from linear to OTT and direct-to-consumer consumption, the Company reduced the useful life of its finite-lived intangible assets related to the Starz Tradition Affiliate customer relationships from 16 years to 14 years. This resulted in an increase to amortization expense of \$8.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2025. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, no indicators of impairment were identified.

Determining whether an intangible asset is recoverable or impaired requires various estimates and assumptions, including whether events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable, determining estimates of future cash flows for the assets involved and, when applicable, the assumptions applied in determining fair value, including discount rates, growth rates, market risk premiums and other assumptions about the economic environment. If actual revenue significantly underperforms as compared to the forecasted amounts and cost cannot be sufficiently reduced, the undiscounted cash flows may not exceed the carrying value of the asset group and an impairment charge could result for the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the asset group.

The Company continues to monitor for changes that could significantly decrease the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated which could result in an impairment of our amortizable intangible assets, or could require the Company to further shorten the useful life or adopt a more accelerated method of amortization both of which would increase the amount of amortization expense the Company records. Examples of events or circumstances that could result in changes to projected cash flows include the creation and consumer consumption of the Company's content; adverse macroeconomic conditions related to higher inflation and interest rates, and the impact on the global economy from the geopolitical environments including wars, terrorism and multiple international conflicts; volatility in the equity and debt markets which could result in higher weighted-average cost of capital and difficulty in funding the Company's content requirements; the Company's continual contractual relationships with the Company's customers; including the Company's affiliate agreements; and the Company's domestic subscriber growth and engagement rates across the Company's traditional and OTT platforms and changes in consumer behavior.

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Programming Content. Programming content represents content exploited on the Starz Platform. Programming content is typically licensed content (which we refer to as “licensed program rights”), however, in some cases, programming content may be produced or acquired (which we refer to as “owned and produced films and television programs”). Licensed program rights include content licensed from third parties, including New Lionsgate, for specified airing rights and windows over a contractual term. Program licenses typically have fixed terms and require payments during the production of the content by the licensor, at or near delivery of the content or over the term of the license. Payments for content and additions to content assets and the changes in related liabilities, are classified within operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Amortization of programming content, which is discussed further below, is included in programming amortization expense on the consolidated statement of operations.

Programming content is predominantly monetized as part of a film group and therefore is reviewed for impairment in aggregate at a film group level when an event or change in circumstances indicates a change in the expected use of the content or that the fair value may be less than unamortized cost.

Development. Films and television programs in development include costs of acquiring film rights to books, stage plays or original screenplays and costs to adapt such projects. Such costs are capitalized as part of the cost of programming content. Projects in development are written off at the earlier of the date they are determined not to be recoverable or when abandoned, or three years from the date of the initial investment unless the fair value of the project exceeds its carrying cost.

Capitalized Costs. The cost of licensed content is capitalized when the cost is known or reasonably determinable, the license period for programs has commenced, the program materials have been accepted by the Company in accordance with the license agreements, and the programs are available for the first showing. Licensed programming rights may include rights to more than one exploitation window under the Company's output and library agreements. For films with multiple windows, the license fee is allocated between the windows based upon the proportionate estimated fair value of each window which generally results in the majority of the cost allocated to the first window on newer releases.

Costs of acquiring and producing films and television programs are capitalized when incurred. For films and television programs produced by the Company, capitalized costs include all direct production and financing costs, capitalized interest and production overhead.

Amortization. The cost of licensed program rights for films and television programs (including original series) and owned or produced programs are generally amortized on a title-by-title or episode-by-episode basis using an accelerated or straight-line method based on the expected and historical viewership patterns, or the current and anticipated number of exhibitions over the license period or estimated life. The number of exhibitions is estimated based on the number of exhibitions allowed in the agreement (if specified) and the expected usage of the content. Residuals are expensed in line with the amortization of production costs.

The Company reviews factors impacting the amortization of the content assets on an ongoing basis. The company may shift release dates or rest certain titles to align with subscriber engagement trends and support content optimization.

Impairment Assessment. A film group (as defined below) is evaluated for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a film group is less than its unamortized cost. If the result of the impairment test indicates that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, an impairment charge will then be recorded for the amount of the difference.

Estimate of Fair Value. A film group is defined as the lowest level at which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other films and/or license agreements. The Company's film groups are generally aligned with the Company's networks and digital content offerings in the U.S. and licensed in Canada. International distribution outside of the U.S. and Canada is generally on a title-by-title basis. Content removed from the service and abandoned is written down to its fair value, if any, determined using a discounted cash flow approach.

As a result of the strategic review of content performance across Starz's platform, we recorded content impairment charges in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 of \$6.8 million, \$156.4 million and \$213.0 million, respectively, which are included in continuing operations, restructuring and other in the consolidated statement of operations. See Note 2, *Programming Content*, and Note 11, *Restructuring and Other*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details. Discontinued operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, includes impairment charges of \$2.5 million and \$160.8 million, respectively, related to the restructuring of LIONSGATE+ discussed above. See Note 19, *Discontinued Operations*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

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Revenue Recognition. Revenue may be based on a variable fee (i.e., a fee based on number of subscribers who receive our networks or other subscriber-based factors) or to a lesser extent, may be based on a monthly fixed fee or minimum guarantee, subject to nominal annual escalations. Revenue is also generated through the distribution of our subscription video on demand (“SVOD”) service directly to consumers through the STARZ App. The variable distribution fee arrangements represent sales or usage-based royalties, which are recognized over the period of such sales or usage by our distributor, the same period that the content is provided to the distributor. Estimates of revenue generated but not yet reported to us by our distribution partners are made based on the estimated number of subscribers using historical trends and recent reporting. We regularly evaluate such assumptions and historically, such estimates have been materially in line with revenue amounts when reported.

Fixed fee or minimum guarantee programming revenue is recognized over the contract term based on the continuous delivery of the content to the distributor. Subscribers through the STARZ App are billed in advance of the start of their monthly or multi-month membership period and revenue is recognized ratably over each applicable membership period. Payments to distributors for marketing support costs for which the Company receives a discrete benefit are recorded as advertising and marketing expense, and payments to distributors for which the Company receives no discrete benefit are recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Our content licensing arrangements include fixed fee arrangements. Revenue is recognized when the content has been delivered, and the window for the exploitation right has begun, which is the point when the customer is able to begin to use and benefit from subscription content.

Income Taxes. We are subject to federal and state income taxes in the U.S., and in several foreign jurisdictions. We record deferred tax assets related to net operating loss carryforwards and certain temporary differences, net of applicable reserves in these jurisdictions. We recognize a future tax benefit to the extent that realization of such benefit is more likely than not on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis; otherwise, a valuation allowance is applied. In order to realize the benefit of our deferred tax assets, we will need to generate sufficient taxable income in the future in each of the jurisdictions which have these deferred tax assets. However, the assessment as to whether there will be sufficient taxable income in a jurisdiction to realize our net deferred tax assets in that jurisdiction is an estimate which could change in the future depending primarily upon the actual performance of the Company. We performed an analysis of the four sources of taxable income (taxable income in prior carryback year(s) if carryback is permitted under the tax law, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, tax-planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented, and future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards) to determine whether a valuation allowance was needed in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Due to cumulative pretax losses incurred in recent years and lack of other positive evidence, we concluded that valuation allowances were primarily required in Canada for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and against US deferred tax assets beginning in the year ended March 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2025, we have a valuation allowance of \$647.9 million against certain U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets that may not be realized on a more likely than not basis.

Our effective income tax rate differs from the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 15% due to a number of factors, including the overall level and geographic mix of our loss before taxes, changes in tax laws and regulations, changes in valuation allowances on our deferred tax assets, changes in unrecognized tax benefits, tax planning strategies available to us, and other discrete items. Although we are incorporated in Canada, the vast majority of our operations are conducted in the United States, where the federal statutory income tax rate is 21%. As a result, the predominance of U.S.-sourced income significantly impacts our effective tax rate and contributes to the difference from the Canadian statutory rate. See Note 12, *Income Taxes*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1, *Description of Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies*, to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of recent accounting guidance.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024****Consolidated Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth our consolidated results of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

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	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percent
	(Amounts in millions)			
Revenue				
OTT revenue	\$ 654.2	\$ 705.6	\$ (51.4)	(7.3)%
Linear and other revenue	309.2	333.4	(24.2)	(7.3)%
Total revenue	963.4	1,039.0	(75.6)	(7.3)%
Expenses:				
Programming amortization	451.3	520.4	(69.1)	(13.3)%
Other operating	117.3	116.4	0.9	0.8 %
Advertising and marketing	206.8	231.0	(24.2)	(10.5)%
General and administrative	89.7	76.4	13.3	17.4 %
Depreciation and amortization	143.9	122.2	21.7	17.8 %
Restructuring and other	20.8	0.6	20.2	3,366.7 %
Total expenses	1,029.8	1,067.0	(37.2)	(3.5)%
Operating loss	(66.4)	(28.0)	(38.4)	137.1 %
Interest expense	(43.2)	(34.7)	(8.5)	24.5 %
Interest and other income	0.2	3.1	(2.9)	(93.5)%
Other expense	(6.1)	(5.4)	(0.7)	13.0 %
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(4.9)	4.9	n/a
Loss from continuing operations	(115.5)	(69.9)	(45.6)	65.2 %
Income tax (expense) benefit	(0.3)	8.6	(8.9)	(103.5)%
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (115.8)	\$ (61.3)	\$ (54.5)	88.9 %
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	3.1	(3.1)	n/a
Net loss	<u>\$ (115.8)</u>	<u>\$ (58.2)</u>	<u>\$ (57.6)</u>	<u>99.0 %</u>

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Subscriber Data. The number of period-end service subscribers is one measure which management uses to evaluate the performance of our business. Service subscribers may impact revenue differently depending on specific distribution agreements we have with our distributors which may include a rate per Starz subscriber, and/or rates per basic video household as well as a number of direct-to-consumer subscribers on discounted multi-month payment plans. The table below sets forth, for the periods presented, subscriptions to our Starz Networks and International services.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
United States		
OTT subscribers	12.66	11.77
Linear subscribers	4.97	5.91
Total United States subscribers	17.63	17.68
Canada⁽¹⁾		
OTT subscribers	—	0.80
Linear subscribers	—	1.45
Total Canada subscribers	—	2.25
Starz Networks		
OTT subscribers	12.66	12.57
Linear subscribers	4.97	7.36
Total Starz Networks subscribers	17.63	19.93

⁽¹⁾ Canada subscriber metrics are not presented for the current year due to a change in the Canadian operations from an SVOD operating venture to a licensing agreement.

⁽²⁾ International subscribers primarily relate to the former operations in India and Southeast Asia, which were transferred to New Lionsgate on April 1, 2025.

Revenue. Revenue decreased \$75.6 million. The decrease in Starz Networks revenue reflects declines in revenue of \$51.4 million for OTT revenue and \$24.2 million from traditional linear services. These decreases resulted from a higher mix of discounting in the form of lower churn multi-month payment plans on the OTT services and from the continued decline in revenue from traditional linear services. The decrease in linear and other revenue was partially offset by an increase in distribution revenue of \$15.3 million related to the recognition of revenue resulting from the change of our Canadian operations to a content licensing relationship. International revenue declined \$8.9 million, due to the transfer of our operations in India and Southeast Asia to New Lionsgate effective April 1, 2025.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and the nine months ended December 31, 2024, the following original series premiered on STARZ:

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025		Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024	
Title	Premiere Date	Title	Premiere Date
Quarter Ended June 30, 2025:		Quarter Ended June 30, 2024:	
<i>Black Mafia Family Season 4</i>	June 6, 2025	<i>Mary & George Season 1</i>	April 5, 2024
		<i>Power Book II: Ghost Season 4</i>	June 7, 2024
Quarter Ended September 30, 2025:		Quarter Ended September 30, 2024:	
<i>Blood of My Blood Season 1</i>	August 8, 2025	<i>Serpent Queen Season 2</i>	July 12, 2024
<i>Magic City Documentary Season 1</i>	August 15, 2025	<i>Power Book II: Ghost Season 4, Part 2</i>	September 6, 2024
<i>Couple Next Door Season 2</i>	September 19, 2025	<i>Three Women Season 1</i>	September 13, 2024
Quarter Ended December 31, 2025:		Quarter Ended December 31, 2024:	
<i>Power Book IV: Force Season 3</i>	November 7, 2025	<i>Fat Joe Talks Season 1</i>	October 4, 2024
<i>Spartacus: House of Ashur Season 1</i>	December 5, 2025	<i>Sweetpea Season 1</i>	October 10, 2024
		<i>Outlander Season 7B</i>	November 22, 2024

Programming Amortization Expense. The level of programming amortization expense for Starz Networks can fluctuate from period to period depending on the number of new original series, first-run output theatrical movies premiering on the network and the strategic timing of content to maximize viewer impact during such period, therefore programming amortization expense generally increases or decreases in periods where an increased (or decreased) number of new original series premiere as compared to the corresponding prior period.

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	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percent
	(Amounts in millions)			
Programming amortization				
Starz Networks	\$ 451.3	\$ 514.6	\$ (63.3)	(12.3)%
International	—	5.8	(5.8)	n/a
	<u>\$ 451.3</u>	<u>\$ 520.4</u>	<u>\$ (69.1)</u>	<u>(13.3)%</u>

Programming amortization expense decreased primarily due to lower cost output titles, timing of content airing, and lower development charges during the nine months ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

Other Operating Expenses and Advertising and Marketing Expenses. Other operating expenses include programming related salaries, residual expenses, provision for credit losses on accounts receivable, operating costs for the direct-to-consumer service, transponder expenses, maintenance and repairs, and foreign exchange gains and losses. The level of other operating expenses and advertising and marketing costs can fluctuate from period to period depending on the number of new original series and first-run output theatrical movies premiering on the Starz Platform during such period. Advertising and marketing costs generally increase or decrease in periods where an increased (or decreased) number of new original series premiere as compared to the corresponding prior period.

Other Operating Expenses. Other operating expenses by segment and share-based compensation expense which is not allocated to our segments were as follows for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,				Increase (Decrease)	
	2025		2024		Amount	Percent
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	Percent
(Amounts in millions)						
Other operating expenses						
Starz Networks	\$ 114.9		\$ 112.1		\$ 2.8	2.5 %
International	—		1.6		(1.6)	n/a
Share-based compensation expense	2.4		2.8		(0.4)	n/a
	<u>\$ 117.3</u>	<u>12.4 %</u>	<u>\$ 116.5</u>	<u>11.2 %</u>	<u>\$ 0.8</u>	<u>0.7 %</u>

Other operating expenses remained consistent in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2024, due to a slight increase at Starz Networks of \$2.8 million, offset by the decline in International due to the transfer of our operations in India and Southeast Asia to New Lionsgate effective April 1, 2025.

Advertising and Marketing Expenses. Advertising and marketing expenses by segment were as follows for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,				Increase (Decrease)	
	2025		2024		Amount	Percent
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	Percent
(Amounts in millions)						
Advertising and marketing expenses						
Starz Networks	\$ 206.8		\$ 230.0		\$ (23.2)	(10.1)%
International	—		0.9		(0.9)	n/a
	<u>\$ 206.8</u>	<u>21.5 %</u>	<u>\$ 230.9</u>	<u>22.2 %</u>	<u>\$ (24.1)</u>	<u>(10.4)%</u>

Advertising and marketing expenses decreased \$24.1 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 primarily due to a decrease in the number of originals premiering during the period and corporate brand campaign spend, which was partially offset by higher direct response marketing spend as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

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General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses by segment and share-based compensation which is not allocated to our segments were as follows for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,				Increase (Decrease)		
	2025		2024				
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	Percent	
	(Amounts in millions)						
General and administrative expenses							
Starz Networks	\$	79.7	\$	63.7	\$	16.0	25.1 %
International		—		2.1		(2.1)	n/a
Share-based compensation expense		10.0		10.6		(0.6)	(5.7)%
	\$	89.7	\$	76.4	\$	13.3	17.4 %

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, Starz Networks' general and administrative expenses increased \$16.0 million as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2024. Such increase resulted from additional expenses for, among other things, personnel costs, directors' and officers' insurance and other insurance, director fees, and internal and external accounting, legal and administrative resources and certain other costs due to Starz becoming an independent public company, partially offset by the decrease in expenses related to the Old Lionsgate Shared Services Agreement. International expenses declined due to the transfer of our operations in India and Southeast Asia to New Lionsgate effective April 1, 2025.

The following table presents share-based compensation expense by financial statement line item:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Share-based compensation expense included in:		
Operating expense	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.8
General and administrative	10.0	10.6
Restructuring and other	2.4	0.3
	<u>\$ 14.8</u>	<u>\$ 13.7</u>

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization of \$143.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 increased \$21.7 million from \$122.2 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2024, due primarily to the reduction in the useful life of our Starz Traditional Affiliate customer relationship finite-lived intangible asset from 16 years to 14 years, effective January 1, 2025.

Restructuring and Other. Restructuring and other increased \$20.2 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2024, and includes restructuring costs, certain transaction-related and other expenses, and unusual charges or benefits, as applicable. The increase is primarily the result of content impairments recognized for the Canadian film group during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to overall content impairment recoveries in the nine months ended December 31, 2024. See Note 11, *Restructuring and Other*, in our consolidated financial statements for further details.

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	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percent
	(Amounts in millions)			
Restructuring and other:				
Content impairments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6.8	\$ (11.3)	\$ 18.1	(160.2)%
Severance ⁽²⁾				
Cash	—	1.4	(1.4)	nm
Accelerated vesting of equity awards	—	0.3	(0.3)	nm
Total severance costs	—	1.7	(1.7)	(100.0)%
Share-based compensation ⁽³⁾	2.4	—	2.4	nm
Transaction and other costs ⁽⁴⁾	11.6	10.2	1.4	13.7 %
	<u>\$ 20.8</u>	<u>\$ 0.6</u>	<u>\$ 20.2</u>	<u>3,366.7 %</u>

nm - Percentage not meaningful.

⁽¹⁾ The Company recorded content impairment charges in the nine months ended December 31, 2025, as a result of content impairments recognized for the Canadian film group.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2024, the Starz Business continued executing its restructuring plan, which included exiting all international territories except for Canada and India, and included an evaluation of the programming on Starz's domestic and international platforms. Amounts included in the table above for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 represent recoveries on content that had been impaired. See Note 19, *Discontinued Operations*, for content impairment charges related to discontinued operations and see Note 11, *Restructuring and Other*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

⁽²⁾ Severance costs for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 were primarily related to restructuring activities and other cost-saving initiatives attributable to continuing operations.

⁽³⁾ For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, this balance includes a modification of equity awards in connection with the Separation. In June 2025, the compensation committee of the Company approved a cash payment in lieu of share issuance for the restricted share units vesting during the three months ended June 30, 2025.

⁽⁴⁾ Transaction and other costs in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and nine months ended December 31, 2024 reflect transaction, integration and legal costs associated with the Separation and certain strategic transactions, restructuring activities and legal matters.

Interest Expense. Interest expense of \$43.2 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 increased \$8.5 million from the nine months ended December 31, 2024 due primarily to an increase in interest rates on our programming related obligations and higher interest rates on our Term Loan A and Revolver as compared to the 5.5% Exchange Notes transferred to New Lionsgate upon completion of the Separation. See Note 5, *Debt*, and Note 6, *Programming Related Obligations*, in our consolidated financial statements for further details. The following table sets forth the components of interest expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

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	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Interest expense		
Cash based:		
Senior Notes	\$ 16.4	\$ 29.5
Term Loan A	14.2	—
Programming relation obligations and other	9.3	2.6
	39.9	32.1
Amortization of financing costs and other non-cash interest	3.3	2.6
Total interest expense	<u>\$ 43.2</u>	<u>\$ 34.7</u>

Interest and Other Income. Interest and other income of \$0.2 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 decreased by \$2.9 million compared to interest and other income of \$3.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, which was related to guarantee fees from Old Lionsgate received in the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

Other Expense. Other expense of \$6.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 increased by \$0.7 million compared to other expense of \$5.4 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, which represented the loss recorded related to our monetization of accounts receivable program. See Note 16, *Additional Financial Information*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Income Tax (Expense) Benefit. We had an income tax expense of \$0.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2025, compared to an income tax benefit of \$8.6 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2024. Our income tax provision differs from the Canadian federal statutory rate multiplied by pre-tax income (loss) primarily due to the income tax effects of state income taxes, and changes in the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

Net Loss from Continuing Operations. Net loss from continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 was \$115.8 million. This compares to net loss from continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 of \$61.3 million.

Non-GAAP Measures

Adjusted OIBDA is defined as operating income (loss) before depreciation and amortization, adjusted for share-based compensation, restructuring and other costs, and unusual gains or losses (such as goodwill and intangible asset impairment), when applicable.

- Depreciation and amortization expenses as presented on our consolidated statement of operations.
- Adjusted share-based compensation represents share-based compensation excluding the impact of the acceleration of certain vesting schedules for equity awards pursuant to certain severance arrangements, which are included in restructuring and other expenses, when applicable.
- Restructuring and other expenses which include restructuring costs, certain transaction-related and other expenses, and unusual items, when applicable.
- Goodwill impairment and intangible asset impairment, when applicable.

Overall: This measure is a non-GAAP financial measure as defined in Regulation G promulgated by the SEC and is in addition to, not a substitute for, or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with United States GAAP.

We use this non-GAAP measure, among other measures, to evaluate the operating performance of our business. We believe this measure provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations before non-operating items. Adjusted OIBDA is considered an important measure of the Company's performance because this measure eliminates amounts that, in management's opinion, do not necessarily reflect the fundamental performance of the Company's businesses, are infrequent in occurrence and in some cases are non-cash expenses.

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This non-GAAP measure is commonly used in the entertainment industry and by financial analysts and others who follow the industry to measure operating performance. However, not all companies calculate this measure in the same manner and the measure as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies due to differences in the methods of calculation and excluded items.

A general limitation of this non-GAAP financial measure is that it is not prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This measure should be reviewed in conjunction with the relevant GAAP financial measures and is not presented as an alternative measure of operating loss.

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Operating loss	\$ (66.4)	\$ (28.1)
Depreciation and amortization	143.9	122.2
Restructuring and other	20.8	0.7
Share-based compensation expense ⁽¹⁾	12.4	13.4
Adjusted OIBDA	\$ 110.7	\$ 108.2

⁽¹⁾ Share-based compensation expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 excludes \$2.4 million of share-based compensation expense, which is included within restructuring and other. See Note 9, *Capital Stock*, in our consolidated financial statements for further details.

The following table sets forth Adjusted OIBDA by segment:

	Nine Months Ended			
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024		
	Starz Networks	Starz Networks	International	Total
	(Amounts in millions)			
Revenue	\$ 963.4	\$ 1,030.1	\$ 8.9	\$ 1,039.0
Programming amortization	(451.3)	(514.6)	(5.8)	(520.4)
Other operating	(114.9)	(112.1)	(1.6)	(113.7)
Advertising and marketing	(206.8)	(230.0)	(0.9)	(230.9)
General and administrative	(79.7)	(63.7)	(2.1)	(65.8)
Adjusted OIBDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 110.7	\$ 109.7	\$ (1.5)	\$ 108.2

⁽¹⁾ Share-based compensation expense excluded from Adjusted OIBDA for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 includes \$2.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, in other operating expenses, and \$10.0 million and \$10.6 million, respectively, in general and administrative expenses. See Note 9, *Capital Stock*, in our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Starz Networks had Adjusted OIBDA of \$110.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, an increase of \$1.0 million from the nine months ended December 31, 2024. Such increase resulted primarily from a decrease in programming amortization expense and advertising and marketing expense, partially offset by lower revenue and higher general and administrative expense during the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2024

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our consolidated results of operations from continuing operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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	Year Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percent
	(Amounts in millions)			
Revenue				
OTT revenue	\$ 931.1	\$ 899.3	\$ 31.8	3.5 %
Linear and other revenue	438.5	493.1	(54.6)	(11.1)%
Total revenue	1,369.6	1,392.4	(22.8)	(1.6)%
Expenses:				
Programming amortization	638.8	626.5	12.3	2.0 %
Other operating	155.1	166.8	(11.7)	(7.0)%
Advertising and marketing	289.9	322.9	(33.0)	(10.2)%
General and administrative	101.8	129.2	(27.4)	(21.2)%
Depreciation and amortization	170.3	161.8	8.5	5.3 %
Restructuring and other	184.1	224.8	(40.7)	(18.1)%
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	—	663.9	(663.9)	(100.0)%
Total expenses	1,540.0	2,295.9	(755.9)	(32.9)%
Operating loss	(170.4)	(903.5)	733.1	(81.1)%
Interest expense	(45.6)	(47.2)	1.6	(3.4)%
Interest and other income	4.9	3.5	1.4	40.0 %
Other expense	(7.2)	(7.5)	0.3	(4.0)%
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	(5.6)	21.2	(26.8)	(126.4)%
Loss from continuing operations	(223.9)	(933.5)	709.6	(76.0)%
Income tax benefit	8.6	128.9	(120.3)	(93.3)%
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (215.3)	\$ (804.6)	\$ 589.3	(73.2)%
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	4.1	(110.6)	114.7	(103.7)%
Net loss	\$ (211.2)	\$ (915.2)	\$ 704.0	(76.9)%

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Subscriber Data. The number of period-end service subscribers is one measure which management uses to evaluate the performance of our business. Service subscribers may impact revenue differently depending on specific distribution agreements we have with our distributors which may include a rate per Starz subscriber and/or rates per basic video household as well as a number of direct-to-consumer subscribers on discounted multi-month payment plans. The table below sets forth, for the periods presented, subscriptions to our Starz Networks and International services.

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
United States		
OTT subscribers	12.30	12.
Linear subscribers	5.70	6.
Total United States subscribers	18.00	19.
Canada		
OTT subscribers	0.74	0.
Linear subscribers	0.86	1.
Total Canada subscribers	1.60	2.
Starz Networks		
OTT subscribers	13.04	13
Linear subscribers	6.56	8
Total Starz Networks subscribers	19.60	21.
International		
OTT subscribers	3.29	2.
Total Starz		
OTT subscribers	16.33	15.
Linear subscribers	6.56	8.
Total Starz subscribers	22.89	24.

Revenue. Revenue decreased \$22.8 million reflecting a decrease of \$26.4 million at Starz Networks, partially offset by increased revenue from International of \$3.6 million. The decrease in Starz Networks revenue reflects declines in revenue of \$58.7 million from traditional linear services, partially offset by higher OTT revenue of \$32.1 million resulting from price increases. Starz Networks initiated a price increase at the end of June 2023 and an additional price increase beginning in August 2024, which were each subsequently implemented by its various partners after each respective increase during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

During the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the following original series premiered on STARZ:

Year Ended March 31, 2025		Year Ended March 31, 2024	
Title	Premiere Date	Title	Premiere Date
Quarter Ended June 30, 2024:		Quarter Ended June 30, 2023:	
<i>Mary & George Season 1</i>	April 5, 2024	<i>Blindspotting Season 2</i>	April 14, 2023
<i>Power Book II: Ghost Season 4 Part 1</i>	June 7, 2024	<i>Run the World Season 2</i>	May 26, 2023
		<i>Outlander Season 7A</i>	June 16, 2023
Quarter Ended September 30, 2024:		Quarter Ended September 30, 2023:	
<i>Serpent Queen Season 2</i>	July 12, 2024	<i>Minx Season 2</i>	July 21, 2023
<i>Power Book II: Ghost Season 4 Part 2</i>	September 6, 2024	<i>Heels Season 2</i>	July 28, 2023
<i>Three Women Season 1</i>	September 13, 2024	<i>Power Book IV: Force Season 2</i>	July 28, 2023
		<i>Men in Kilts Season 2</i>	August 11, 2023
Quarter Ended December 31, 2024:		Quarter Ended December 31, 2023:	
<i>Fat Joe Talks Season 1</i>	October 4, 2024	<i>Shining Value Season 2</i>	October 13, 2023
<i>Sweetpea Season 1</i>	October 10, 2024	<i>Power Book III: Raising Kanan Season 3</i>	December 1, 2023
<i>Outlander Season 7B</i>	November 22, 2024		
Quarter Ended March 31, 2025:		Quarter Ended March 31, 2024:	
<i>Couple Next Door Season 1</i>	January 17, 2025	<i>Hightown Season 3</i>	January 26, 2024
<i>Power Book III: Raising Kanan Season 4</i>	March 7, 2025	<i>Black Mafia Family Season 3</i>	March 1, 2024

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Programming Amortization Expense. The level of programming amortization expense for Starz Networks can fluctuate from period to period depending on the number of new original series and first-run output theatrical movies premiering on the network during such period, therefore programming amortization expense generally increases in periods where new original series premiere.

	Year Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease)		
	2025		2024				
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	Percent	
	(Amounts in millions)						
Programming amortization							
Starz Networks	\$	630.7	\$	606.2	\$	24.5	4.0 %
International		8.1		20.3		(12.2)	(60.1)%
	\$	638.8		46.6 %	\$	626.5	45.0 %
					\$	12.3	2.0 %

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the increase in programming amortization expense was primarily due to an increase of \$123.1 million related to our programming output agreements, partially offset by lower programming cost amortization expense of \$107.2 million related to our Starz Originals, as compared to the year ended March 31, 2024.

Other Operating Expenses and Advertising and Marketing Expenses. Other operating expenses include programming related salaries, residual expenses, provision for credit losses on accounts receivable, operating costs for the direct-to-consumer service, transponder expenses, maintenance and repairs, and foreign exchange gains and losses. The level of other operating expenses and advertising and marketing costs can fluctuate from period to period depending on the number of new original series and first-run output theatrical movies premiering on the Starz Platform during such period. Advertising and marketing costs generally increase in periods where new original series premiere.

Other Operating Expenses. Other operating expenses by segment and share-based compensation expense which is not allocated to our segments were as follows for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

	Year Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease)		
	2025		2024				
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	Percent	
	(Amounts in millions)						
Other operating expenses							
Starz Networks	\$	149.9	\$	174.1	\$	(24.2)	(13.9)
International		1.6		(10.1)		11.7	(115.8)
Share-based compensation expense		3.6		2.8		0.8	28.6
	\$	155.1		11.3 %	\$	166.8	12.0 %
					\$	(11.7)	(7.0)

Other operating expenses decreased during the year ended March 31, 2025 due to decreases at Starz Networks of \$24.2 million, which were offset by an increase in International of \$11.7 million. The net decrease was driven largely by lower professional fees, participation expense, and residual expense in the year ended March 31, 2025 compared to the year ended March 31, 2024.

Advertising and Marketing Expenses. Advertising and marketing expenses by segment were as follows for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

	Year Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease)		
	2025		2024				
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	Percent	
	(Amounts in millions)						
Advertising and marketing expenses							
Starz Networks	\$	288.7	\$	321.8	\$	(33.1)	(10.3)%
International		1.2		1.1		0.1	9.1 %
	\$	289.9		21.2 %	\$	322.9	23.2 %
	\$		\$		\$	(33.0)	(10.2)%

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Advertising and marketing expenses decreased \$33.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2025 primarily due to a decrease in direct response and originals advertising and marketing costs as compared to the year ended March 31, 2024 reflecting fewer tentpole Original series in the year ended March 31, 2025.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses by segment and share-based compensation which is not allocated to our segments were as follows for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

	Year Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease)					
	2025		2024							
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	Percent				
	(Amounts in millions)									
General and administrative expenses										
Starz Networks ⁽¹⁾	\$	85.3	\$	106.8	\$	(21.5)	(20.1)%			
International		2.6		2.7		(0.1)	n/a			
Share-based compensation expense		13.9		19.7		(5.8)	(29.4)%			
	\$	101.8		7.4 %	\$	129.2	9.3 %	\$	(27.4)	(21.2)%

⁽¹⁾ During the fourth quarter of the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company changed the extent of allocations and method of attribution of certain costs to its segments. Accordingly, the following amount was allocated to Starz Networks in fiscal 2024 to conform to the current period presentation: purchase accounting and related adjustments of \$0.3 million.

General and administrative expenses decreased \$27.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2025 due to a decrease in Starz Networks general and administrative expenses, corporate allocations from Old Lionsgate and share-based compensation expense, in comparison to the year ended March 31, 2024.

For purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements on a carve-out basis, the Company was allocated a portion of Old Lionsgate's total corporate expenses which are included in general, administrative and expenses for the year ended March 31, 2025. Allocated corporate expenses decreased \$23.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2025, resulting primarily from a decrease in corporate incentive-based compensation.

Certain of our employees participated in the share-based compensation plans sponsored by Old Lionsgate. Old Lionsgate share-based compensation awards granted to employees of the Company are reflected in parent net investment within the consolidated statements of equity at the time they are expensed. The consolidated statements of operations also include an allocation of Old Lionsgate corporate and shared employee share-based compensation expenses. The following table presents share-based compensation expense by financial statement line item:

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Share-based compensation expense included in:		
Operating expense	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.5
General and administration ⁽¹⁾	13.9	19.7
Restructuring and other ⁽²⁾	0.5	1.4
Total share-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 18.0</u>	<u>\$ 24.6</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes share-based compensation expense related to the allocation of Old Lionsgate corporate and shared employee share-based compensation expenses of \$0.7 million and \$5.6 million in the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Represents share-based compensation expense included in restructuring and other expenses reflecting the impact of the acceleration of certain vesting schedules for equity awards pursuant to certain severance arrangements.

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Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization of \$170.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2025 increased \$8.5 million from \$161.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2024, due primarily to increased amortization expense of \$8.0 million associated with the change in estimated useful life of the Starz trade names.

Restructuring and Other. Restructuring and other decreased \$40.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the year ended March 31, 2024, and includes restructuring and severance costs, certain transaction-related and other expenses, and unusual charges or benefits, when applicable. Restructuring and other costs were as follows for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

	Year Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percent
	(Amounts in millions)			
Restructuring and other:				
Content impairments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 156.4	\$ 213.0	\$ (56.6)	(26.6)%
Severance ⁽²⁾				
Cash	2.9	5.4	(2.5)	(46.3)%
Accelerated vesting of equity awards	0.5	1.4	(0.9)	n/a
Total severance costs	3.4	6.8	(3.4)	(50.0)%
Transaction and other costs ⁽³⁾	24.3	5.0	19.3	nm
	<u>\$ 184.1</u>	<u>\$ 224.8</u>	<u>\$ (40.7)</u>	<u>(18.1)%</u>

nm - Percentage not meaningful.

⁽¹⁾ The Company recorded content impairment charges in the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 as a result of the Company's strategic review of content performance across Starz's platforms. See Note 11, *Restructuring and Other*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

⁽²⁾ Severance costs were primarily related to restructuring activities and other cost-saving initiatives attributable to continuing operations.

⁽³⁾ Transaction and related costs in the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, reflect transaction, integration and legal costs incurred associated with the Separation, certain strategic transactions, restructuring activities and legal matters.

Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment. Due to continuing difficult macro and microeconomic conditions, industry trends, and their impact on the performance and projected cash flows of Starz Networks, Starz performed a quantitative impairment assessment of its goodwill and, at the time, indefinite-lived trade names resulting in an impairment of \$663.9 million which was recorded during the year ended March 31, 2024. See Note 1, Description of Business, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Interest Expense. Interest expense of \$45.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2025 decreased \$1.6 million from the year ended March 31, 2024 due primarily to lower interest expense on the 5.5% Senior Notes reflecting reductions in the amounts outstanding as discussed under *Gain (Loss) on Extinguishment of Debt* below. The following table sets forth the components of interest expense for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Interest Expense		
Cash Based:		
Senior Notes	\$ 39.3	\$ 39.8
Other	2.5	4.2
	41.8	44.0
Amortization of financing costs and other non-cash interest	3.8	3.2
Total interest expense	<u>\$ 45.6</u>	<u>\$ 47.2</u>

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In connection with the completion of the Separation, the Exchange Notes, with an aggregate outstanding principal of \$389.9 million, became obligations of New Lionsgate. The Company entered into new financing arrangements upon completion of the Separation. See Note 5, *Debt*, to our consolidated financial statements for further detail.

Interest and Other Income. Interest and other income of \$4.9 million for the year ended March 31, 2025 increased by \$1.4 million compared to interest and other income of \$3.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2024, related to guarantee fees received from Old Lionsgate in the year ended March 31, 2025.

Other Expense. Other expense of \$7.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2025 decreased by \$0.3 million compared to other expense of \$7.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2024, which represented the loss recorded related to our monetization of accounts receivable program. See Note 16, *Additional Financial Information*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Gain (Loss) on Extinguishment of Debt. The loss on extinguishment of debt of \$5.6 million for the year ended March 31, 2025 was related to the write-off of debt issuance costs associated with the 5.5% Senior Note exchange.

The gain on extinguishment of debt of \$21.2 million for year ended March 31, 2024 was associated with the repurchase of \$85.0 million principal amount of the 5.5% Senior Notes at a discount. See Note 5, *Debt*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Income Tax Benefit. We had an income tax benefit of \$8.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2025, compared to an income tax benefit of \$128.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2024. Our income tax provision differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate multiplied by pre-tax income (loss) due to the income tax effects of goodwill and intangible asset impairments, state income taxes, and changes in the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. Our income tax provisions for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were also impacted by charges for interest and the change in uncertain tax benefits due to the expiration of statutes of limitations and additional settlements with tax authorities.

As computed on a separate return basis, as discussed in Note 1, for the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards (“NOLs”) of approximately \$389.5 million, of which approximately \$157.8 million would be subject to expiration in 2038, and the remainder would carry forward indefinitely. Additionally, for the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had state NOLs of approximately \$331.5 million, which would expire in varying amounts beginning in 2027, and foreign net operating loss carryforwards in Canada of \$55.2 million, which would expire in varying amounts beginning in 2045. The Company also had U.S. federal credit carryforwards related to foreign taxes paid of \$9.1 million that would expire beginning in 2027. However, because the Company’s managed basis of presentation for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 excludes certain income, deductions, and other items, those amounts are not included in the calculation of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards in these consolidated financial statements. As a result, the actual net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards of the Company after the Separation may differ (i.e., will be lower in U.S. and Canada) than those presented for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Net Loss from Continuing Operations. Net loss from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 was \$215.3 million. This compares to net loss from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2024 of \$804.6 million.

Non-GAAP Measures

Adjusted OIBDA is defined as operating income (loss) before depreciation and amortization, adjusted for share-based compensation, restructuring and other costs, and unusual gains or losses (such as goodwill and intangible asset impairment), when applicable.

- Depreciation and amortization expenses as presented on our consolidated statement of operations.
- Adjusted share-based compensation represents share-based compensation excluding the impact of the acceleration of certain vesting schedules for equity awards pursuant to certain severance arrangements, which are included in restructuring and other expenses, when applicable.
- Restructuring and other expenses which include restructuring and severance costs, certain transaction-related and other expenses, and unusual items, when applicable.
- Goodwill impairment and intangible asset impairment, when applicable.

Overall: This measure is a non-GAAP financial measure as defined in Regulation G promulgated by the SEC and is in addition to, not a substitute for, or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with United States GAAP.

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We use this non-GAAP measure, among other measures, to evaluate the operating performance of our business. We believe this measure provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations before non-operating items. Adjusted OIBDA is considered an important measure of the Company's performance because this measure eliminates amounts that, in management's opinion, do not necessarily reflect the fundamental performance of the Company's businesses, are infrequent in occurrence and in some cases are non-cash expenses.

This non-GAAP measure is commonly used in the entertainment industry and by financial analysts and others who follow the industry to measure operating performance. However, not all companies calculate this measure in the same manner and the measure as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies due to differences in the methods of calculation and excluded items.

A general limitation of this non-GAAP financial measure is that it is not prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This measure should be reviewed in conjunction with the relevant GAAP financial measures and is not presented as an alternative measure of operating loss.

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Operating loss	\$ (170.4)	\$ (903.5)
Depreciation and amortization	170.3	161.8
Restructuring and other	184.1	224.8
Goodwill impairment and intangible asset impairment	—	663.9
Share-based compensation expense ⁽¹⁾	17.5	23.2
Adjusted OIBDA	<u>\$ 201.5</u>	<u>\$ 170.2</u>

⁽¹⁾ Share-based compensation expense for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 includes \$18.0 million and \$24.6 million, respectively, in operating expenses but excludes \$0.5 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, which are included in Restructuring and other expenses and are related to the acceleration of vesting schedules for equity awards pursuant to certain severance arrangements. See Note 9, *Capital Stock*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

The following table sets forth Adjusted OIBDA by segment:

	Year Ended March 31, 2025			Year Ended March 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾		
	Starz Networks	International	Total	Starz Networks	International	Total
	(Amounts in millions)					
Revenue	\$ 1,356.3	\$ 13.3	\$ 1,369.6	\$ 1,382.7	\$ 9.7	\$ 1,392.4
Programming amortization	(630.6)	(8.1)	(638.7)	(606.7)	(16.2)	(622.9)
Other operating ⁽²⁾	(149.9)	(1.6)	(151.5)	(170.3)	3.4	(166.9)
Advertising and marketing	(288.7)	(1.2)	(289.9)	(321.8)	(1.1)	(322.9)
General and administrative ⁽³⁾	(85.3)	(2.7)	(88.0)	(106.8)	(2.7)	(109.5)
Adjusted OIBDA	<u>\$ 201.8</u>	<u>\$ (0.3)</u>	<u>\$ 201.5</u>	<u>\$ 177.1</u>	<u>\$ (6.9)</u>	<u>\$ 170.2</u>

⁽¹⁾ For a comparison of year ended March 31, 2024 to year ended March 31, 2023 results, please refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Other operating expenses exclude \$3.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2025 and \$3.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2024 of share-based compensation expense.

⁽³⁾ General and administrative expenses exclude \$13.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2025 and \$19.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2024 of share-based compensation expense.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES***Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2025******Sources of Cash***

Our liquidity and capital resources for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 were provided principally through cash generated from operations, our new \$150 million revolving credit facility, programming related obligations, and the monetization of trade accounts receivable (each discussed in greater detail above).

As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$35.7 million and \$17.8 million, respectively.

New Credit Agreement and Existing Notes

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$300.0 million and \$325.1 million, respectively, outstanding under our new Term Loan A and 5.5% Senior Notes. No amounts were outstanding under our new \$150.0 million revolving credit facility. As of March 31, 2025, we had \$715.0 million outstanding of the 5.5% Senior Notes which included \$389.9 million of the Exchange Notes which were assumed by New Lionsgate at the Separation.

See Note 5, *Debt*, for a discussion of our corporate debt.

Programming Related Obligations

We utilize programming related obligations to fund certain of our film and television productions or licenses during production through the time the program airs on the Starz Platform. Our programming-related obligations include unsecured programming notes and a secured production loan. Programming notes and production loans represent individual loans for the license of certain of our film and television programs. The Company had \$87.7 million of programming notes outstanding with repayment dates in January 2026 through February 2026 and \$41.4 million of the production loan outstanding at December 31, 2025 due in 2027.

See Note 6, *Programming Related Obligations*, for a discussion of our programming related obligations.

Accounts Receivable Monetization

Our accounts receivable monetization program includes individual agreements to monetize certain of our trade accounts receivable directly with third-party purchasers.

See Note 16, *Additional Financial Information*, for a discussion of our accounts receivable monetization program.

Uses of Cash

As a stand-alone company, our principal uses of cash include payments for licensing, acquisition, and production of our programming content, advertising and marketing expenditures and general and administrative expenses. We also use cash for debt service requirements (i.e. principal and interest payments), and capital expenditures.

We may from time to time seek to retire or purchase or refinance our outstanding debt through cash purchases, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, refinancings, or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges or refinancings, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, our assessment of opportunities to lower interest expense, contractual restrictions and other factors, and such repurchases or exchanges could result in a gain or loss from the early extinguishment of debt. The amounts involved may be material.

Anticipated Cash Requirements. The nature of our business is such that significant initial expenditures are required to acquire, produce, and market our programming content, while revenue from the exhibition of our programming content is earned over an extended period of time after their acquisition or production.

Related to the items discussed in the "Starz Networks Strategic Content Review" and "International Restructuring" discussions in Note 1, the net future cash outlay for impaired or abandoned content recorded through December 31, 2025 is estimated to be approximately \$24.0 million for contractual commitments on content in territories exited and payments on the remaining amounts payable for content removed and abandoned from our services, net of estimated recoveries. As the Company continues its current strategic review in relation to the current micro and macroeconomic environment, including further review of content strategy and performance, we may decide to remove certain content off the Starz Platform in the future. Accordingly, the Company may incur additional content impairment charges in the future. See, Note 1, *Description of Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Starz Networks Strategic Content Review*, for further details.

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We currently believe that cash flow from operations, cash on hand, availability under our \$150 million senior secured revolving credit facility which was undrawn as of December 31, 2025, monetization of trade accounts receivable and available programming related obligations will be adequate to meet known operational cash and debt service (i.e. principal and interest payments) requirements for the next twelve months and beyond, including the funding of programming content including amounts under our originals licensing and production agreements, and programming output and library agreements. We monitor our cash flow, liquidity, availability, capital base, content spending, capital expenditures, debt service and leverage ratios with the long-term goal of maintaining our credit worthiness.

Our current financing strategy is to fund operations and to leverage investments in programming content in the short-term and long-term through our cash flow from operations, our production-related loans, the monetization of trade accounts receivable, borrowings from our \$150.0 million revolving credit facility which was undrawn as of December 31, 2025, and available programming-related obligations. In addition, we may acquire businesses or assets, including individual films or libraries that are complementary to our business. Any such transaction could be financed through our cash flows from operations, credit facilities, and/or equity or debt financing. If additional financing beyond our existing sources cannot fund such transactions, there is no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to us. Our ability to obtain any additional financing will depend on, among other things, our business plans, operating performance, the condition of the capital markets at the time we seek financing, and debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies. Additionally, continued or renewed inflation or elevated rising interest rates could make financing more difficult and/or expensive, and we may not be able to obtain such financing. We may also dispose assets and use the net proceeds from such dispositions to fund operations or such acquisitions, or to repay debt.

As discussed elsewhere, the debt reflected in our financial statements prior to the Separation represents a portion of the historical amounts for the consolidated Old Lionsgate businesses (representing Starz and other Old Lionsgate businesses), as we are the primary borrower of such indebtedness. As discussed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Separation" above, upon the completion of the Separation, the Exchange Notes became obligations of New Lionsgate and are no longer reflected in the Company's financial statements. As discussed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview" above, the Company entered into a new credit agreement in conjunction with the Separation. Accordingly, our financial statements may not necessarily be indicative of liquidity and capital resource conditions that would have existed if we had operated as a separate, unaffiliated entity prior to the Separation.

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Material Cash Requirements from Known Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table sets forth our significant contractual and other obligations as of December 31, 2025 and the estimated timing of payment:

	Total	Next 12 Months	Beyond 12 Months
	(Amounts in millions)		
Future annual repayment of debt and other obligations recorded as of December 31, 2025 (on-balance sheet arrangements) ⁽¹⁾			
5.5% Senior Notes	\$ 325.1	\$ —	\$ 325.1
Term Loan A	300.0	7.5	292.5
Programming related obligations ⁽²⁾	129.1	87.7	41.4
Programming related payables	280.9	261.2	19.7
Operating lease obligations	59.4	11.0	48.4
	\$ 1,094.5	\$ 367.4	\$ 727.1
Contractual commitments by expected repayment date (off-balance sheet arrangements)			
Programming related payables commitments ⁽³⁾	\$ 318.1	\$ 159.5	\$ 158.6
Interest payments ⁽⁴⁾	90.2	41.4	48.8
Other contractual obligations ⁽⁵⁾	48.9	44.7	4.2
	457.2	245.6	211.6
Total future repayment of debt and other commitments under contractual obligations	\$ 1,551.7	\$ 613.0	\$ 938.7

⁽¹⁾ See Note 5, *Debt*, for further information on our corporate debt and financing transactions following the completion of the Separation. See Note 6, *Programming Related Obligations*, for further information on programming related obligations.

⁽²⁾ Programming related obligations includes \$87.7 million of programming notes outstanding with repayment dates in January 2026 through February 2026 and \$41.4 million of the production loan outstanding at December 31, 2025 due in 2027. See Note 6, *Programming Related Obligations*, for further information on programming related obligations.

⁽³⁾ Programming related payables commitments include program rights commitments not reflected on our balance sheets as they did not then meet the criteria for recognition.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes cash interest payments on our Term Loan A, 5.5% Senior Notes and operating lease liabilities.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes contractual obligations related to advertising and marketing spend, executive employment arrangements, and affiliate marketing agreements.

We have an exclusive multiyear output licensing agreement with New Lionsgate for Lionsgate label titles theatrically released in the U.S. that started January 1, 2022, and for Summit label titles theatrically released in the U.S. that started January 1, 2023. We also have an exclusive multiyear post pay-one output licensing agreement with Universal for live-action films theatrically released in the U.S. that started January 1, 2022. The Universal agreement provides us with rights to exhibit these films immediately following their initial windows. The programming fees to be paid by us under these arrangements are based on the quantity and domestic theatrical exhibition receipts of qualifying films. We are unable to estimate the amounts to be paid under these agreements for films that have not yet been released in theaters, however, such amounts are expected to be significant.

For additional details of commitments and contingencies, see Note 18, *Commitments and Contingencies*.

Remaining Revenue Performance Obligations

Remaining revenue performance obligations represent deferred revenue on the balance sheet. As disclosed in Note 10, *Revenue*, to the accompanying financial statements, remaining performance obligations were \$52.8 million as of December 31, 2025 and \$39.4 million as of March 31, 2025.

Discussion of Operating, Investing, Financing Cash Flows

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$17.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and decreased by \$22.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024. Components of these changes are discussed below in more detail.

Operating Activities. Cash flows provided by operating activities attributable to continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		2025 vs 2024 Net Change
	2025	2024	
	(Amounts in millions)		
Net cash flows provided by operating activities - continuing operations	\$ 17.9	\$ 24.1	\$ (6.2)

The decrease in cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations in the nine months ended December 31, 2025, compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2024 is primarily due to timing of receipts and payments of accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and programming related payables.

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	
	(Amounts in millions)		
Starz Networks	\$ (459.1)	\$ (508.8)	
International	—	(2.1)	
Remaining shutdown operations	(11.5)	(33.9)	
Continuing operations	(470.6)	(544.8)	
Discontinued operations	—	(0.4)	
Cash used in operating activities for programming content	\$ (470.6)	\$ (545.2)	

Investing Activities. Cash provided by (used in) investing activities attributable to continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		2025 vs 2024 Net Change
	2025	2024	
	(Amounts in millions)		
New Lionsgate revolving credit facility – increases	\$ 151.8	\$ 179.5	\$ (27.7)
New Lionsgate revolving credit facility – decreases	(70.2)	(313.5)	243.3
Capital expenditures	(16.6)	(13.7)	(2.9)
Deferred purchase price of receivables sold	1.8	—	1.8
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - continuing operations	\$ 66.8	\$ (147.7)	\$ 214.5

Cash provided by (used in) investing activities attributable to continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 primarily reflects cash provided from the LG Studios Business through the New Lionsgate revolving credit facility (i.e. Intercompany Revolver), offset by repayments to the Intercompany Revolver and cash used for capital expenditures. Cash flows used in investing activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, primarily reflect cash provided to the LG Studios Business through the Intercompany Revolver, offset by repayments from the LG Studio Business to the Intercompany Revolver and cash used for capital expenditures.

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Financing Activities. Cash (used in) provided by financing activities attributable to continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		2025 vs 2024
	2025	2024	Net Change
	(Amounts in millions)		
Distribution of Exchange Notes to New Lionsgate upon Separation	\$ (389.9)	\$ —	\$ (389.9)
Debt – borrowings	497.0	320.5	176.5
Debt – repurchases and repayments	(197.0)	(355.5)	158.5
Debt issuance costs	(8.8)	(4.9)	(3.9)
Net borrowings and repurchases of debt	291.2	(39.9)	331.1
Programming related obligations – borrowings	492.8	197.1	295.7
Programming related obligations – repayments	(455.3)	(121.5)	(333.8)
Net proceeds from programming related obligations	37.5	75.6	(38.1)
Parent net investment	(5.6)	68.9	(74.5)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities – continuing operations	\$ (66.8)	\$ 104.6	\$ (171.4)

Cash used in financing activities attributable to continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 primarily reflects \$291.2 million of borrowings from our Term Loan A, net of deferred financing costs, borrowings and repayments from the Revolving Credit Facility, \$37.5 million in net borrowings from production related obligations, the release of the Company's obligation with respect to the \$389.9 million of Exchange Notes at Separation and the transfer of our operations in India and Southeast Asia to New Lionsgate effective April 1, 2025.

Cash flows provided by financing activities attributable to continuing operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 reflects net debt repayments of \$39.9 million under the Old Lionsgate Revolving Credit Facility and proceeds from programming related obligations borrowings of \$75.6 million. In addition, \$68.9 million of intercompany activity with Old Lionsgate was reflected as cash provided by financing activities in the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2024

Sources of Cash

Our liquidity and capital resources for the year ended March 31, 2025 were provided principally through cash generated from operations, our programming related obligations (as further discussed below), the monetization of trade accounts receivable, parent net investments and following the Studio Separation, the Intercompany Revolver and the Old Lionsgate Revolving Credit Facility (each discussed in greater detail below). As of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 we had cash and cash equivalents of \$17.8 million and \$23.0 million, respectively.

However, as discussed previously, prior to the Studio Separation, we operated within Old Lionsgate's cash management structure, which used a centralized approach to cash management and financing of our operations. These arrangements are not reflective of the manner in which we would have financed our operations had we been an independent company during the periods presented.

In connection with the Separation, the Company entered into a new credit agreement which provides for a \$300.0 million senior secured term loan and a \$150.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. New Lionsgate also assumed the Exchange Notes, as described below, and pursuant to the terms of the agreement the Company was released and discharged of such obligations.

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Exchange Notes and Existing Notes

At March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, we had \$715.0 million and \$715.0 million, respectively, outstanding of 5.5% Senior Notes due 2029 (the “5.5% Senior Notes”).

On May 8, 2024, Lions Gate Capital Holdings 1, Inc. (“LGCH1”), a Delaware corporation and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Old Lionsgate and a Starz company, issued \$389.9 million aggregate principal amount of the 5.5% exchange notes due 2029 (the “Exchange Notes”). The Exchange Notes were exchanged for an equivalent amount of the 5.5% Senior Notes. The Exchange Notes initially bore interest at 5.5% annually and mature April 15, 2029, with the interest rate having increased to 6.0% and the maturity date having been extended to April 15, 2030 effective upon completion of the Separation.

The Exchange Notes and 5.5% Senior Notes and related interest expense are reflected in the Company’s financial statements. As described previously, upon completion of the Separation, the Exchange Notes became obligations solely of New Lionsgate and are no longer reflected in the Company’s financial statements.

Old Lionsgate Revolving Credit Facility

Following the Studio Separation, \$150.0 million of Old Lionsgate’s revolving credit facility, which provided for borrowings and letters of credit up to an aggregate of \$1.25 billion, became available to the Company (the “Old Lionsgate Revolving Credit Facility”). At March 31, 2025, there were no amounts outstanding and, accordingly, there was \$150.0 million under Old Lionsgate’s revolving credit facility available to the Company. In connection with the Separation, all outstanding obligations in respect of principal, interest and fees under the Old Lionsgate Revolving Credit Facility, were repaid in full and all commitments thereunder were terminated.

Intercompany Revolver

In connection with the Studio Separation, on May 13, 2024, LGAC International LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of Lionsgate Studios (“LGAC International”), and LGCH1 (which was renamed Starz Capital Holdings 1, Inc. at Separation), entered into a revolving credit agreement (the “Intercompany Revolver”), pursuant to which LGAC International and LGCH1 agreed to make revolving loans to each other from time to time provided that the net amount owing by one party to the other at any particular time may not exceed \$150.0 million. There was \$81.6 million outstanding and due to LGCH1 (now named Starz Capital Holdings 1) at March 31, 2025. In connection with the Separation, all outstanding obligations in respect of principal, interest and fees under the Intercompany Revolver were repaid in full and all commitments thereunder were terminated.

Discussion of Operating, Investing, Financing Cash Flows

Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared To Year Ended March 31, 2024

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$19.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2025, and decreased by \$24.6 million for the year ended March 31, 2024. Components of these changes are discussed below in more detail.

Operating Activities. Cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities attributable to continuing operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		2025 vs 2024
	2025	2024	Net Change
	(Amounts in millions)		
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Provided by Operating Activities - Continuing Operations	\$ (39.4)	\$ 5.9	\$ (45.3)

The increase in cash used in operating activities from continuing operations in the year ended March 31, 2025, compared to the year ended March 31, 2024 is primarily due to timing of receipts and payments of accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and programming related payable of \$13.4 million. The higher cash used in changes in operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to higher cash used in continuing operations for programming content, partially offset by an increase in programming related payables. The table below details the cash used in operating activities for programming content spend, which is included in the Programming content, Programming related payables, due to LG Studios Business and Net Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities - Discontinued Operations line items in the consolidated statements of cash flows:

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	Year Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Starz Networks	\$ (747.4)	\$ (698.1)
International	(4.0)	(5.3)
Remaining shutdown operations ⁽¹⁾	(29.4)	—
Continuing operations	(780.8)	(703.4)
Discontinued operations	(10.4)	(284.2)
Cash used in operating activities for programming spend	\$ (791.2)	\$ (987.6)

⁽¹⁾ The year ended March 31, 2025 includes \$29.4 million of cash used in operating activities for programming content paid subsequent to the final shut down of the LIONSGATE+ business in May 2024, which is included in continuing operations within the consolidated statements of cash flow.

Investing Activities. Cash flows used in investing activities attributable to continuing operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		2025 vs 2024 Net Change
	2025	2024	
	(Amounts in millions)		
Net increase in loan receivable	\$ (81.6)	\$ —	\$ (81.6)
Capital expenditures	(17.6)	(20.4)	2.8
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities - Continuing Operations	\$ (99.2)	\$ (20.4)	\$ (78.8)

Cash flows used in investing activities attributable to continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 primarily reflects cash provided to the LG Studios Business through the Intercompany Revolver and cash used for capital expenditures. Cash flows used in investing activities attributable to continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2024 primarily reflect capital expenditures.

Financing Activities. Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities attributable to continuing operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		2025 vs 2024 Net Change
	2025	2024	
	(Amounts in millions)		
Debt – borrowings	\$ 417.0	\$ —	\$ 417.0
Debt – repurchases and repayments	(452.0)	(61.4)	(390.6)
Debt issuance costs	(4.9)	—	(4.9)
Net repayments and repurchases of debt	(39.9)	(61.4)	21.5
Programming related obligations – borrowings	310.4	189.7	120.7
Programming related obligations – repayments	(219.8)	(272.5)	52.7
Net proceeds from programming related obligations	90.6	(82.8)	173.4
Parent net investment	72.5	129.5	(57.0)
Net Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities- Continuing Operations	\$ 123.2	\$ (14.7)	\$ 137.9

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

Cash flows provided by financing activities attributable to continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 primarily reflects net programming notes' borrowings of \$90.6 million, and parent net investment of \$72.5 million, partially offset by net debt repayments and repurchases of \$39.9 million. Cash flows provided by parent net investment for the year ended March 31, 2025 consists of cash pooling and general financing activities partially offset by cash received from parent for the licensing of content.

Net debt repayments in fiscal 2025 reflects the net borrowings under Old Lionsgate's Revolving Credit Facility.

Cash flows used in financing activities attributable to continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2024 primarily reflects net debt repurchases and repayments of \$61.4 million (discussed in more detail below), and net program notes' borrowings of \$82.8 million, partially offset by parent net investment of \$129.5 million. Cash flows provided by parent net investment for the year ended March 31, 2024 consists of cash pooling and general financing activities partially offset by cash received from parent for the licensing of content.

Net debt repurchases and repayments of \$61.4 million for the year ended March 31, 2024 included cash paid of \$61.4 million for the repurchase of \$85.0 million principal amount of the 5.5% Senior Notes.

Discontinued Operations. Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations in the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 of \$(3.8) million and \$4.6 million, respectively, relates to the restructuring of the international LIONSGATE+ business.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.
Currency and Interest Rate Risk Management

Market risks relating to our operations result primarily from changes in interest rates and changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our exposure to interest rate risk results from the financial debt instruments that arise from transactions entered into during the normal course of business. Our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is related to transactions in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. As part of our overall risk management program, we evaluate and manage our exposure to changes in interest rates and currency exchange risks on an ongoing basis. Hedges and derivative financial instruments may be used in the future to manage our interest rate exposure. We only enter financial derivative contracts to hedge a specific financial risk.

Currency Rate Risk. The Company entered into forward foreign exchange contracts during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 to hedge our foreign currency exposures on future programming production costs denominated in British Pounds. These contracts are entered into with major financial institutions as counterparties. Refer to Note 15, *Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, for further details.

Interest Rate Risk. Certain of our borrowings, primarily borrowings under our credit facilities, are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on this variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income would decrease. The Company's objective is to mitigate the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and has entered into \$150.0 million worth of pay-fixed interest rate swaps to facilitate its interest rate risk management activities. Pay-fixed swaps effectively convert floating-rate borrowings to fixed-rate borrowings. Refer to Note 15, *Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, for further details.

Our variable interest rate programming notes incur SOFR-based interest at a weighted average rate of approximately 8.3%, and our production loan incurs SOFR-based interest at a weighted average rate of approximately 6.1%.

At December 31, 2025, our Term Loan A had an outstanding carrying value of \$300.0 million, with a fair value of \$300.0 million, and our 5.5% Senior Notes had an outstanding carrying value of \$325.1 million, with a fair value of \$264.1 million.

The following table presents information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The table also presents the cash flows of the principal amounts of the financial instruments, or the cash flows associated with the notional amounts of interest rate derivative instruments, and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity or required principal payment dates and the fair value of the instrument as of December 31, 2025:

	Year Ended December 31,						Fair Value	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total	December 31, 2025	
(Amounts in millions)								
Variable Rates:								
Term Loan A	\$ 7.5	\$ 18.0	\$ 274.5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 300.0	\$	300.0
Average Interest Rate			6.9 %					
Programming notes	\$ 87.7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 87.7	\$	87.7
Average Interest Rate	8.3 %							
Production Loan	\$ —	\$ 41.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 41.4	\$	41.4
Average Interest Rate		6.1 %						
Fixed Rates:								
5.5% Senior Notes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 325.1	\$ —	\$ 325.1	\$	264.1
Fixed Interest Rate				5.5 %				

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The Auditors' Report and our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto appear in a separate section of this report (beginning on page [F-2](#) following [Part IV](#)). The index to our Consolidated Financial Statements is included in [Item 15](#).

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We periodically review the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting. We make modifications to improve the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and internal control structure, and may take other corrective action, if our reviews identify a need for such modifications or actions.

As of December 31, 2025, the end of the period covered by this report, the Company’s management had carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that such controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that (a) transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) that our receipts and expenditures are being recorded and made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a materially effect on the financial statements.

Our management has made an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. Management based its assessment on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework). Based on this assessment and those criteria, management believes that, as of December 31, 2025, the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitation on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations, internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended December 31, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTION THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.

Not applicable.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by Item 10 of this Transition Report on Form 10-KT will be included in the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, which we expect to file with the SEC by April 2, 2026, and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by Item 11 of this Transition Report on Form 10-KT will be included in the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, which we expect to file with the SEC by April 2, 2026, and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNER AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by Item 12 of this Transition Report on Form 10-KT will be included in the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, which we expect to file with the SEC by April 2, 2026, and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required by Item 13 of this Transition Report on Form 10-KT will be included in the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, which we expect to file with the SEC by April 2, 2026, and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by Item 14 of this Transition Report on Form 10-KT will be included in the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, which we expect to file with the SEC by April 2, 2026, and is incorporated by reference herein.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a) The following exhibits documents are filed as part of this report.

(1) Financial Statements

The financial statements listed on the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of this report.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Financial Statement Schedules have been omitted as they are either not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included.

(3) and (b) Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the accompanying Index to Exhibits are filed as part of this report.

Item 15(b).

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference		
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date / Period End Date
2.1	Arrangement Agreement, dated as of January 29, 2025, by and among Lions Gate Entertainment Corp., Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp., Lionsgate Studios Corp., and LG Sirius Holdings ULC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	2.1	May 7, 2025
2.2	Amendment No. 1 to Arrangement Agreement, dated as of March 12, 2025, by and among Lions Gate Entertainment Corp., Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp., Lionsgate Studios Corp., and LG Sirius Holdings ULC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	2.2	May 7, 2025

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

3.1	Articles of Starz Entertainment Corp.	8-K	3.1	May 7, 2025
3.2x	Notice of Articles of Starz Entertainment Corp.			
4.1	Indenture, dated as of April 1, 2021, by and among Lions Gate Capital Holdings, LLC the Guarantors named therein, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company, as Trustee.	8-K	4.1	May 7, 2025
4.1.1	Supplemental Indenture No. 1, dated as of June 29, 2021.	8-K	4.1.1	May 7, 2025
4.1.2	Supplemental Indenture No. 2, dated as of October 31, 2021.	8-K	4.1.2	May 7, 2025
4.1.3	Supplemental Indenture No. 3, dated as of March 15, 2022.	8-K	4.1.3	May 7, 2025
4.1.4	Supplemental Indenture No. 4, dated as of July 21, 2022.	8-K	4.1.4	May 7, 2025
4.1.5	Supplemental Indenture No. 5, dated as of January 12, 2023.	8-K	4.1.5	May 7, 2025
4.1.6	Supplemental Indenture No. 6, dated as of June 21, 2023.	8-K	4.1.6	May 7, 2025
4.1.7	Supplemental Indenture No. 7, dated as of May 6, 2025.	8-K	4.1.7	May 7, 2025
4.1.8	Supplemental Indenture No. 8, dated as of March 29, 2024.	8-K	4.1.8	May 7, 2025
4.1.9	Supplemental Indenture No. 9, dated as of April 23, 2024.	8-K	4.1.9	May 7, 2025
4.1.10	Supplemental Indenture No. 10, dated as of May 8, 2024.	8-K	4.1.10	May 7, 2025
4.1.11	Supplemental Indenture No. 11, dated as of May 13, 2024.	8-K	4.1.11	May 7, 2025
4.1.12	Supplemental Indenture No. 12, dated as of September 25, 2024.	8-K	4.1.12	May 7, 2025
4.1.13	Supplemental Indenture No. 13, dated as of December 31, 2024.	8-K	4.1.13	May 7, 2025
4.1.14	Supplemental Indenture No. 14, dated as of February 3, 2025.	8-K	4.1.14	May 7, 2025
4.1.15	Supplemental Indenture No. 15, dated as of February 3, 2025.	8-K	4.1.15	May 7, 2025
4.1.16	Supplemental Indenture No. 16, dated as of April 3, 2025.	8-K	4.1.16	May 7, 2025
4.2x	Description of Capital Stock			
10.1	Separation Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and among Lions Gate Entertainment Corp., Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp., Lionsgate Studios Corp., and LG Sirius Holdings ULC.	8-K	10.1	May 7, 2025
10.2	Transition Services Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and between Starz Entertainment, LLC and Lions Gate Entertainment, Inc.	8-K	10.2	May 7, 2025
10.3	Employee Matters Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and among Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp., Lionsgate Studios Corp., LG Sirius Holdings ULC and Lions Gate Entertainment Corp.	8-K	10.3	May 7, 2025
10.4	Tax Matters Agreement by and between Lions Gate Entertainment Corp. and Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.4	May 7, 2025
10.5	Amendment to Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and between Lions Gate Entertainment Corp. and Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp.	8-K	10.5	May 7, 2025
10.6	Form of Sponsor Option Agreement by and among Screaming Eagle Acquisition Corp., Eagle Equity Partners V, LLC and SEAC II Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.6	May 7, 2025
10.7	Amendment to Sponsor Option Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and among Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp. and Eagle Equity Partners V, LLC.	8-K	10.7	May 7, 2025
10.8	Voting Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and among Starz Entertainment Corp., Lionsgate Studios Corp., Liberty Global Ventures Limited, Discovery Lightning Investments LTD., MHR Fund Management, LLC, Liberty Global LTD., Warner Bros. Discovery, Inc. and Mammoth Funds (as defined therein).	8-K	10.9	May 7, 2025
10.9	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and among Starz Entertainment Corp. and the MHR Group (as defined therein).	8-K	10.1	May 7, 2025
10.10	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and between Starz Entertainment Corp. and Discovery Lightning Investments Ltd.	8-K	10.11	May 7, 2025
10.11	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and between Starz Entertainment Corp. and Liberty Global Incorporated Limited.	8-K	10.12	May 7, 2025
10.12	Investor Rights Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, by and among Starz Entertainment Corp., MHR Fund Management, LLC, Liberty Global Ventures Limited, Discovery Lightning Investments LTD., Liberty Global LTD., Warner Bros Discovery, Inc. and Mammoth Funds.	8-K	10.13	May 7, 2025
10.13	Credit and Guarantee Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, among Starz Capital Holdings LLC, as borrower, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders referred to therein, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent.	8-K	10.14	May 7, 2025
10.14*	Employment Agreement between Starz Entertainment Corp. and Jeffrey Hirsch, dated as of November 11, 2025.	8-K	10.1	November 17, 2025

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

10.15*	Employment Agreement between Alison Hoffman and Starz Entertainment, LLC, dated as of September 5, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.16	May 7, 2025
10.16*	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement between Alison Hoffman and Starz Entertainment, LLC, dated as of March 15, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.17	May 7, 2025
10.17*	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement between Alison Hoffman and Starz Entertainment, LLC, dated as of August 23, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.18	May 7, 2025
10.18 *	Starz Severance Agreement between Scott D. Macdonald and Starz Entertainment, LLC, dated as of April 1, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.19	May 7, 2025
10.19*	Starz Severance Agreement between Jason Wyrick and Starz Entertainment, LLC, dated as of April 1, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.2	May 7, 2025
10.20*	Starz Severance Agreement between Audrey Lee and Starz Entertainment, LLC, dated as of June 1, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.21	May 7, 2025
10.21*	Form of Starz Entertainment Corp. 2025 Performance Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.22	May 7, 2025
10.22*	Starz LLC Deferred Compensation Plan, restated effective September 1, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registration Statement).	8-K	10.23	May 7, 2025
10.23	Credit and Guarantee Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2025, among Starz Capital Holdings LLC, as borrower, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders referred to therein, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent.	8-K	10.24	May 8, 2025
10.24x*	Director Compensation Summary.			
10.25	Amended and Restated Advisory Services Agreement as of May 6, 2025 between Michael Burns and Starz Entertainment Corp.	10-K	10.28	June 26, 2025
19.1x	Insider Trading Policy.			
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company.	10-K	21.1	June 26, 2025
23.1x	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.			
24.1x	Power of Attorney (contained on signature page)			
31.1x	Certification of CEO pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002			
31.2x	Certification of CFO pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002			
32.1xx	Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002			
97x	Policy Regarding the Recoupment of Certain Compensation Payments			
101x	The following financial statements from the Company's Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Equity (Deficit), (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text and including detailed tags			
104x	The cover page from the Company's Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).			

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

x Filed herewith

xx Furnished herewith and not deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-KT SUMMARY.

None.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on February 26, 2026.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

By: /s/ SCOTT MACDONALD
Scott Macdonald
Chief Financial Officer

DATE: February 26, 2026

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates so indicated.

Each person whose signature appears below authorizes each of Jeffrey Hirsch, Audrey Lee, and Scott Macdonald, severally and not jointly, to be his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in such person’s name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to the Company’s Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the nine months ended December 31, 2025; granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done, as fully for all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute or substitutes, shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ SCOTT MACDONALD</u> Scott Macdonald	Chief Financial Officer <i>(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)</i>	February 26, 2026

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ MICHAEL BURNS Michael Burns	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ MIGNON CLYBURN Mignon Clyburn	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ EMILY FINE Emily Fine	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ LISA GERSH Lisa Gersh	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ JEFFREY A. HIRSCH Jeffrey A. Hirsch	Chief Executive Officer (<i>Principal Executive Officer</i>) and Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ BRUCE MANN Bruce Mann	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ MARK H. RACHESKY, M.D. Mark H. Rachesky, M.D.	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ JOSHUA W. SAPAN Joshua W. Sapan	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ HARDWICK SIMMONS Hardwick Simmons	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ HARRY E. SLOAN Harry E. Sloan	Director	February 26, 2026
/s/ ED WILSON Ed Wilson	Director	February 26, 2026

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STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Starz Entertainment Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Starz Entertainment Corp. (the Company) as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, equity and cash flows for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2025 and each of the two years in the period ended March 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2025 and each of the two years in the period ended March 31, 2025, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Description of the Matter

Amortization of customer relationship intangible asset

As disclosed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Starz Traditional Affiliate customer relationship intangible asset is amortized in the proportion that current period revenue bears to management’s estimate of future revenue over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset. As disclosed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded amortization expense of \$121.7 million during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2025, related to the customer relationship intangible assets, resulting in a remaining carrying value of \$626.3 million at December 31, 2025.

Auditing the amortization of the Starz Traditional Affiliate customer relationship is complex and requires significant judgment due to the estimation required in determining the future revenue over the remaining estimated useful life, which is affected by expectations about future market or economic conditions.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

To test the amortization of the Starz Traditional Affiliate customer relationship intangible asset, our audit procedures included, among others, testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used by the Company in its analysis, testing the estimated future revenue over the remaining useful life discussed above, and recalculating the amount of amortization expense. We compared the estimated future revenue over the remaining useful life used by management to historical financial performance, current industry and economic trends, and other relevant factors. We assessed the historical accuracy of management’s forecasts and performed a sensitivity analysis of the estimated future revenue to evaluate the changes in the amortization that would result from changes in this assumption.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2023.

Denver, Colorado

February 26, 2026

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35.7	\$ 17.8
Accounts Receivables, net, including other receivables of \$9.9 million (March 31, 2025 – nil)	84.4	52.7
Due from LG Studios Business (Note 17)	—	81.6
Prepaid expenses and other	12.1	18.4
Total current assets	132.2	170.5
Programming content, net	993.8	1,096.3
Property and equipment, net	49.1	48.6
Intangible assets, net	690.9	816.0
Other assets	47.2	41.8
Total assets	\$ 1,913.2	\$ 2,173.2
LIABILITIES		
Current portion of debt	\$ 7.5	\$ —
Accounts payable	60.0	64.5
Programming related payables	255.2	101.8
Other accrued liabilities	49.1	64.5
Residuals	27.1	29.5
Programming related obligations	87.7	90.7
Deferred revenue	52.8	39.4
Due to LG Studios Business (Note 17)	—	232.1
Total current liabilities	539.4	622.5
Debt	605.8	699.9
Production loan	41.4	—
Other liabilities	72.7	75.9
Deferred tax liabilities	7.9	8.5
Total liabilities	1,267.2	1,406.8
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 18)		
EQUITY		
Common stock, no par value, unlimited authorized, 16.7 million shares issued (March 31, 2025 – nil)	735.1	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19.4	19.2
Parent net investment	—	747.2
Accumulated deficit	(108.5)	—
Total equity	646.0	766.4
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,913.2	\$ 2,173.2

See accompanying notes.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	Year Ended March 31,	
	2025	2025	2024
(Amounts in millions)			
Revenue			
OTT revenue	\$ 654.2	\$ 931.1	\$ 899.3
Linear and other revenue	309.2	438.5	493.1
Total revenue	963.4	1,369.6	1,392.4
Operating expenses:			
Programming amortization	451.3	638.8	626.5
Other operating	117.3	155.1	166.8
Advertising and marketing	206.8	289.9	322.9
General and administrative	89.7	101.8	129.2
Depreciation and amortization	143.9	170.3	161.8
Restructuring and other	20.8	184.1	224.8
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	—	—	663.9
Total expenses	1,029.8	1,540.0	2,295.9
Operating loss	(66.4)	(170.4)	(903.5)
Interest expense	(43.2)	(45.6)	(47.2)
Interest and other income	0.2	4.9	3.5
Other expense	(6.1)	(7.2)	(7.5)
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(5.6)	21.2
Loss from continuing operations	(115.5)	(223.9)	(933.5)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(0.3)	8.6	128.9
Net loss from continuing operations	(115.8)	(215.3)	(804.6)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	4.1	(110.6)
Net loss	<u>\$ (115.8)</u>	<u>\$ (211.2)</u>	<u>\$ (915.2)</u>
Per share information attributable to Starz Entertainment Corp. shareholders:			
Basic and diluted net loss per common share - continuing operations	\$ (6.92)	\$ (12.88)	\$ (48.12)
Basic and diluted net income per common share - discontinued operations	—	0.25	(6.61)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	<u>\$ (6.92)</u>	<u>\$ (12.63)</u>	<u>\$ (54.73)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	16.7	16.7	16.7
Diluted	16.7	16.7	16.7

See accompanying notes.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,			
	2025		2025	2024		
	(Amounts in millions)		(Amounts in millions)			
Net loss from continuing operations	\$	(115.8)	\$	(215.3)	\$	(804.6)
Net unrealized gain on cash flow hedges, net of tax		0.2		—		—
Comprehensive loss from continuing operations, net of tax		(115.6)		(215.3)		(804.6)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations		—		4.1		(110.6)
Comprehensive loss	\$	(115.6)	\$	(211.2)	\$	(915.2)

See accompanying notes.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

	Starz Common Shares		Accumulated Deficit	Parent Net Investment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	Number	Amount				
	(Amounts in millions)					
Balance at March 31, 2023	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,512.6	\$ 19.2	\$ 1,531.8
Net loss	—	—	—	(915.2)	—	(915.2)
Net transfers from Parent	—	—	—	302.6	—	302.6
Balance at March 31, 2024	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 900.0	\$ 19.2	\$ 919.2
Net loss	—	—	—	(211.2)	—	(211.2)
Net transfers from Parent	—	—	—	58.4	—	58.4
Balance at March 31, 2025	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 747.2	\$ 19.2	\$ 766.4
Distribution from Lionsgate upon Separation	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Net loss prior to Separation	—	—	—	(7.3)	—	(7.3)
Issuance of Starz common shares to holders of Old Lionsgate Class A Voting and Class B Non-Voting Common Shares and Separation from Old Lionsgate	16.7	740.0	—	(740.0)	—	—
Net loss after Separation	—	—	(108.5)	—	—	(108.5)
Stock-based compensation after Separation	—	12.7	—	—	—	12.7
Share-based liability for modified July Vesting awards	—	(17.6)	—	—	—	(17.6)
Other comprehensive gain	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Balance at December 31, 2025	16.7	\$ 735.1	(108.5)	—	19.4	646.0

See accompanying notes.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	Year Ended March 31,	
	2025	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)		
Operating Activities:			
Net loss	\$ (115.8)	\$ (211.2)	\$ (915.2)
Less: net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	4.1	(110.6)
Net loss from continuing operations, net of tax	(115.8)	(215.3)	(804.6)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	143.9	170.3	161.8
Programming amortization	451.3	638.8	626.5
Amortization of debt financing costs and other non-cash interest	3.3	3.7	3.2
Non-cash share-based compensation	14.8	18.0	24.6
Other amortization	6.3	7.4	7.5
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	—	—	663.9
Net content impairment	7.0	156.4	213.1
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	—	5.6	(21.2)
Deferred income taxes	—	(2.5)	(60.5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(2.8)	3.7	(34.9)
Programming content additions ⁽¹⁾	(356.8)	(945.2)	(747.5)
Programming related payables	(113.8)	(46.2)	32.3
Other assets	3.0	(3.7)	(1.4)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(34.4)	(38.2)	(79.6)
Residuals	(2.5)	(1.6)	2.2
Deferred revenue	14.4	10.9	5.9
Due to LG Studios Business	—	198.5	14.6
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities – continuing operations	17.9	(39.4)	5.9
Net cash (used in) operating activities – discontinued operations	—	(6.6)	(137.7)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	17.9	(46.0)	(131.8)
Investing activities:			
New Lionsgate revolving credit facility – increases	151.8	483.2	—
New Lionsgate revolving credit facility – decreases	(70.2)	(564.8)	—
Capital expenditures	(16.6)	(17.6)	(20.4)
Deferred purchase price of receivables sold	1.8	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities – continuing operations	66.8	(99.2)	(20.4)
Net cash (used in) investing activities – discontinued operations	—	—	(4.4)
Net cash used in investing activities	66.8	(99.2)	(24.8)
Financing activities:			
Distribution of Exchange Notes to New Lionsgate upon Separation	(389.9)	—	—
Debt – borrowings	497.0	417.0	—
Debt – repurchases and repayments	(197.0)	(452.0)	(61.4)
Debt issuance costs	(8.8)	(4.9)	—
Programming related obligations – borrowings	492.8	310.4	189.7
Programming related obligations – repayments	(455.3)	(219.8)	(272.5)
Parent net investment	(5.6)	72.5	129.5
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities – continuing operations	(66.8)	123.2	(14.7)
Net cash provided by financing activities – discontinued operations	—	2.8	146.7
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(66.8)	126.0	132.0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	17.9	(19.2)	(24.6)
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of period	17.8	37.0	61.6
Cash and cash equivalents – end of period	\$ 35.7	\$ 17.8	\$ 37.0

⁽¹⁾ Programming content payments prior to the Separation for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 includes \$624.7 million and \$494.0 million, respectively, from the licensing of program rights from the LG Studios Business (see Note 17).

See accompanying notes.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Starz Entertainment Corp. (the "Company", "Starz", "we", "us", or "our") operates primarily in the U.S. and distributes the STARZ branded premium subscription video services on a direct-to-consumer over-the-top ("OTT") basis through the STARZ App and through wholesale OTT and multichannel video programming distributors ("MVPDs"), including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies (in the aggregate the "Starz Platform" and if referencing prior to October 2025, includes the Canadian operations at that time). In October 2025, Starz changed its operations in Canada resulting in its partner assuming all operational oversight of the service and Starz moving to a content licensing arrangement.

Separation

Unless otherwise indicated or as the context requires, all references to the "Company," "Starz," "we," "us," and "our" refer to (i) following the Separation (as defined below), Starz Entertainment Corp., a corporation organized under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its direct and indirect subsidiaries and (ii) prior to the Separation as the context requires, the Starz Business (as defined below). Prior to the Separation, as defined and further discussed below, the business of what would become Starz Entertainment Corp. (the "Company") substantially consisted of the Company of Lions Gate Entertainment Corp.'s ("Old Lionsgate" or "Parent") Media Networks segment and consisting of (i) Starz Networks, which included the distribution within the U.S. and Canada of STARZ branded premium subscription video services through over-the-top ("OTT") streaming platforms and distributors, on a direct-to-consumer basis through the STARZ App and through wholesale U.S. and Canada OTT and multichannel video programming distributors ("MVPDs"), including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies (in the aggregate "the Starz Platform"), and (ii) International, which at that time primarily consisted of the OTT distribution of subscription video services outside the U.S. and Canada ("LIONSGATE+") (collectively referred to as the "Starz Business"). Old Lionsgate also had a subsidiary Lionsgate Studios Corp. (formerly trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the ticker symbol LION) ("Legacy Lionsgate Studios") that included the company's motion picture and television studio operations (collectively referred to as the "LG Studios Business").

On May 6, 2025, Old Lionsgate, through a series of transactions contemplated by an arrangement agreement dated as of January 29, 2025, as amended March 12, 2025 (as amended, the "Arrangement Agreement"), completed the separation of the LG Studios Business of Old Lionsgate from the Starz Business (the "Separation"). As a result of the Arrangement Agreement, immediately following the Separation, the pre-transaction shareholders of Old Lionsgate owned shares in two separately traded public companies: (1) Old Lionsgate, which was renamed "Starz Entertainment Corp." and holds, directly and through subsidiaries, the Starz Business as previously held by Old Lionsgate, and (2) Lionsgate Studios Holding Corp. ("New Lionsgate"), which was renamed "Lionsgate Studios Corp." and holds, directly and through subsidiaries, the LG Studios Business previously held by Old Lionsgate, and is owned by Old Lionsgate shareholders and Legacy Lionsgate Studios shareholders.

To complete the Separation, pre-transaction shareholders of Old Lionsgate's Class A common shares received one and twelve one-hundredths (1.12) New Lionsgate common shares and one and twelve one-hundredths (1.12) Starz Entertainment Corp. common shares while Old Lionsgate's Class B common shares received one share of New Lionsgate common shares and one share of Starz Entertainment Corp.'s common shares. As a result of the steps described above, each of New Lionsgate and Starz have a single class of "one share, one vote" common shares. Starz Entertainment Corp.'s common shares were then consolidated on a 15-to-1 basis, such that every fifteen (15) Starz common shares were consolidated into one Starz common share (the "Reverse Stock Split"). See Note 9, *Capital Stock*, for further details.

Notwithstanding the legal form of the Separation, for accounting and financial reporting purposes, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, due to the relative significance of the LG Studios Business as compared to the Starz Business and the continued involvement of Old Lionsgate's senior management with New Lionsgate following the completion of the Separation, New Lionsgate (which holds the LG Studios Business) is considered the accounting spinoff or divesting entity and Starz Entertainment Corp. is considered the accounting spinnee or divested entity. As a result, Old Lionsgate was determined to be the accounting predecessor to New Lionsgate and the Company's pre-Separation financial information has been prepared on a carve-out basis and are derived from Old Lionsgate's consolidated financial statements and accounting records. Financial statements presented for periods prior to the Separation reflect the Starz Business's combined historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows as they were historically managed. From and after the effective date of the Separation, the Company's financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis. For convenience, the financial statements for all periods presented, including the historical results of the Company prior to the Separation, are now referred to as the "consolidated financial statements." See Basis of Presentation below.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Starz Networks Strategic Content Review

During the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, in preparation for the Separation, Starz evaluated the programming on the Starz Platform and cancelled certain ordered programming, and identified certain other programming with limited strategic purpose, which was removed from the Starz Platform and abandoned by the Company.

As a new standalone company, management continues to strategically review its content and performance.

International Restructuring

During fiscal 2023, Old Lionsgate began a plan to restructure and shut down its international LIONSGATE+ business. During the year ended March 31, 2025, Old Lionsgate continued executing the restructuring plan, which included exiting all international territories as of May 2024 except Canada (included in the Starz Networks segment) and India and Southeast Asia (which were included in the International segment until transferred to New Lionsgate April 1, 2025 as discussed below). The historical results of operations of international territories that were shut down are presented as discontinued operations in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025. See Note 19, *Discontinued Operations*, for further details.

Canada

In October 2025, Starz changed its operations in Canada resulting in its partner assuming all operational oversight of the service and Starz moving to a content licensing arrangement.

Basis of Presentation

From and after the effective date of the Separation, the Company's financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis.

For periods prior to the Separation, the Starz Business operated as a segment of Old Lionsgate and not as a separate entity. The Starz Business's financial statements prior to the Separation were prepared on a carve-out basis and were derived from Old Lionsgate's consolidated financial statements and accounting records and reflect the Starz Business's combined historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with United States ("U.S.") generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Prior to the Separation, a management approach was applied to determine the carve-out basis of presentation. In using the management approach, considerations over how the business operates were utilized to identify historical operations that should be presented within the carve-out financial statements.

For periods subsequent to the Separation, the accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Starz Entertainment Corp. and all of its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries.

For convenience, the financial statements for all periods presented, including the historical results of the Company prior to the Separation, are now referred to as the "consolidated financial statements." Certain amounts presented in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

All revenue and costs, as well as assets and liabilities directly associated with the business activity of the Company, are included in the accompanying financial statements. Revenue and costs associated with the Company are specifically identifiable in the accounting records maintained by Old Lionsgate and primarily represent the revenue and costs used for the determination of segment profit of the Media Networks segment of Old Lionsgate. In addition, these costs include an allocation of corporate general and administrative expense (inclusive of share-based compensation) which has been allocated to the Company as further discussed below.

In May 2024, Old Lionsgate consummated a series of transactions, by which the LG Studios Business became a separate publicly traded company (the "Studio Separation"). The LG Studios Business is substantially reflective of Old Lionsgate's Motion Pictures and Television Production segments together with a substantial portion of Old Lionsgate's corporate general and administrative expenses.

In May 2024, Starz entered into an intercompany revolving credit facility with Lionsgate Studios Corp. which was used to settle intercompany transactions prior to Separation.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

In connection with the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate utilized a centralized approach to cash management. Cash generated by the Starz Business was managed by Old Lionsgate's centralized treasury function and cash was routinely transferred to the Starz Business or to the LG Studios Business to fund operating activities when needed. Cash and cash equivalents of the Starz Business are reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Payables to and receivables from Old Lionsgate related to the Starz Business, were often settled through movement to the intercompany accounts between Old Lionsgate, the Starz Business and the LG Studios Business. Other than certain specific balances related to unsettled payables or receivables, the intercompany balances between the Company and LG Studios Business were accounted for as parent net investment. See Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further details.

Management believes the assumptions underlying our financial statements, including the assumptions regarding the allocation of general and administrative expenses from Old Lionsgate are reasonable. However, the allocations may not include all of the actual expenses that would have been incurred by Starz had we been a standalone company during the periods presented. It is not practicable to estimate actual costs that would have been incurred had we been a standalone company and operated as an unaffiliated entity during the periods presented. Actual costs that might have been incurred had we been a standalone company would depend on a number of factors, including the organizational structure, what corporate functions we might have performed directly or outsourced and strategic decisions we might have made in areas such as executive management, legal and other professional services, and certain corporate overhead functions. See Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further details of the allocations included in the accompanying financial statements.

The issuer of Old Lionsgate's 5.5% senior notes due April 15, 2029 (the "5.5% Senior Notes") was Starz Capital Holdings, LLC (previously known as Lions Gate Capital Holdings LLC), a Starz entity. The 5.5% Senior Notes were generally used as a method of financing Old Lionsgate's operations in totality and were not specifically identifiable to the LG Studios Business or the Starz Business. It is not practical to determine what the capital structure would have been historically for the Starz Business or the LG Studios Business prior to the Studio Separation as standalone companies; however, the 5.5% Senior Notes were issued by a subsidiary of Starz and are representative of the overall debt levels, that were expected for the Company following the completion of the Separation. In May 2024, the Company issued \$389.9 million aggregate principal amount of new 5.5% exchange notes due 2029 (the "Exchange Notes") in exchange for \$389.9 million of the existing 5.5% Senior Notes (the "Exchange Transaction"). As a result of the Exchange Transaction, the principal amount of the 5.5% Senior Notes outstanding was reduced to \$325.1 million and total aggregate debt outstanding, including \$300.0 million outstanding per Term Loan A, was \$625.1 million. See Note 5, *Debt*, for further details. Upon completion of the Separation, the Exchange Notes became obligations solely of New Lionsgate. The remaining 5.5% Senior Notes remained with the Company upon completion of the Separation. A portion of Old Lionsgate's corporate debt, (the revolving credit facility, Term Loan A and Term Loan B, together referred to as the "Old Lionsgate Senior Credit Facilities") had been assumed by the LG Studios Business under an intercompany note and accordingly, the Old Lionsgate Senior Credit Facilities and related interest expense are not reflected in the Company's financial statements.

In connection with the Separation, the Company entered into a new credit agreement (the "Starz Credit Agreement") which provides for a \$300.0 million senior secured term loan credit facility and a \$150.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. See Note 5, *Debt*, for further details.

Additional indebtedness directly related to the Company, including programming notes and a production loan, are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 7, *Programming Related Obligations*, for further details.

Old Lionsgate's corporate general and administrative functions and costs, which were retained within New Lionsgate, have historically been provided to both the Starz Business and the LG Studios Business. These functions and costs include, but are not limited to, salaries and wages for certain executives and other corporate officers related to executive oversight, investor relations, maintenance of corporate facilities, and other common administrative support functions, including corporate accounting, finance and financial reporting, audit and tax, corporate and other legal support functions, and certain information technology and human resources support functions. Accordingly, for periods prior to the Studio Separation, the accompanying financial statements of the Company include allocations of certain general and administrative expenses (inclusive of share-based compensation) from Old Lionsgate related to these corporate and shared service functions historically provided by Old Lionsgate.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

In connection with the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate established a shared services and overhead sharing agreement (the “Shared Services Agreement”). The Shared Services Agreement facilitates the allocation to the LG Studios Business of all corporate general and administrative expenses of Old Lionsgate, except for an amount of \$10.0 million charged annually to the Company. The \$10.0 million charge of Old Lionsgate’s corporate general and administrative expenses to the Company pursuant to the Shared Services Agreement was designed to reflect the portion of corporate expenses reflective of the level of effort and costs incurred related to management oversight and services provided to the Company following the Studio Separation. Prior to the Studio Separation, these expenses were allocated to the Company on the basis of direct usage when identifiable, with the remainder allocated on a pro rata basis of consolidated Old Lionsgate revenue, payroll expense or other measures considered to be a reasonable reflection of the historical utilization levels of these services.

Old Lionsgate also paid certain expenses on behalf of the Starz Business prior to the Separation such as certain rent expense, employee benefits, insurance and other administrative operating costs which are reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The Starz Business also paid certain expenses on behalf of Old Lionsgate such as legal expenses, software development costs and severance. The settlement of reimbursable expenses between the Company and the LG Studios Business have been accounted for as parent net investment. See Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further detail of parent net investment included in the accompanying financial statements.

Change in Fiscal Year End

On May 8, 2025, the Company’s Board of Directors approved a change in Starz’s fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31. As a result of this change, the Company is now filing this Form 10-KT for the nine-month transition period from April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. Our historical fiscal years 2025 and 2024 continue to be presented for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively, unless otherwise noted. See Note 16, *Additional Financial Information*, for the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations for the comparable prior-year period of nine months ended December 31, 2024.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Use of 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates made by management in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements relate to the intangible asset associated with the customer relationships with U.S. MVPDs (“Starz Traditional Affiliates”), which is amortized by taking into account the proportion that current period revenue bears to management’s estimate of future revenue over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset; estimates of future viewership used for the amortization of programming content; the allocation of costs to the Company for certain corporate and shared service functions prior to Studio Separation; income taxes including the assessment of valuation allowances for deferred tax assets; and impairment assessments for licensed program rights and intangible assets. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Segments

Following the Separation, Starz manages and reports its operating results through one reportable segment, *Starz Networks*, which includes our North American operations. Starz’s continuing operations outside the U.S. and Canada, which historically primarily consisted of our operations in India and Southeast Asia, were reported as *International*. Effective April 1, 2025, we transferred our operations in India and Southeast Asia to New Lionsgate. Given that Starz and New Lionsgate were under common control at the time of the transfer, no gain or loss was recorded related to the transfer.

Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue from the distribution of branded premium subscription video services through OTT streaming platforms and distributors, on a direct-to-consumer basis through the STARZ App and through MVPDs, including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Revenue does not include taxes collected from customers on behalf of taxing authorities such as sales tax and value-added tax. The Company is the principal in its relationships with subscribers through its STARZ App and certain retail distributors of the STARZ App as the Company retains control over providing the service to the subscriber. The Company is the principal within its relationship with its OTT streaming platforms and other distribution partners where the distributors provide the service to the subscribers.

Pursuant to the Company's distribution agreements, revenue is primarily generated from fees from subscribers who receive the Company's services or based on other factors (variable fee arrangements), or to a lesser extent, may be based on a monthly fixed fee or minimum guarantee, subject to nominal annual escalations.

The variable distribution fee arrangements represent sales or usage-based royalties, which are recognized over the period of such sales or usage by the Company's distributor, which is the same period that the content is provided to the distributor. Estimates of revenue generated, but not yet reported to the Company by its distribution partners, are made based on an estimated number of subscribers using historical trends and recent reporting. The estimate of revenue generated but not yet reported to us by distribution partners requires judgment and could be sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions. The Company regularly evaluates such assumptions and historically, such estimates have been materially in line with revenue amounts when reported.

Other fixed fee or minimum guarantee programming revenue is recognized over the contract term based on the continuous delivery of the content to the distributor. Subscribers through the STARZ App are billed in advance of the start of their monthly or multi-month membership period and revenue is recognized ratably over each applicable membership period. Payments to distributors for marketing support costs for which the Company receives a discrete benefit are recorded as advertising and marketing expenses, and payments to distributors for which the Company receives no discrete benefit are recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Our content licensing arrangements include fixed fee arrangements and revenue is recognized when the content has been delivered, and the window for the exploitation right has begun, which is the point at which the customer is able to begin to use and benefit from the content. New Lionsgate acts as distributor in these arrangements. License fees associated with these agreements have not been material to date.

Accounts Receivable. Payment terms are generally due within 30 days to 60 days after revenue is recognized.

Deferred Revenue. Deferred revenue relates primarily to subscribers through the STARZ App, who are billed in advance of the start of their monthly or multi-month membership. Revenue is recognized ratably over each applicable membership period, when the Company satisfies the corresponding performance obligation.

See Note 10, *Revenue*, to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash deposits held at financial institutions. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Amounts in transit from payment processors related to customer credit and debit card transactions are also classified as cash equivalents when settlement is expected within a few days.

Programming Content

Programming content represents content exploited on the Starz Platform. Programming content is typically licensed content (which we refer to as "licensed program rights"), however, in some cases, programming content may be produced or acquired (which we refer to as "owned and produced films and television programs"). Licensed program rights include content licensed from third parties, including New Lionsgate, for specified airing rights and windows over a contractual term. Program licenses typically have fixed terms and require payments during the production of the content by the licensor, at or near delivery of the content or over the term of the license. Payments for content and additions to content assets and the changes in related liabilities, are classified within operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Amortization of programming content, which is discussed further below, is included in programming amortization expense on the consolidated statement of operations.

Programming content is predominantly monetized as part of a film group and therefore is reviewed for impairment in aggregate at a film group level when an event or change in circumstances indicates a change in the expected use of the content or that the fair value may be less than unamortized cost.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Development. Films and television programs in development include costs of acquiring film rights to books, stage plays or original screenplays and costs to adapt such projects. Such costs are capitalized as part of the cost of programming content. Projects in development are written off at the earlier of the date they are determined not to be recoverable or when abandoned, or three years from the date of the initial investment unless the fair value of the project exceeds its carrying cost.

Capitalized Costs. The cost of licensed content is capitalized when the cost is known or reasonably determinable, the license period for programs has commenced, the program materials have been accepted by the Company in accordance with the license agreements, and the programs are available for the first showing. Licensed programming rights may include rights to more than one exploitation window under the Company's output and library agreements. For films with multiple windows, the license fee is allocated between the windows based upon the proportionate estimated fair value of each window which generally results in the majority of the cost allocated to the first window on newer releases.

Costs of acquiring and producing films and television programs are capitalized when incurred. For films and television programs produced by the Company, capitalized costs include all direct production and financing costs, including capitalized interest and production overhead.

Amortization. The cost of licensed program rights for films and television programs (including original series) and owned or produced programs are generally amortized on a title-by-title or episode-by-episode basis using an accelerated or straight-line method based on the expected and historical viewership patterns, or the current and anticipated number of exhibitions over the license period or estimated life. The number of exhibitions is estimated based on the number of exhibitions allowed in the agreement (if specified) and the expected usage of the content. Residuals are expensed in line with the amortization of production costs.

The Company reviews factors impacting the amortization of the content assets on an ongoing basis. The Company may shift release dates or rest certain titles to align with subscriber engagement trends and support content optimization.

Film Groups and Impairment Assessment for Programming Content

Substantially all programming content is monetized as part of a film group. A film group represents the unit of account for impairment testing for a film or license agreement for program material when the film or license agreement is expected to be predominantly monetized with other films and/or license agreements instead of being predominantly monetized on its own.

A film group is evaluated for impairment when an event or change in circumstances indicates that the fair value of a film group is less than its unamortized cost. A film group is the lowest level at which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other films and/or license agreements. The Company's film groups are generally aligned with the Company's networks and digital content offerings in the U.S. and Canada. International distribution is generally on a title by title basis. Content removed from the service and abandoned is written down to its fair value, if any, determined using a discounted cash flow approach.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of the film group may be less than its unamortized costs, the aggregate unamortized costs of the group are compared to the present value of the discounted cash flows of the group using the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are independent of other produced and licensed content. If the unamortized costs of the film group exceed the present value of discounted cash flows, an impairment charge is recorded for the excess and allocated to individual titles based on the relative carrying value of each title in the group.

Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis over the following useful lives:

Distribution equipment	3 — 7 years
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 — 7 years
Leasehold improvements	Remaining lease term or the useful life, whichever is shorter

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Property and equipment assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (triggering events) indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Where applicable, estimates of net future cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, are calculated based on future revenue estimates. If appropriate and where deemed necessary, a reduction in the carrying amount is recorded based on the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value based on discounted cash flows.

Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at its inception. The expected term of the lease used for computing the lease liability and right-of-use (“ROU”) asset and determining the classification of the lease as operating or financing may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. The Company also elected to not separate lease components from non-lease components across all lease categories. Instead, each separate lease component and non-lease component are accounted for as a single lease component.

Operating Leases. Operating lease ROU assets, representing the Company's right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, are included in other assets (non-current) in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Operating lease liabilities, representing the present value of the Company's obligation to make payments over the lease term, are included in the other accrued liabilities and other liabilities - non-current in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Lease expense for operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The present value of the lease payments is calculated using a rate implicit in the lease, when readily determinable. However, as most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate to determine the present value of the lease payments for the majority of its leases.

Variable lease payments that are based on an index or rate are included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities at lease inception. All other variable lease payments are expensed as incurred and are not included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities.

Finite-Lived Intangible Assets

At December 31, 2025, the carrying value of the Company's finite-lived intangible assets was \$690.9 million. The Company's finite-lived intangible assets primarily relate to customer relationships associated with U.S. MVPDs, including cable operators, satellite television providers and telecommunications companies (each a “Traditional Affiliate”), and amounted to \$626.3 million at December 31, 2025. The amount of the Company's customer relationship asset related to these Traditional Affiliate relationships reflects the estimated fair value of these customer relationships determined in connection with Old Lionsgate's acquisition of the Company on December 8, 2016, net of amortization recorded since the date of the acquisition. Beginning October 1, 2023, the Company's finite-lived intangible assets also include trademarks and trade names previously accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets. At December 31, 2025, the carrying value of trademarks, trade names and patents was \$64.6 million.

Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized to depreciation and amortization expense over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 7 to 14 years. The Starz Traditional Affiliate customer relationship intangible asset is amortized in the proportion that current period revenue bears to management's estimate of future revenue over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset, which results in greater amortization in the earlier years of the estimated useful life of the asset than the latter years. The Company's estimates related to these factors require considerable management judgment.

Amortizable intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (triggering events) indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If a triggering event has occurred, an impairment analysis is required. The impairment test first requires a comparison of undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated over the remaining useful life of an asset to the carrying value of the asset. The impairment test is performed at the lowest level of cash flows associated with the asset. If the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, the asset would not be deemed to be recoverable. Impairment would then be measured as the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value.

The Company monitors its finite-lived intangible assets and changes in the underlying circumstances each reporting period for indicators of possible impairments or a change in the useful life or method of amortization of the finite-lived intangible assets. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and year ended March 31, 2025, no indicators of impairment were identified.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Trade Name Impairment Assessment

During the second quarter of fiscal 2024, due to continuing difficult macro and microeconomic conditions, industry trends, and their impact on the performance and projected cash flows of Starz Networks, Starz performed a quantitative impairment assessment of its (at the time) indefinite-lived trade names. The fair value of the Company's indefinite-lived trade names was estimated based on the present value of the hypothetical cost savings that could be realized by the owner of the trade names as a result of not having to pay a stream of royalty payments to another party. These cost savings were calculated based on a DCF analysis of the hypothetical royalty payment that a licensee would be required to pay in exchange for use of the trade names, reduced by the tax effect realized by the licensee on the royalty payments. Based on the quantitative impairment assessment of our trade names, we recorded an impairment charge of \$170.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2024, which was presented in goodwill and intangible asset impairment on the consolidated statement of operations.

After Starz performed its quantitative impairment assessment, during the second quarter of fiscal 2024, the Company then reassessed the estimated useful life of the trade names with a remaining carrying value of \$80.0 million, net of the impairment charge discussed above. Starz concluded that based upon the most recent factors, including current macro and microeconomic conditions, market competition and historical industry trends, the trade names had a finite estimated remaining useful life of 10 years. Accordingly, beginning October 1, 2023, the trade names are being accounted for as finite-lived intangible assets and amortized over their estimated remaining useful life.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess acquisition cost over the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired in business combination. At December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the carrying value of goodwill was nil, due to impairment charges recorded. The Company also did not have any indefinite-lived intangibles assets at December 31, 2025, reflecting the reassessment of the estimated useful life of the Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets in the second quarter of fiscal 2024, as further discussed below.

Goodwill Impairment Assessment

In the second quarter of fiscal 2024, due to continuing difficult macro and microeconomic conditions, industry trends, and their impact on the performance and projected cash flows of the Starz Networks reporting unit, including its growth in subscribers and revenue, and the expanded restructuring activities discussed in Note 11 (*Restructuring and Other*) and Note 19 (*Discontinued Operations*), to the consolidated financial statements, along with market valuation multiples, the Company calculated its quantitative impairment assessment for its Starz Networks reporting unit goodwill based on the most recent data and expected growth trends. In performing its quantitative impairment assessment, the fair value of the Company's reporting unit was estimated by using a combination of discounted cash flow ("DCF") analyses and market-based valuation methodologies. The DCF analysis components were determined primarily by discounting estimated future cash flows, which included a weighted average perpetual nominal growth rate of 1.5%, at a weighted average cost of capital (discount rate) of 10.5%, which considered the risk of achieving the projected cash flows, including the risk applicable to the reporting unit, industry and market as a whole.

Based on our quantitative impairment assessment, we determined that the fair value of the Company's Starz Networks reporting unit which was previously disclosed as a reporting unit "at risk" of impairment, was less than its carrying value (after the impairment write-down of its indefinite-lived intangible assets discussed below). The analysis resulted in a goodwill impairment charge of \$494.0 million during the year ended March 31, 2024, representing all of the remaining Starz Networks reporting unit goodwill, which is recorded in goodwill and intangible asset impairment in the consolidated statement of operations. Goodwill represents the excess acquisition cost over the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired in business combination.

Expenses

Our primary operating expenses include programming amortization expenses, other operating expenses, advertising and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses.

Other operating expenses include programming related salaries, residual expenses, provision for credit losses on accounts receivable, operating costs for the direct-to-consumer service, transponder expenses, maintenance and repairs and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Residuals represent amounts payable to various unions or "guilds" such as the Screen Actors Guild – American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, Directors Guild of America, and Writers Guild of America, based on the performance of the film or television program in certain ancillary markets or based on the individual's (i.e., actor, director, writer) salary level in the television market.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Advertising and marketing expenses primarily include the costs of advertising, consumer marketing, distributor marketing support and other marketing costs.

General and administrative expenses include salaries and other overhead and, prior to the Studio Separation, included allocations for certain general and administrative expenses from Old Lionsgate to the Company related to certain corporate and shared service functions historically provided by Old Lionsgate to the Company, including, but not limited to, executive oversight, accounting, tax, legal, human resources, occupancy, and other shared services. In connection with the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate and Legacy Lionsgate Studios entered into a shared services and overhead sharing agreement (the “Shared Services Agreement”). The Shared Services Agreement allocated to the LG Studios Business all of corporate general and administrative expenses of Old Lionsgate, except for an amount of \$10.0 million to be charged annually to the Company.

Advertising and Marketing Expenses

The costs of advertising and marketing expenses are expensed as incurred. Certain of the Company's affiliation agreements require it to provide marketing support to the distributor based upon certain criteria as stipulated in the agreements. Marketing support includes cooperative advertising and marketing efforts between the Company and its distributors such as cross channel, direct mail and point of sale incentives. Marketing support is recorded as an expense and not a reduction of revenue when the Company has received a direct benefit and the fair value of such benefit is determinable.

Advertising expenses for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were \$206.8 million, \$289.9 million, and \$322.9 million, respectively, which were recorded as advertising and marketing expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Income Taxes

The Starz Business's results have historically been included in the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and U.S. state income tax filings of Old Lionsgate. The Starz Business has computed its provision for income taxes on a separate return basis for the year ended March 31, 2025 in these consolidated financial statements. The separate return method applies the accounting guidance for income taxes to the stand-alone financial statements as if the Starz Business was a separate taxpayer and a stand-alone enterprise for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. The calculation of income taxes for the Starz Business on a separate return basis for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 requires significant judgment and use of both estimates and allocations. However, as discussed above in Note 1, the historical results of the Starz Business prior to the Separation were presented on a managed basis rather than a legal entity basis, with certain deductions and other items that are included in the consolidated financial statements of Old Lionsgate, but not included in the financial statements of the Starz Business. Accordingly, the income tax provision and deferred taxes, including tax attributes are expected to differ following the completion of the Separation.

Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting for income taxes and recognition and measurement of deferred assets are based upon the likelihood of realization of tax benefits in future years. Under this method, deferred taxes are provided for the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax return purposes. Valuation allowances are established when management determines that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred tax asset, on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, will not be realized. The financial effect of changes in tax laws or rates is accounted for in the period of enactment.

From time to time, the Company engages in transactions in which the tax consequences may be subject to uncertainty. Significant judgment is required in assessing and estimating the tax consequences of these transactions. In determining the Company's tax provision for financial reporting purposes, the Company establishes a reserve for uncertain tax positions unless such positions are determined to be more likely than not of being sustained upon examination, based on their technical merits. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Foreign Currency Remeasurement

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are remeasured at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Resulting unrealized and realized gains and losses are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

The functional currency of all entities in these consolidated financial statements is the U.S. dollar. Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income reflect the net gains arising on the translation of the accounts of foreign companies prior to their change to a U.S. dollar functional currency.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Parent Net Investment

Parent net investment in the consolidated balance sheets was presented in lieu of shareholders' equity prior to the Separation and represents Old Lionsgate's historical investment in the Company, the accumulated net earnings (losses) after taxes and the net effect of settled transactions with and allocations from Old Lionsgate prior to the Separation. All cash transactions reflected in parent net investment by Old Lionsgate in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets have been considered as financing activities for purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Share-Based Compensation

Prior to the Separation, certain Company employees participated in the share-based compensation plans sponsored by Old Lionsgate. Old Lionsgate share-based compensation awards granted to employees of the Company consisted of stock options, restricted share units and share appreciation rights. As such, the awards to the Company employees were reflected in parent net investment within the consolidated statements of equity (deficit) at the time they are expensed. Prior to the Separation, the consolidated statements of operations also included an allocation of Old Lionsgate corporate and shared employee share-based compensation expenses.

Following the Separation, the Starz Entertainment Corp. 2025 Performance Incentive Plan (the "Starz 2025 Plan") became effective, with respect to 3,325,000 shares of the Company's common stock. Awards outstanding under the equity plans of Old Lionsgate immediately prior to the Separation which were held by Old Lionsgate employees and directors who became employees or directors of the Company were converted into awards of the Company immediately after the Separation and assumed under the Starz 2025 Plan, except that awards of individuals serving as non-employee directors of both New Lionsgate and the Company were only partially converted into awards under the Starz 2025 Plan.

The Company measures the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award. The fair value is recognized in earnings over the period during which an employee is required to provide service. See Note 9 (*Capital Stock*) for further discussion of the Company's share-based compensation.

Transfers of Financial Assets

The Company enters into arrangements to sell certain financial assets (i.e., monetize its trade accounts receivables). For a transfer of financial assets to be considered a "true sale," the asset must be legally isolated from the Company and the purchaser must have control of the asset. Determining whether all the requirements have been met includes an evaluation of legal considerations, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement with the assets transferred and any other relevant considerations. When the true sale criteria is met, the Company derecognizes the carrying value of the financial asset transferred and recognizes a net gain or loss on the sale. The proceeds from these arrangements with third party purchasers are reflected as cash provided by operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. If the sales criteria are not met, the transfer is considered a secured borrowing and the financial asset remains on the consolidated balance sheets with proceeds from the sale recognized as debt and recorded as cash flows from financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. See Note 16 (*Additional Financial Information*), for discussion of the Company's accounts receivable monetization.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Internal-Use Software: In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, which modernizes the accounting guidance for internal-use software under ASC 350-40. The update eliminates the previous "project stage" model and introduces a principles-based framework that better aligns with contemporary software development practices. Under the new guidance, entities may begin capitalizing internal-use software costs when two conditions are met: (1) management has authorized and committed to funding the software project, and (2) it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used for its intended purpose (the "probable-to-complete" threshold). The ASU also consolidates website development cost guidance into ASC 350-40 and clarifies disclosure requirements for capitalized software costs. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Income Statement: In November 2024, the FASB issued guidance requiring public business entities to disclose additional information about specific expense categories in the notes to financial statements for interim and annual reporting periods. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and therefore will be effective beginning with the Company's financial statements issued for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2027 and interim reporting periods beginning in fiscal 2029, with early adoption permitted. The disclosures required under the guidance can be applied either prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date or retrospectively to any or all periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Income Taxes: In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which expanded income tax disclosures by requiring public business entities, on an annual basis, to disclose specific categories in the rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. Additionally, this guidance required all public business entities to disaggregate disclosures by jurisdiction on the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received), income or loss from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) and income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, and is effective for the Company's financial statements issued for the nine months ended December 31, 2025. The Company has adopted this guidance and applied its effects prospectively to its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Prior period disclosures have not been adjusted to reflect the new disclosure requirements. See Note 12, *Income taxes*, for further details.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. Programming Content

The predominant monetization strategy for the Company's programming content (which includes licensed program rights and owned and produced films and television programs) is as a group. Total programming content is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
Licensed program rights, net of accumulated amortization	\$ 941.2	\$ 1,080.0
Owned and produced films and television programs:		
Released, net of accumulated amortization	5.1	9.2
In progress	36.6	—
In development	10.9	7.1
	52.6	16.3
Programming content, net	\$ 993.8	\$ 1,096.3

Amortization of programming content is as follows and is included in programming amortization expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)		
Programming amortization expense: ⁽¹⁾			
Licensed program rights	\$ 442.6	\$ 633.4	\$ 544.5
Owned and produced films and television programs	8.7	5.4	82.0
	\$ 451.3	\$ 638.8	\$ 626.5

⁽¹⁾ Programming amortization expense for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 excludes COVID-related insurance recoveries of \$(1.1) million and \$(0.1) million, respectively.

The table below summarizes estimated future amortization expense for the Company's programming content as of December 31, 2025:

	2026	Year Ended December 31, 2027	2028
	(Amounts in millions)		
Estimated future programming amortization expense:			
Licensed program rights	\$ 396.8	\$ 200.5	\$ 120.8
Released owned and produced films and television programs	3.8	1.3	—

Impairments. During the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company recorded content impairments of \$6.8 million, \$156.4 million, \$213.0 million, respectively, primarily related to specific initiatives. These initiatives included (i) the October 2025 change of the Canadian operations from a joint operating service to a license model, which resulted in an impairment for the Canadian film group, and (ii) a strategic review of content performance across Starz's platforms, which resulted in the removal and write-down of certain programming to fair value. These charges are included in restructuring and other in the consolidated statements of operations and are excluded from segment operating results.

In addition, discontinued operations for the year ended March 31, 2024 include \$160.8 million of impairment charges related to the restructuring of LIONSGATE+. Further information is provided in Note 19, *Discontinued Operations*, to the consolidated financial statements.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of assets used in the Company's operations and are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
Distribution equipment	\$ 19.7	\$ 19.3
Leasehold improvements	32.3	31.7
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5.1	4.4
Computer equipment	27.2	25.9
Capitalized software	143.8	130.9
	228.1	212.2
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(179.0)	(163.6)
	<u>\$ 49.1</u>	<u>\$ 48.6</u>

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, depreciation expense amounted to \$16.1 million, \$20.2 million; and \$24.8 million, respectively.

4. Intangible Assets, Net

Finite-lived intangible assets consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2025			March 31, 2025		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
	(Amounts in millions)					
Finite-lived intangible assets:						
Customer relationships ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,821.0	\$ 1,194.7	\$ 626.3	1,821.0	1,073.0	\$ 748.0
Trademarks and trade names	80.0	18.0	62.0	80.0	12.0	68.0
Patent rights	2.7	0.1	2.6	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 1,903.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,212.8</u>	<u>\$ 690.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,901.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,085.0</u>	<u>\$ 816.0</u>

⁽¹⁾ Customer relationships represent the Company's affiliation agreements with distributors.

Amortization expense associated with intangible assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 was approximately \$127.7 million, \$150.1 million, and \$137.0 million, respectively. Amortization expense remaining relating to intangible assets for each of the fiscal years ending December 31, 2026 through 2030 is estimated to be approximately \$152.7 million, \$141.8 million, \$132.2 million, \$123.3 million, and \$117.4 million, respectively.

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets. Our indefinite-lived intangible assets previously consisted of trademarks and trade names representing the estimated fair value of the Starz brand name determined in connection with Old Lionsgate's acquisition of the Company as of December 8, 2016, amounting to \$250.0 million. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$170.0 million to the trademarks and trade names and reassessed the estimated useful life of the trademarks and trade names. Beginning October 1, 2023, the trademarks and trade names are being accounted for as finite-lived intangible assets and amortized over their estimated remaining useful life. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the Company did not have any indefinite-lived intangible assets.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

5. Debt

Debt is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
Corporate debt:		
Term Loan A	\$ 300.0	\$ —
5.5% Senior Notes ⁽¹⁾	325.1	715.0
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(11.8)	(15.1)
Total debt, net	613.3	699.9
Less current portion of debt ⁽²⁾	(7.5)	—
Non-current portion of debt	\$ 605.8	\$ 699.9

⁽¹⁾ Amounts as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025 include the \$325.1 million of the 5.5% Senior Notes not exchanged as discussed below, and amounts as of March 31, 2025 also include \$389.9 million of the Exchange Notes. In connection with the Separation, a wholly owned subsidiary of New Lionsgate assumed the Exchange Notes in exchange for cash consideration and the initial Starz issuer was released and discharged from all obligations thereunder. See *Changes Upon Completion of the Separation* below.

⁽²⁾ Amount includes the current portion of the \$300.0 million senior secured term loan credit facility ("Term Loan A") recorded within *Current portion of debt* in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025.

Repayments under the Term Loan A and 5.5% Senior Notes are as follows and assume a maturity date of December 1, 2028 for Term Loan A (135 days prior to the 5.5% Senior Notes maturity date):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total payments
	(Amounts in millions)					
Principal payments of Term Loan A due						
March 31,	\$ —	\$ 3.8	\$ 5.2	\$ —	\$ —	
June 30,	—	3.8	5.2	—	—	
September 30,	3.7	5.2	7.5	—	—	
December 31,	3.8	5.2	256.6	—	—	
	\$ 7.5	\$ 18.0	\$ 274.5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 300.0
Principal payments of 5.5% Senior Notes due						
April 15, 2029	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 325.1	\$ —	\$ 325.1

Starz Credit Agreement

On May 6, 2025, in connection with the consummation of the Separation, Starz entered into a new credit agreement with Starz Capital Holdings LLC, as borrower (the "Borrower"), the guarantors referred to therein, the lenders referred to therein and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent.

The Starz Credit Agreement provides for (i) a \$300.0 million senior secured term loan credit facility ("Term Loan A") and (ii) a \$150.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. The Starz Credit Agreement and commitments thereunder will mature on the date that is the earlier of five years after the closing date of the facility and 135 days prior to the 5.5% Senior Notes maturity date. Borrowings bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at the Borrower's option, either Term SOFR or a base rate, in each case plus an applicable margin initially of 3.0% for Term SOFR loans and 2.0% for base rate loans. From and after September 30, 2025, the applicable margin varies based on the Borrower's Net Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement). The weighted average interest rate during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 was 6.87%.

Starz pays a commitment fee ranging from 0.25% to 0.375% per annum based on the Borrower's Net Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement), in respect of unutilized commitments thereunder.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Borrowings may be used for working capital needs and other general corporate purposes, including the financing of permitted acquisitions and investments.

Starz's obligations under the Starz Credit Agreement are guaranteed by Starz and substantially all of its wholly owned restricted subsidiaries and secured by substantially all assets of the Borrower and the guarantors, in each case subject to certain customary exceptions.

The Starz Credit Agreement contains certain customary affirmative and negative covenants that limit the ability of the Borrower and its restricted subsidiaries, among other things and subject to certain significant exceptions, to incur debt or liens, make investments, enter into certain mergers, consolidations, asset sales and acquisitions, pay dividends and make other restricted payments and enter into transactions with affiliates. The Starz Credit Agreement also contains events of default customary for financings of this type, including relating to a change of control.

In addition, the Starz Credit Agreement contains financial covenants requiring the Borrower to maintain (A) a Net Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Starz Credit Agreement), as of the last day of each fiscal quarter ending on and after (i) June 30, 2025, no greater than 4.50 to 1.00; (ii) March 31, 2026, no greater than 4.25 to 1.00; (iii) March 31, 2027, no greater than 4.00 to 1.00; and (iv) March 31, 2028, no greater than 3.50 to 1.00; (B) a Net First Lien Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Starz Credit Agreement) no greater than 3.00 to 1.00; and (C) an Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Starz Credit Agreement) no less than 2.50 to 1.00. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants.

5.5% Senior Notes

Interest: The 5.5% Senior Notes bear interest at 5.5% annually (payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on October 15, 2021).

Maturity Date: April 15, 2029.

Optional Redemption: On or after April 15, 2024, the Company may redeem the 5.5% Senior Notes in whole at any time, or in part from time to time, at certain specified redemption prices, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. Such redemption prices are as follows (as a percentage of the principal amount redeemed): (i) on or after April 15, 2024 - 102.750%; (ii) on or after April 15, 2025 - 101.375%; and (iii) on or after April 15, 2026 - 100%.

Security: The 5.5% Senior Notes are unsecured obligations of the Company.

The Company and its subsidiaries are guarantors under the 5.5% Senior Notes.

Covenants. The 5.5% Senior Notes were amended in connection with the Exchange Transaction to remove certain covenants. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants.

Changes Upon Completion of the Separation. On May 6, 2025, in connection with the completion of the Separation, Starz was released and discharged from all obligations in connection with the Exchange Notes by way of supplemental indenture (the "Supplemental Indenture"). Pursuant to the terms of the Supplemental Indenture, LGTV, a subsidiary of New Lionsgate, agreed to assume and perform as primary obligor all obligations of the initial issuer under the Exchange Notes.

6. Programming Related Obligations

Programming related obligations include programming notes, which represent individual unsecured loans for the licensing of film and television programs. As of December 31, 2025, outstanding programming notes had a balance of \$87.7 million and had contractual repayment dates ranging from January 2026 through February 2026, and incurred SOFR-based interest at a weighted average rate of 8.3%. There were \$90.7 million of programming notes outstanding as of March 31, 2025 and repaid during the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

In addition to programming notes, programming-related obligations include a secured production loan with an outstanding balance of \$41.4 million as of December 31, 2025, due in 2027. The production loan incurred SOFR-based interest of 6.1%. Production loans represent financing arrangements for individual or multiple film and television titles produced by the Company, which are secured by collateral consisting of the underlying intellectual property rights (e.g., the related film or television program). There were no production loan amounts outstanding as of March 31, 2025.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. Leases

The Company has operating leases primarily for office space. The Company's leases have remaining lease terms of up to approximately 12.7 years.

The following disclosures are based on leases whereby the Company has a contract for which the leased asset and lease liability are recognized on the Company's balance sheets.

The components of lease cost from continuing operations were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)		
Operating lease cost ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9.6	\$ 9.7	\$ 12.7
Variable lease cost ⁽²⁾	3.4	1.2	0.4
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 13.0</u>	<u>\$ 10.9</u>	<u>\$ 13.1</u>

⁽¹⁾ Operating lease cost amounts primarily represent the amortization of right-of-use assets and are included in the “other amortization” line of the consolidated statements of cash flows.

⁽²⁾ Variable lease cost primarily consists of insurance, taxes, maintenance and other operating costs.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

Category	Location on Balance Sheet	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
(Amounts in millions)			
Operating Leases			
Right-of-use assets	Other assets	<u>\$ 41.7</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>
Lease liabilities (current)	Other accrued liabilities	\$ 11.1	\$
Lease liabilities (non-current)	Other liabilities	48.3	4
		<u>\$ 59.4</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>
		December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years):			
Operating leases		7.8	
Weighted average discount rate:			
Operating leases		4.63 %	4.0

The expected future net payments relating to the Company's lease liabilities at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

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		Operating Leases
		(Amounts in millions)
Twelve months ending December 31,		
2026	\$	1
2027		1
2028		1
2029		
2030		
Thereafter		2
Total lease payments		7
Less imputed interest		(1)
Total	\$	5

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8. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value

Accounting guidance and standards about fair value define fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The accounting guidance and standards establish three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of fair value of assets or liabilities.

The following table sets forth the carrying values and fair values of the Company's outstanding debt, programming notes, production loans and derivatives:

	December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	(Amounts in millions)			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾ (Level 2)	Carrying Value	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾ (Level 2)
Liabilities:				
Term Loan A	\$ 293.9	\$ 300.0	\$ —	\$ —
5.5% Senior Notes	319.4	264.1	699.9	623.7
Programming Notes	87.7	87.7	90.7	90.7
Production Loan	41.4	41.4	—	—
Interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	0.9	0.9	—	—
Forward exchange contracts ⁽²⁾	nil	nil	—	—

⁽¹⁾ The Company measures the fair value of its outstanding debt using discounted cash flow techniques that use observable market inputs, such as SOFR-based yield curves, swap rates, and credit ratings (Level 2 measurements).

⁽²⁾ Represents the fair value measurements of the Company's derivative instruments, specifically interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts, as of December 31, 2025. These instruments are classified within the fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 15, *Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, for further detail.

The Company's financial instruments also include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, programming related payables, and other accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximated the fair values of these financial instruments as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025. Other than the content impairments disclosed in Note 11, *Restructuring and Other*, and Note 19, *Discontinued Operations*, there were no material, non-recurring fair value adjustments in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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9. Capital Stock

Common Shares

The Company has an unlimited number of authorized common shares as of December 31, 2025. The table below outlines common shares reserved for future issuance as of December 31, 2025:

	December 31, 2025
Stock options and share appreciation rights (SARs) outstanding ⁽¹⁾	832,143
Restricted share units (RSUs) — unvested ⁽²⁾	1,470,238
Authorized stock options and performance based RSUs ⁽³⁾	819,829
Common shares available for future issuance	3,520,973
Shares reserved for future issuance ⁽⁴⁾	<u>6,643,183</u>

⁽¹⁾ The number of stock options and SARs outstanding includes 143,265 options authorized with a performance condition for which the service inception date has occurred but the accounting grant date has not yet been established as of December 31, 2025.

⁽²⁾ The number of RSUs and other share-based compensation - unvested includes 589,270 RSUs authorized with a performance condition for which the service inception date has occurred but the accounting grant date has not yet been established as of December 31, 2025.

⁽³⁾ Authorized stock options and performance based RSUs includes (i) 286,531 options authorized with a performance condition for which an accounting grant date has not yet been established and service has not yet commenced as of December 31, 2025 and (ii) 533,298 RSUs authorized with a performance condition for which an accounting grant date has not yet been established and service has not yet commenced as of December 31, 2025.

⁽⁴⁾ Shares reserved for future issuance exclude compensation awards settleable in a variable number of shares, see *Other Share-Based Compensation*, below.

Share-based compensation

The Starz 2025 Plan provides for the granting of awards which include stock options, SARs, restricted stock, RSUs, stock bonuses and other forms of awards granted or denominated in the Company's common shares or units of common shares, as well as certain cash bonus awards. Persons eligible to receive awards under the Starz 2025 Plan include directors of the Company, officers or employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, and certain consultants and advisors to the Company or any of its subsidiaries. At December 31, 2025, 6,643,183 shares were authorized under the Starz 2025 Plan, of which 3,520,973 shares remain available for grant.

Prior to the Separation, certain employees of the Company were granted stock options, RSUs or SARs under Old Lionsgate's 2019 Lionsgate Plan.

Stock options are generally granted at exercise prices equal to or exceeding the market price of the Company's Common Shares at the date of grant. Substantially all stock options vest ratably over one to three years from the grant date based on continuous service and expire ten years from the date of grant. Restricted stock and RSUs generally vest ratably over one to three years based on continuous service. Performance RSUs vest based on the achievement of specified performance targets, which may include financial or operational metrics, in addition to continued service through the vesting period. The Company satisfies stock option exercises and vesting of restricted stock and RSUs with newly issued shares.

The measurement of all share-based awards uses a fair value method and the recognition of the related share-based compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements is recorded over the requisite service period. Compensation cost for awards that do not have an established accounting grant date, but for which the service inception date has been established or are settled in cash, is based on the fair value of the Company's common stock at the end of each reporting period. For RSUs with performance or market conditions, compensation expense is recognized ratably for each vesting tranche from the service inception date to the end of the requisite service period. For RSUs that include a performance condition, expense is recognized based on the probable outcome of the performance conditions.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company estimates forfeitures for share-based awards that are not expected to vest. As share-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, such expense has been reduced for estimated forfeitures.

Share-based compensation expense from continuing operations, by expense category, consisted of the following:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2025		2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)			
Share-based compensation expense:				
Other operating expense	\$ 2.4	\$	3.6	\$ 3.5
General and administration	10.0		13.9	19.7
Restructuring and other ⁽¹⁾	2.4		0.5	1.4
	<u>\$ 14.8</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>\$ 24.6</u>

⁽¹⁾ During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Compensation Committee approved modifications to certain equity awards in connection with the Separation and authorized an \$18 million cash payment in lieu of share issuance for RSUs vesting during the period for approximately 62 employees. For the year ended March 31, 2025, share-based compensation expense also reflects accelerated vesting of certain awards pursuant to severance arrangements.

Stock Options

The following table sets forth the stock option activity during the nine months ended December 31, 2025:

Stock awards prior to Separation date of May 6, 2025:

	Old Lionsgate Class A Common Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Old Lionsgate Class B Common Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
	(Amounts in millions, except for shares and weighted-average exercise price)			
Outstanding at March 31, 2025	593	\$ 7.70	1,151,938	\$ 13.66
Outstanding at May 6, 2025	<u>593</u>	<u>\$ 7.70</u>	<u>1,151,938</u>	<u>\$ 13.66</u>

Stock awards after exchange post-Separation:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Remaining Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	(Amounts in millions, except for shares and weighted-average exercise price and years)			
Shares issued on May 6, 2025	696,143	\$ 17.73		
Granted ⁽¹⁾	143,265	11.20		
Cancelled	(7,265)	19.20		
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	<u>832,143</u>	<u>\$ 16.59</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2025	<u>688,878</u>	<u>\$ 17.73</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>

⁽¹⁾ The number of shares granted during the period includes 143,265 options authorized with a performance condition for which the service inception date precedes the accounting grant date, which has not yet been established as of December 31, 2025. Further, the number of shares granted excludes 286,531 options authorized with a performance condition for which an accounting grant date has not yet been established and service has not yet commenced as of December 31, 2025.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. For options that do not have an established accounting grant date, such options are remeasured at fair value each reporting period. The weighted average fair value of options granted in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 is \$7.05, and the weighted average applicable assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model include risk free rate of 3.84%, expected term of 5.4 years, expected volatility of 65% and no expected dividends.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The risk-free rate assumed in valuing the options is based on the U.S. Treasury Yield curve in effect applied against the expected term of the option at the time of measurement. The expected term of options granted represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Given the limited trading history of the Company's common stock, volatility is based on a blend of the volatility of peer companies and the Company's implied volatility based on available stock price data. The expected dividend yield is estimated by dividing the expected annual dividend by the market price of the Company's shares at the date of grant.

No options were exercised during the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

Restricted Share Units

The following table sets forth the RSU activity for grants during the nine months ended December 31, 2025:

RSUs prior to Separation date of May 6, 2025:

	RSUs	
	Number of Old Lionsgate Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at March 31, 2025	3,125,047	\$ 8.15
Granted	7,813	8.01
Forfeited or expired	(27,970)	8.07
Outstanding at May 6, 2025	3,104,890	\$ 8.15

RSUs after exchange post-Separation:

	Time Based RSUs	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
Shares issued on May 6, 2025	1,939,319	\$ 13.05
Shares issued to Dual Directors at Separation	32,081	25.98
Granted ⁽¹⁾	834,980	14.46
Vested - Time RSU's	(650,270)	13.47
Vested - Performance RSU's	(540,774)	13.51
Forfeited - Time RSUs	(53,411)	13.51
Forfeited - Performance RSUs	(18,401)	12.95
Cancelled - Performance RSU's	(73,286)	14.34
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	1,470,238	\$ 13.77

⁽¹⁾ The number of shares granted during the period includes 589,270 RSUs authorized with a performance condition for which the service inception date precedes the grant date, which has not yet been established as of December 31, 2025. Further, the number of shares granted excludes 533,298 RSUs authorized with a performance condition for which a grant date has not yet been established and service has not yet commenced as of December 31, 2025.

The fair value of RSUs is determined based on the market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. RSUs that do not have an established accounting grant date are remeasured at fair value each reporting period. The total fair value of RSUs vested during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 was \$18.8 million, \$20.2 million and \$18.5 million, respectively.

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The following table summarizes the total remaining unrecognized compensation cost as of December 31, 2025 related to non-vested stock options and non-vested RSUs and the weighted average remaining years over which the cost will be recognized:

	Total Unrecognized Compensation Cost ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Remaining Years
	(Amounts in millions)	
Stock Options	\$ 0.4	—
RSUs	11.3	1.3
Total ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 11.7</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Total unrecognized compensation cost excludes options and RSUs authorized with performance conditions for which an accounting grant date has not yet been established and service has not yet commenced as of December 31, 2025. Total unrecognized compensation cost also excludes compensation cost for awards settleable in a variable number of shares, see *Other Share-Based Compensation*, below.

The Company becomes entitled to an income tax deduction in an amount equal to the taxable income reported by the holders of the stock options and RSUs when vesting or exercise occurs, the restrictions are released and the shares are issued. RSUs are forfeited if the employees are terminated prior to vesting.

The Company recognized excess tax (windfalls)/shortfalls of \$1.4 million, \$1.2 million, and \$4.6 million associated with its equity awards in its tax provision for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Other Share-Based Compensation

Pursuant to the terms of a certain executive employment agreement, during the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Company approved the issuance of equity compensation to the executive for each year of their employment contract. The employment agreement includes (i) a grant of time-based RSUs with a grant value equal to \$2.5 million, (ii) a performance-based incentive award based on the achievement of certain Adjusted OIBDA targets, with a value (if earned) of \$3.25 million, (iii) a performance-based incentive award based on the achievement of certain stock price targets, with a value (if earned) of \$3.25 million, and (iv) an out-performance incentive award based on the achievement of certain stock price targets, with a value (if earned) of \$6.0 million.

The fair value of the executive's time-based RSU award and performance-based incentive award will be recognized over the service period as liability-classified awards due to the variable number of shares to be issued.

For performance-based incentive awards that vest based on the achievement of certain stock price targets, expenses will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, regardless of whether the market condition is ultimately satisfied. These awards were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation model, which incorporates the probability the stock price targets will be achieved. The applicable assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation model include the common stock price on the date of grant of \$10.80, expected volatility of 90.00%, risk-free rate of 3.54%, and expected term of 3.1 years. As of December 31, 2025, the unrecognized compensation cost for these awards is \$3.1 million, in which cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of 4.2 years.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$0.4 million of compensation expense associated with the executive's employment agreement awards.

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10. Revenue

Revenue by segment is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2025		2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)			
Revenue				
Starz Networks ⁽¹⁾	\$ 963.4	\$	1,356.3	\$ 1,382.7
International ⁽²⁾	—		13.3	9.7
	<u>\$ 963.4</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,369.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,392.4</u>

⁽¹⁾ Starz Networks includes the Canadian and Distribution businesses, which together represent approximately 3% of total revenue for the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Includes the operations in India and Southeast Asia for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Remaining Revenue Performance Obligations

Remaining revenue performance obligations represent deferred revenue included on the balance sheet. Revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Year Ending December 31,				
	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
	(Amounts in millions)				
Remaining revenue performance obligations	\$ 52.8	—	—	—	\$ 52.8

Accounts Receivable and Deferred Revenue

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections affects the recognition of accounts receivable and deferred revenue. See the accompanying consolidated balance sheets or Note 16, *Additional Financial Information*, for accounts receivable and deferred revenue balances at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

Accounts Receivable. Accounts receivable is presented net of a provision for credit losses. The Company estimates provisions for accounts receivable based on historical experience for the respective risk categories and current and future expected economic conditions. To assess collectability, the Company analyzes market trends, economic conditions, the aging of receivables and customer specific risks, and records a provision for estimated credit losses expected over the lifetime of the receivables in other operating expenses.

The Company monitors its credit exposure through active review of customers' financial condition, aging of receivable balances, historical collection trends, and expectations about relevant future events that may significantly affect collectability. The Company generally does not require collateral for its trade accounts receivable.

Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk with the Company's customers is limited due to the Company's customer base and the diversity of its sales throughout the U.S. and in Canada. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations and maintains a provision for potential credit losses.

Deferred Revenue. Deferred revenue relates primarily to subscribers to the STARZ App, who are billed in advance of the start of their monthly or multi-month membership. Revenue is recognized ratably over each applicable membership period when the Company satisfies the corresponding performance obligation. Deferred revenue consists primarily of customer cash advances or deposits received prior to when the Company satisfies the corresponding performance obligation. Revenue of \$37.8 million was recognized during the nine months ended December 31, 2025, related to the balance of deferred revenue at March 31, 2025.

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11. Restructuring and Other

Restructuring and other includes restructuring costs, and certain transaction-related and other expenses. During the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company also incurred certain other unusual charges and benefits. The following table sets forth restructuring and other and these other unusual charges:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended March 31,	
	2025		2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)			
Restructuring and other:				
Transaction and other costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11.6	\$ 24.3	\$ 5.0	
Content impairments ⁽²⁾	6.8	156.4	213.0	
Share-based compensation ⁽³⁾	2.4	3.4	6.8	
	<u>\$ 20.8</u>	<u>\$ 184.1</u>	<u>\$ 224.8</u>	

- ⁽¹⁾ Transaction and other costs in the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 reflect transaction, integration and legal costs associated with the Separation and certain strategic transactions, restructuring activities and legal matters.
- ⁽²⁾ As a new standalone company, management continues to strategically review its content and performance, therefore during the nine months ended December 31, 2025, content impairments were recognized in connection with the October 2025 change of the Canadian operations from a joint operating service to a license model, which resulted in an impairment for the Canadian film group.
- For the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, in preparation for the Separation, Starz evaluated the programming on the Starz Platform and cancelled certain ordered programming, and identified certain other programming with limited strategic purpose, which was removed from the Starz Platform and abandoned by the Company. See Note 19, *Discontinued Operations*, for additional content impairment charges related to discontinued operations.
- ⁽³⁾ For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, this balance includes a modification of equity awards in connection with the Separation. In June 2025, the compensation committee of the Company approved a cash payment in lieu of share issuance for the restricted share units vesting during the three months ended June 30, 2025.
- Share-based compensation amounts for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 reflect severance costs related to the restructuring activities and other cost-saving initiatives attributable to continuing operations.

12. Income Taxes

The components of pretax loss from continuing operations are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025		Year Ended March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Amounts in millions)			
Canada	\$ (7.2)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (0.1)	
United States	(108.5)	(210.4)	(925.9)	
Foreign	0.2	(12.6)	(7.5)	
	<u>\$ (115.5)</u>	<u>\$ (223.9)</u>	<u>\$ (933.5)</u>	

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company's current and deferred income tax provision (benefits) are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Amounts in millions)		
Current provision (benefit):			
Canada	\$ 0.4	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. Federal	—	0.8	(69.6)
U.S. State	0.5	(7.0)	0.1
Foreign	0.3	0.1	1.1
Total current provision (benefit)	\$ 1.2	\$ (6.1)	\$ (68.4)
Deferred (benefit):			
U.S. Federal	\$ (0.5)	\$ (4.0)	\$ (45.4)
U.S. State	(0.4)	1.5	(15.1)
Foreign	—	—	—
Total deferred (benefit)	(0.9)	(2.5)	(60.5)
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 0.3	\$ (8.6)	\$ (128.9)

In addition, included in net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations was an income tax provision of \$0.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2025 and an income tax benefit of \$24.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2024.

The Company's income tax provision differs from the Canadian federal statutory rate multiplied by pre-tax income (loss) due to the tax effects of goodwill and intangible asset impairments, state income taxes, and changes in the valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets. The Company's income tax provision for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were also impacted by charges for interest, and the change in uncertain tax benefits due to the expiration of statutes of limitations and additional settlements with tax authorities.

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes to the amount computed by applying the 15% statutory Canada federal income tax rate to income before income taxes after the adoption of ASU 2023-09 is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	
	(Amounts in millions)	Percent
Canada federal statutory income tax rate	\$ (17.3)	15.0 %
Domestic state and local income taxes, net of federal effect	(0.5)	0.5 %
Foreign tax effects:		
U.S.	(19.1)	16.7 %
Remeasurements of originating deferred tax assets and liabilities	(0.5)	0.4 %
Changes in valuation allowances	19.3	(16.7)%
Nontaxable and nondeductible items:		
Loss on Sale of Assets	(282.4)	244.3 %
Other Permanent differences	0.4	(0.3)%
Changes in valuation allowances	299.7	(259.5)%
Other	0.7	(0.6)%
Total tax provision and effective income tax rate	\$ 0.3	(0.2)%

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes to the amount computed by applying the 21% statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to income before income taxes for years prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09 is as follows:

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Income taxes computed at U.S. federal statutory rate	\$ (47.0)	\$ (196.0)
Foreign operations subject to different income tax rates	(0.6)	1.1
State income tax	1.7	(15.0)
Remeasurements of originating deferred tax assets and liabilities	7.0	47.6
Permanent differences	8.1	0.1
Excess tax benefit on share-based compensation	—	—
Income tax effects of goodwill and intangible asset impairments	—	64.5
Uncertain tax benefits	(7.3)	(70.3)
Other	—	—
Changes in valuation allowance	29.5	39.1
Total benefit for income taxes	<u>\$ (8.6)</u>	<u>\$ (128.9)</u>

The Company does not incur significant state income tax expense as it maintains net operating loss carryforwards in all states in which it files. The Company is subject to a state margin tax in Texas, which represents the majority (greater than 50%) of the state tax expense recognized in this category.

The income tax effects of temporary differences between the book value and tax basis of assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating losses	\$ 141.4	\$ 222.9
Foreign tax credits	12.4	9.1
Programming content	49.4	65.5
Accrued compensation	6.6	11.3
Operating leases - liabilities	14.5	13.5
Other assets	13.3	12.3
Fixed assets	—	4.1
Capital losses	515.8	—
Reserves	1.4	1.6
Interest	68.9	35.4
Total deferred tax assets	<u>823.7</u>	<u>375.7</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(647.9)</u>	<u>(177.5)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	175.8	198.2
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fixed assets	(5.3)	—
Intangible assets	(164.7)	(195.0)
Operating leases - assets	(10.2)	(9.1)
Other	(3.5)	(2.6)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (183.7)</u>	<u>\$ (206.7)</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (7.9)</u>	<u>\$ (8.5)</u>

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The Company has recorded valuation allowances for certain deferred tax assets, which are primarily related to U.S. and foreign net operating loss carryforwards (“NOLs”) and U.S. federal foreign tax credit carryforwards as sufficient uncertainty exists regarding the future realization of these assets.

The table below present the changes in the deferred tax valuation allowances:

	Nine Months Ended	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Amounts in millions)		
Beginning balance	\$ 177.5	\$ 141.3	\$ 92.2
Changes in valuation allowance	426.2	37.2	41.3
Other ⁽¹⁾	44.2	(1.0)	7.8
Ending balance	<u>\$ 647.9</u>	<u>\$ 177.5</u>	<u>\$ 141.3</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts in "Other" primarily reflect adjustments related to discontinued operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, "Other" primarily reflects a true-up of the valuation allowance associated with the transition from carve-out to standalone financial statements. There was no discontinued operations activity affecting items with a valuation allowance during the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had U.S. federal NOLs of approximately \$511.0 million, of which approximately \$150.2 million would be subject to expiration in 2038, and the remainder would carry forward indefinitely. Additionally, at December 31, 2025, the Company had state NOLs of approximately \$36.9 million, which would expire in varying amounts beginning in 2027, and foreign NOLs in Canada of \$18.3 million, which would expire in varying amounts beginning in 2045. The Company also had U.S. federal credit carryforwards related to foreign taxes paid of \$12.4 million that would expire beginning in 2027. However, under the managed basis of presentation of the Company years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the combined historical results exclude certain income, deductions and other items and therefore, for purposes of these consolidated financial statements, these items are not reflected in the calculations of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards of the Company. As a result, the actual net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards of the Company years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 may differ (i.e., be lower in U.S. and Canada) than those otherwise stated above.

The following table summarizes the changes to the gross unrecognized tax benefits, exclusive of interest and penalties, for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Amounts in millions
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2023	\$ 64.6
Increases in tax positions for current year	—
Increases in tax positions for prior years	—
Decreases in tax positions for prior years	—
Settlements	(60.7)
Lapse in statute of limitations	(0.8)
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2024	\$ 3.1
Increases in tax positions for current year	—
Increases in tax positions for prior years	—
Decreases in tax positions for prior years	—
Settlements	(3.1)
Lapse in statute of limitations	—
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2025	\$ —
Increases in tax positions for current year	—
Increases in tax positions for prior years	—
Decreases in tax positions for prior years	—
Settlements	—
Lapse in statute of limitations	—
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2025	\$ —

The Company records interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits as part of its income tax provision (benefit). For the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company recognized as a charge or (benefit) to the tax provision (benefit) net interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions of nil, \$(7.3) million, and \$(9.1) million, respectively. The liability for accrued interest amounted to nil and nil as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2025 that, if recognized, would benefit the Company's tax provision are nil.

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S. and various state, local, and foreign jurisdictions. To the extent allowed by law, the taxing authorities may have the right to examine prior periods where NOLs were generated and carried forward and make adjustments up to the amount of the NOLs. Currently, audits are occurring in various state and local tax jurisdictions for tax years ended in 2015 through 2020. Additionally, positions taken by Old Lionsgate in certain amended filings are subject to current review. Old Lionsgate is currently under examination by the Canadian tax authority for the years ended March 31, 2018 through March 31, 2021.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

13. Net Loss Per Share

Basic and diluted net loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Basic and diluted net loss per share for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2025		2025	2024
(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts)				
Numerator:				
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (115.8)	\$ (215.3)	\$ (804.6)	
Net income from discontinued operations	—	4.1	(110.6)	
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (115.8)	\$ (211.2)	\$ (915.2)	
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	16.7	16.7	16.7	
Basic and diluted net loss per common share - continuing operations	\$ (6.92)	\$ (12.88)	\$ (48.12)	
Basic and diluted net income per common share - discontinued operations	—	0.25	(6.61)	
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (6.92)	\$ (12.63)	\$ (54.73)	

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the following common shares issuable were excluded from diluted net loss per common share because their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2025		2025	2024
Stock options and share appreciation rights (SARs)	1,118,674	696,143	696,143	
Restricted share units	2,003,430	2,660,793	2,660,793	
Total anti-dilutive shares issuable excluded from diluted net loss per common share ⁽¹⁾	3,122,104	3,356,936	3,356,936	

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

14. Segment Information

The Company's reportable segments have been determined based on the distinct nature of their operations, the Company's internal management structure, and the financial information that is evaluated regularly by the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") in deciding how to allocate resources to an individual segment and in assessing performance. Our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") is the CODM.

As described in Note 1, as of December 31, 2025, the Company has one reportable segment: *Starz Networks*, which includes our operations in the U.S. and Canada. The continuing operations outside the U.S. and Canada, which through March 31, 2025 included operations in India and Southeast Asia, is reported as International and is disclosed to provide a reconciliation of segment amounts to amounts appearing in the accompanying financial statements. As described in Note 1, and effective April 1, 2025, we transferred our operations in India and Southeast Asia to New Lionsgate.

Segment information is presented in the table below:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025				Year Ended March 31,			
	2025				2024			
	Starz Networks	Starz Networks	International	Total	Starz Networks	International	Total	
(Amounts in millions)								
Revenue								
OTT revenue	\$ 654.2	\$ 921.8	\$ 9.3	\$ 931.1	\$ 889.6	\$ 9.7	\$ 899.3	
Linear and other revenue	309.2	434.5	4.0	438.5	493.1	—	493.1	
Total revenue	963.4	1,356.3	13.3	1,369.6	1,382.7	9.7	1,392.4	
Operating expenses:								
Programming amortization	451.3	630.7	8.1	638.8	606.2	20.3	626.5	
Payroll expense ⁽¹⁾	99.9	113.1	2.2	115.3	123.2	1.7	124.9	
Advertising and marketing	206.8	288.7	1.2	289.9	321.8	1.1	322.9	
Other ⁽²⁾	107.1	139.6	2.0	141.6	180.2	(9.1)	171.1	
Depreciation and amortization	143.9	170.3	—	170.3	161.8	—	161.8	
Restructuring and other	20.8	180.2	3.9	184.1	219.5	5.3	224.8	
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	—	—	—	—	663.9	—	663.9	
Total expenses	1,029.8	1,522.6	17.4	1,540.0	2,276.6	19.3	2,295.9	
Operating loss	(66.4)	(166.3)	(4.1)	(170.4)	(893.9)	(9.6)	(903.5)	
Interest expense	(43.2)	(45.6)	—	(45.6)	(47.2)	—	(47.2)	
Interest and other income	0.2	4.8	0.1	4.9	3.4	0.1	3.5	
Other expense	(6.1)	(7.2)	—	(7.2)	(7.5)	—	(7.5)	
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(5.6)	—	(5.6)	21.2	—	21.2	
Loss from continuing operations	(115.5)	(219.9)	(4.0)	(223.9)	(924.0)	(9.5)	(933.5)	
Income tax (expense) benefit	(0.3)	8.9	(0.3)	8.6	155.1	(26.2)	128.9	
Net loss from continuing operations	<u>\$ (115.8)</u>	<u>\$ (211.0)</u>	<u>\$ (4.3)</u>	<u>\$ (215.3)</u>	<u>\$ (768.9)</u>	<u>\$ (35.7)</u>	<u>\$ (804.6)</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Payroll expense by segment, which includes salaries and employee benefits, is reviewed by the CODM on a quarterly basis.

⁽²⁾ Includes total other operating and general and administrative expenses per the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, less payroll expense per note (1).

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The reconciliation of total segment assets to the Company's total consolidated assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
Assets		
Starz Networks	\$ 1,818.2	\$ 2,017.8
International	—	6.5
Other unallocated assets ⁽¹⁾	95.0	148.9
	<u>\$ 1,913.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,173.2</u>

⁽¹⁾ Other unallocated assets primarily consist of cash and other assets.

Long-lived assets by geographic location are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
Long-lived assets⁽¹⁾		
United States	\$ 1,084.6	\$ 1,180.5

⁽¹⁾ Long-lived assets represents programming content, net, property and equipment, net, and right-of-use assets.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Company had revenue from 1 individual customer which individually represented greater than 10% of consolidated revenues, amounting to \$266.7 million in continuing operations. For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had revenue from one individual customer which individually represented greater than 10% of consolidated revenue, amounting to \$406.5 million in continuing operations, primarily related to the Company's Starz Networks segment. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company had revenue from two individual customers which individually represented greater than 10% of consolidated revenue, amounting to \$384.2 million in continuing operations and \$95.6 million in continuing operations primarily related to the Company's Starz Networks segment, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had accounts receivable due from 3 customers which individually represented greater than 10% of total consolidated accounts receivable, amounting to \$17.9 million, \$5.9 million, and \$4.2 million respectively. As of March 31, 2025, the Company had accounts receivable due from three customers which individually represented greater than 10% of total consolidated accounts receivable, amounting to \$19.4 million, \$5.9 million, and \$4.7 million respectively.

15. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding pay-fixed interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$150.0 million, converting SOFR-based floating-rate debt to fixed-rate obligations. These swaps carry fixed interest rates ranging from 3.58% to 3.62% and were declared effective during the nine months ended December 31, 2025. The Company also had forward foreign exchange contracts outstanding with maturities of less than 24 months, totaling £9.1 million in notional foreign currency amount (equivalent to US\$12.3 million), used to hedge foreign currency exposures related to production costs and tax credit receivables. Some of these contracts are designated as cash flow hedges, while others serve as economic hedges without hedge accounting treatment.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

16. Additional Financial Information

The following tables present supplemental information related to the accompanying financial statements.

Accounts Receivable Monetization

Under the Company's accounts receivable monetization programs, the Company has entered into an agreement to monetize certain of its trade accounts receivable directly with a third-party purchaser (historically, the Company entered into individual agreements), as further described below.

Under the accounts receivable monetization programs, the Company transfers receivables to purchasers in exchange for cash proceeds, and the Company continues to service the receivables for the purchasers. The third-party purchasers have no recourse to other assets of the Company in the event of non-payment by the customers. The Company accounts for the transfers of these receivables as a sale, removes (derecognizes) the carrying amount of the receivables from its balance sheets and classifies the proceeds received as cash flows provided by operating activities in its statements of cash flows.

The Company records a loss on the sale of these receivables reflecting the net proceeds received (net of any costs incurred), less the carrying amount of the receivables transferred. The loss is reflected in other expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The following table sets forth a summary of the receivables transferred:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2025		2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)			
Carrying value of receivables transferred and derecognized	\$ 619.4	\$ 822.2	\$ 987.1	
Net cash proceeds received from third party purchasers	614.5	815.1	894.0	
Net cash proceeds received from Old Lionsgate	—	—	85.5	
Loss recorded related to transfers of receivables	4.9	7.1	7.5	

At December 31, 2025, the outstanding amount of receivables derecognized from the Company's consolidated balance sheets, but which the Company continues to service, related to the Company's agreement to monetize trade accounts receivable was \$132.9 million versus \$144.2 million at March 31, 2025.

Other Assets

The composition of the Company's other assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	(Amounts in millions)			
Other non-current assets				
Accounts receivable	\$ 2.5	\$ 4.5		
Debt issuance costs	3.0	—		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	41.7	37.3		
	<u>\$ 47.2</u>	<u>\$ 41.8</u>		

Programming related payables

Programming related payables include accrued licensed program rights obligations, which represent amounts payable for film or television rights that the Company has acquired or licensed.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Other Accrued Liabilities and Other Liabilities

The composition of the Company's other accrued liabilities (current) and other liabilities (non-current) is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)	
Other accrued liabilities (current)		
Employee related liabilities	\$ 23.5	\$ 27.9
Operating lease liabilities	11.1	9.9
Interest payable	8.8	18.0
Other accrued expenses and short-term liabilities	5.7	8.7
	<u>\$ 49.1</u>	<u>\$ 64.5</u>
Other liabilities (non-current)		
Operating lease liabilities	\$ 48.3	\$ 45.6
Programming related payables and obligations	19.7	26.5
Other long-term liabilities	4.7	3.8
	<u>\$ 72.7</u>	<u>\$ 75.9</u>

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Refer to Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further detail regarding non-cash activity with Parent.

Interest paid during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 amounted to \$47.5 million, \$42.3 million, and \$45.6 million, respectively.

Income taxes paid during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 amounted to \$0.8 million, \$1.1 million, and \$3.0 million, respectively.

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating cash flows for operating leases during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 amounted to \$13.0 million, \$11.2 million, and \$10.4 million, respectively. During the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities of \$10.7 million and none for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, which represents non-cash investing and financing activities.

There were no significant non-cash investing or financing activities, except for a non cash transfer of debt through Parent net investment of \$35.0 million in connection with the Studio Separation during the year ended March 31, 2025 (see Note 17, *Due To/From LG Studios Business*, for further details), for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Transition Period Comparative Data (Unaudited)

As discussed in Note 1, this Transition Report on Form 10-KT includes financial information for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. The condensed statement of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are summarized below. All data for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 are derived from the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
		(unaudited)
Total revenue	\$ 963.4	\$ 1,039.0
Total expense	1,029.8	1,067.0
Operating loss	(66.4)	(28.0)
Interest expense	(43.2)	(34.7)
Interest and other income	0.2	3.1
Other expense	(6.1)	(5.4)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(4.9)
Loss from continuing operations	(115.5)	(69.9)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(0.3)	8.6
Net loss from continuing operations	(115.8)	(61.3)
Net income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	3.1
Net loss	\$ (115.8)	\$ (58.2)
Per share information attributable to Starz Entertainment Corp. shareholders:		
Basic and diluted net loss per common share - continuing operations	\$ (6.92)	\$ (3.67)
Basic and diluted net income per common share - discontinued operations	—	0.19
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (6.92)	\$ (3.48)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	16.7	16.7
Diluted	16.7	16.7

17. Due To/From LG Studios Business

Certain Transactions with Old Lionsgate

As described in Note 1, prior to the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate utilized a centralized approach to cash management. Cash generated by the Company or borrowed under certain debt obligations was routinely transferred into accounts managed by Old Lionsgate's centralized treasury function which was then transferred to the Company or the LG Studios Business to fund operating activities when needed.

Because of this centralized approach to cash management, financial transactions for cash movement, except for cash settlement of specific payables with Old Lionsgate, were accounted for through the net parent investment account. Settlement of payables and receivables with Old Lionsgate when due were also accounted for through the net parent investment account. Net parent investment is presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of equity. Settlements of amounts receivable and accounts payable when due through the net parent investment account are reflected as cash payments or receipts for the applicable operating transaction within operating activities in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows, with the net change in parent net investment included within financing activities in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Intercompany Revolver: On May 13, 2024, LGAC International LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of Lionsgate Studios (“LGAC International”) and Lions Gate Capital Holdings 1, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (“LGCH1”) (which was renamed Starz Capital Holdings 1, Inc. at Separation), entered into a revolving credit agreement (the “Intercompany Revolver”), pursuant to which LGAC International and LGCH1 agreed to make revolving loans to each other from time to time, provided that the net amount owing by one party to the other at any particular time did not exceed \$150.0 million. Amounts advanced by one party were used to repay existing indebtedness owed to the other party thereunder, if any, such that at no time will amounts be owed in both directions. The net amount outstanding under the Intercompany Revolver, at any time, bore interest on the outstanding principal amount at a rate equal to adjusted term SOFR plus 1.75%. There was \$81.6 million outstanding and due to LGCH1 at March 31, 2025. In connection with the Separation, all outstanding obligations under the Intercompany Revolver were repaid in full and all commitments thereunder were terminated. The cash flows related to the intercompany revolver are presented as increases and decreases in the New Lionsgate revolving credit facility on the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows.

Prior to the Separation, in the normal course of business, the Starz Business entered into transactions with Old Lionsgate and the LG Studios Business which included the following:

Licensing of content from Lionsgate: The Starz Business licensed motion pictures and television programming (including Starz original productions) from the LG Studios Business. The license fees incurred generally were due upon delivery or due at a point in time following the first showing. Prior to the Studio Separation, license fees related to Starz original programs were settled with the LG Studios Business through parent net investment. License fees related to library and output content were generally settled in cash. License fees payable, prior to the Separation, not yet due and not yet paid to the LG Studios Business, are reflected in Due to LG Studios Business on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Corporate expense allocations: As previously described in Note 1, for the periods prior to the Studio Separation the accompanying financial statements include allocations of general and administrative expenses from Old Lionsgate related to certain corporate and shared service functions historically provided by Old Lionsgate, including, but not limited to, executive oversight, accounting, tax, legal, human resources, occupancy, and other shared services. For the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, corporate expense allocations amounted to \$2.3 million and \$25.6 million, respectively. At the time of the Studio Separation, Old Lionsgate and Legacy Lionsgate Studios entered into a shared services and overhead sharing agreement resulting in \$10.0 million annually charged to the Company up to Separation. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and the year ended March 31, 2025, the shared services and overhead sharing agreement charges amounted to \$1.0 million and \$8.8 million, respectively.

Transition services agreement: Following the Studio Separation, the Company and New Lionsgate entered into a Transition Services Agreement (“TSA”) under which New Lionsgate continues to provide certain corporate and administrative services to the Company for a defined transition period. These services include, among others, information technology support, legal and tax services, and select operational support functions while the Company establishes standalone capabilities. Charges for services provided under the TSA are generally based on agreed-upon rates intended to approximate the actual cost of providing such services. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred approximately \$0.8 million of expenses under the TSA. The TSA is expected to phase out as the Company completes its transition to independent operations.

Operating expense reimbursement: As previously described in Note 1, for the periods prior to the Separation, the LG Studios Business paid certain expenses on behalf of the Company such as certain rent expense, employee benefits, insurance and other administrative operating costs. The Company also paid certain expenses on behalf of the LG Studios Business such as legal expenses, software development costs and severance. Those expenditures were reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the LG Studios Business as applicable.

Share-based compensation: For the periods prior to the Separation, Old Lionsgate allocated to the Company share-based compensation related to the Company's employees. In addition, prior to the Separation, Old Lionsgate allocated a proportionate amount of its share-based compensation related to the corporate functions provided by Old Lionsgate to the Company.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Parent Net Investment

The net transfers to and from Old Lionsgate prior to the Separation were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025
	(Amounts in millions)
Net transfers to Parent included on consolidated statements of cash flows ⁽¹⁾	(5.6)
Net non-cash transfers with Parent ⁽²⁾	4.3
Stock-based compensation expense prior to Separation	1.4
Net transfers from Parent included on consolidated statements of equity	\$ 0.1

⁽¹⁾ Represents cash distributions to New Lionsgate, including the transfer of the Company's business in India and Southeast Asia, on April 1, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Represents the transfer of non-cash assets and liabilities, including the deferred financing costs in relation to the release of the Exchange Notes liability with New Lionsgate, and a one-time equity-based severance payment to an Old Lionsgate employee.

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Cash pooling and general financing activities	\$ (79.0)	\$ 223.3
Licensing of content ⁽¹⁾	0.8	(550.1)
Operating expense reimbursement	5.3	(7.0)
Corporate expense allocations (excluding allocation of share-based compensation)	(2.4)	(27.9)
Proceeds from sales of accounts receivable	—	85.5
Net transfers from Parent included on consolidated statements of cash flows ⁽²⁾	(75.3)	(276.2)
Share-based compensation (including allocation of share-based compensation) ⁽³⁾	(18.3)	(26.4)
Other non-cash transfer ⁽⁴⁾	35.2	—
Net transfers from Parent included on consolidated statements of equity	\$ (58.4)	\$ (302.6)

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the settlement of amounts due to the LG Studios Business related to the LG Studios Business' licensing arrangements with the Company.

⁽²⁾ Amount includes net transfers from Parent included in net cash provided by financing activities from discontinued operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were \$2.8 million and \$146.7 million, respectively.

⁽³⁾ Amount includes share-based compensation from discontinued operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were \$0.3 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes a non-cash transfer of debt through Parent net investment of \$35.0 million in connection with the Studio Separation during the year ended March 31, 2025 that was accounted for through the Due to LG Studios Business line item on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025 as it was made under the Old Lionsgate's revolving credit facility which was made available to the Company.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The following table sets forth the future annual repayment of contractual commitments as of December 31, 2025:

	Year Ending December 31,							Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter		
(Amounts in millions)								
Contractual commitments by expected repayment date (off-balance sheet arrangements):								
Programming related payables commitments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 159.5	\$ 158.5	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 318.1	
Interest payments ⁽²⁾	41.4	40.5	38.5	27.3	6.6	4.1	158.4	
Other contractual obligations ⁽³⁾	44.7	2.6	1.5	—	—	—	48.8	
Total future commitments under contractual obligations	\$ 245.6	\$ 201.6	\$ 40.1	\$ 27.3	\$ 6.6	\$ 4.1	\$ 525.3	

⁽¹⁾ Programming related payables commitments include program rights commitments not reflected on the consolidated balance sheets as they do not currently meet the criteria for recognition. Program rights commitments represent contractual commitments under programming license agreements related to third party commitments for our original series in production and films that are not available for exhibition until some future date (see below for further details).

⁽²⁾ Includes cash interest payments on the Company's corporate debt as of December 31, 2025, including Term Loan A, 5.5% Senior Notes, and operating lease liabilities imputed interest.

⁽³⁾ Includes contractual obligations related to advertising and marketing spend, executive employment arrangements, and affiliate marketing agreements.

We have an exclusive multiyear output licensing agreement with New Lionsgate for Lionsgate label titles theatrically released in the U.S. that started January 1, 2022, and for Summit label titles theatrically released in the U.S. that started January 1, 2023. We also have an exclusive multiyear post pay-one output licensing agreement with Universal for live-action films theatrically released in the U.S. that started January 1, 2022. The Universal agreement provides us with rights to exhibit these films immediately following their initial windows. The programming fees to be paid by us under these arrangements are based on the quantity and domestic theatrical exhibition receipts of qualifying films. We are unable to estimate the amounts to be paid under these agreements for films that have not yet been released in theaters, however, such amounts are expected to be significant.

The Company also has certain run-of-series licensing commitments. Such commitments would obligate the Company to license a future series of programming once the series is approved for production. The Company is unable to estimate the amounts to be paid under these commitments, however, such amounts may be significant.

Contingencies

From time to time, the Company is involved in certain claims and legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business.

The Company establishes an accrued liability for claims and legal proceedings when the Company determines that a loss is both probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Once established, accruals are adjusted from time to time, as appropriate, in light of additional information. The amount of any loss ultimately incurred in relation to matters for which an accrual has been established may be higher or lower than the amounts accrued for such matters. The Company expenses legal fees as incurred.

Claims and legal proceedings may be brought against the Company without merit, are inherently uncertain, are difficult to predict, and the Company's view on these matters may change as events unfold. Reasonably possible losses, if any, are not estimable, however, based on our current understanding and evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances, as of December 31, 2025, the Company is not a party to any pending claims or legal proceedings for which management believes the resolution would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows, and is not aware of any other claims that it believes could, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

For additional detail regarding certain legal proceedings in which Starz is involved, Starz provides the following information:

As described in Note 1, the Company completed the Exchange Transaction in May 2024. On August 27, 2024, purported holders of 5.5% Senior Notes (prior to the Separation) filed a complaint in New York State court asserting claims for breach of certain contractual provisions and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in connection with the Exchange Transaction and entered into Supplemental Indenture No. 10 to the indenture governing the 5.5% Senior Notes (the “Indenture”). The main basis for these claims is that Supplemental Indenture No. 10 allegedly implicated certain provisions of the Indenture that require consent of each affected holder for certain types of waivers, amendments, and supplements to the Indenture. The relief sought includes a request for a declaration that Supplemental Indenture No. 10 and the associated exchange transaction are null and void. On September 13, 2024, another purported holder sought to intervene as a plaintiff in the same suit asserting nearly identical claims, which intervention was granted on October 11, 2024. The second holder subsequently added additional theories and brought claims against other parties. Starz filed a motion to dismiss the claims. On May 23, 2025, both plaintiffs amended their complaints in view of the completion of the Separation, and on June 10, 2025, Starz moved to dismiss the amended complaints. Oral arguments on this motion occurred on September 22, 2025 and a ruling is pending.

Although the Company believes that the existing allegations are without merit, there can be no assurance that the plaintiffs will not be successful in obtaining relief sought in their amended complaints. If the plaintiffs are successful, they may issue a notice of default to the trustee of the 5.5% Senior Notes and seek accelerated payments for amounts due thereunder. These actions may result in an outcome that could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, operations and financial conditions as well as our stakeholders, as any such action could require payments on the 5.5% Senior Notes earlier than expected.

The Company is party to certain arbitration claims arising from alleged violation of the federal Video Privacy Protection Act (the “VPPA”) and analogous state laws relating to the Company’s alleged use of a third-party pixel on the website for its subscription video service. Although the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not presently believe that the resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Legal proceedings can be expensive and disruptive to normal business operations. Even if the Company is successful in defending against such claims, it may expend significant management time and attention and funds to defend against such claims.

The Company is involved in legal proceedings not listed herein, but as previously stated, it does not presently consider the matters to be material either individually or in the aggregate at this time. The Company’s view of the matters not listed herein may change in the future as the proceedings unfold.

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

19. Discontinued Operations

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company announced its plans to restructure its LIONSGATE+ business. As a result, the Company made the strategic decision to shut down the LIONSGATE+ service in Europe (outside the United Kingdom), Latin America and the United Kingdom (the "discontinued operations"). The Company entered into agreements to transfer subscribers of the services in these territories to a third party, and the shutdowns were completed in May 2024. Management of Canadian operations was transferred to the Starz Networks segment and the Company's continuing international operations in India and Southeast Asia were reported as International in the accompanying financial statements until the transfer of the India and Southeast Asia operations to New Lionsgate, effective April 1, 2025.

Net income from discontinued operations consists of the following:

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in millions)	
Revenue	\$ 2.5	\$ 184.0
Expenses:		
Programming amortization	1.6	99.4
Other operating	0.4	12.6
Advertising and marketing	(0.1)	21.9
General and administrative	0.8	10.4
Depreciation and amortization	—	14.8
Restructuring and other	(4.5)	160.0
Total expenses	(1.8)	319.1
Operating income	4.3	(135.1)
Interest expense	(0.2)	—
Interest and other income	0.1	0.3
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	4.2	(134.8)
Income tax provision	(0.1)	24.2
Net income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	<u>\$ 4.1</u>	<u>\$ (110.6)</u>

⁽¹⁾ During the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company recorded content impairment charges of \$2.5 million and \$160.8 million, respectively, related to its restructuring plan initiatives, including content impairment of programming in certain international territories associated with the restructuring of LIONSGATE+, and individual content charges pursuant to a strategic review of content performance across Starz's international platforms resulting in certain programming being removed from those platforms and written down to fair value or removed and abandoned. These charges are included in "restructuring and other" in the table above. Restructuring and other costs in the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 also include benefits of \$7.1 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, associated with an arrangement to migrate subscribers in some of the exited territories to a third-party in connection with the international restructuring.

20. Subsequent Events

There were no subsequent events that occurred after December 31, 2025, through the date of this filing that would require disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.



Cover Sheet

STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

Confirmation of Service

Form Filed:	Notice of Change of Directors
Date and Time of Filing:	August 25, 2025 12:47 PM Pacific Time
Name of Company:	STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.
Incorporation Number:	BC0786966

This package contains:

- Certified Copy of the Notice of Articles

Check your documents carefully to ensure there are no errors or omissions. If errors or omissions are discovered, please contact the Corporate Registry for instructions on how to correct the errors or omissions.



CERTIFIED COPY
Of a Document filed with the Province of
British Columbia Registrar of Companies

Notice of Articles

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT

SINEAD O'CALLAGHAN

This Notice of Articles was issued by the Registrar on: August 25, 2025 12:47 PM Pacific Time

Incorporation Number: BC0786966

Recognition Date and Time: April 1, 2007 12:00 AM Pacific Time as a result of an Amalgamation

NOTICE OF ARTICLES

Name of Company:
STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

REGISTERED OFFICE INFORMATION

Mailing Address:
20TH FLOOR, 250 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 3R8
CANADA

Delivery Address:
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CANADA

RECORDS OFFICE INFORMATION

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UNITED STATES

RESOLUTION DATES:

Date(s) of Resolution(s) or Court Order(s) attaching or altering Special Rights and Restrictions attached to a class or a series of shares:

December 7, 2016
December 7, 2016

AUTHORIZED SHARE STRUCTURE

1.	200,000,000	Preference Shares	Without Par Value
			With Special Rights or Restrictions attached

2.	No Maximum	Common Shares	Without Par Value
			Without Special Rights or Restrictions attached

DESCRIPTION OF STARZ CAPITAL STOCK

The following briefly summarizes the material terms of Starz's common shares and Starz's preference shares that are contained in Starz's Articles. These summaries do not describe every aspect of these securities and documents, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to these documents, which you should read (along with the applicable provisions of British Columbia law) for complete information. The following also summarizes certain relevant provisions of British Columbia law. Since British Columbia law is more detailed than the general information provided below, you should read the actual provisions of British Columbia law for complete information.

General

Starz's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of Starz common shares, without par value, and up to 200,000,000 Starz preference shares, without par value. The Starz Board may establish the rights and restrictions of a series of Starz preference shares from time to time.

Dividend Rights

The holders of Starz common shares shall, subject to the rights of the holders of any other class of shares of Starz entitled to dividends in priority to the holders of Starz common shares, be entitled to dividends as and when declared by Starz. Dividends shall be payable only as and when declared by the Starz Board.

The holders of a series of Starz preference shares shall, subject to the rights of the holders of any other class or series of shares of Starz entitled to dividends in priority to the holders of such series of Starz preference shares, be entitled to dividends in accordance with the special rights or restrictions set out in the Starz Articles with respect to the series of Starz preference shares from time to time. The Starz Board may determine the rights of a series of Starz preference shares at the time of the creation of such series of Starz preference shares. Dividends shall be payable only as and when declared by the Starz Board.

Participation Rights

In the event of the distribution of assets of Starz or on the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Starz, whether voluntary or involuntary, or on any other distribution of assets of Starz among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs (each, a "Starz Liquidity Event"), all of the property and assets of Starz available for distribution to the holders of Starz's common shares shall be paid or distributed equally, share for share, to holders of the Starz common shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, on the occurrence of a Starz Liquidity Event, holders of the Starz preference shares shall be entitled to certain rights as described below. See "—Preferred Stock" below.

Pre-emptive Rights

Except as provided for in the Starz Investor Rights Agreement, there are no preemptive rights relating to Starz common shares and Starz preference shares.

Share Distributions

Notwithstanding that the market value of any stock dividend paid on one class of shares may be different from the market value of the stock dividend paid simultaneously on another class of shares, the Starz Board may, at any time and from time to time, declare and pay a stock dividend on any class of shares in accordance with the Starz Articles and the BC Act.

Voting Rights

Each holder of Starz common shares is entitled to: (a) one vote for each Starz common share held at all meetings of shareholders; (b) receive notice of and to attend all meetings of shareholders of Starz; and (c) vote on all matters submitted to a vote or consent of shareholders of Starz. The vote required for the Company to pass a special resolution at a meeting of shareholders is two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

Preferred Stock

The Starz preference shares consist of a maximum of 200,000,000 preference shares as set out in the Starz Articles, and shall, as a class, have attached thereto the special rights and restrictions specified below.

Pursuant to the Starz Articles, the Starz preference shares may at any time and from time to time be issued in one or more series.

Subject to the BC Act, the Starz Board may from time to time, by resolution, create a series of the preference shares, and prior to the issuance of any preference shares in such series alter the Starz Articles and authorize the alteration of the notice of articles of Starz, as the case may be, to fix the number of Starz preference shares in, and to determine the designation of the Starz preference shares of, that series of preference shares, and alter the Starz Articles to create, define and attach special rights and restrictions to the preference shares of that series, including, but without in any way limiting or restricting the generality of the foregoing, the rate or amount of dividends, whether cumulative, non-cumulative or partially cumulative, the dates, places and currencies of payment thereof, the consideration for, and the terms and conditions of any purchase for cancellation or redemption thereof, including redemption after a fixed term or at a premium, conversion or exchange rights, the terms and conditions of any share purchase plan or sinking fund, the restrictions respecting payment of dividends on, or the repayment of capital in respect of, any other shares of Starz, and voting rights and restrictions; so long as none of the foregoing are inconsistent with the entitlement of holders of other existing series of Starz preference shares to receive, on the occurrence of a Starz Liquidity Event, before any distribution shall be made to holders of Starz common shares or any other shares of Starz ranking junior to the Starz preference shares with respect to repayment of capital, the amount paid up with respect to each Starz preference share held by them, plus any accrued and unpaid cumulative dividends (if any and if preferential) thereon. After payment to holders of Starz preference shares of the amounts so payable to them, the holders of Starz preference shares shall not be entitled to share in any further distribution of the property or assets of Starz except as specifically provided in the special rights and restrictions attached to any particular series of the preference shares.

Limitation on Liability of Directors and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Starz Articles provide that, subject to the BC Act, Starz must indemnify an eligible party and their heirs and legal personal representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and Starz must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding.

For the purposes of the Starz Articles, “eligible party” means an individual who is a director, officer, former director or former officer of Starz.

For the purposes of the Starz Articles, “eligible penalty” means a judgment, penalty or fine awarded or imposed in, or an amount paid in settlement of, an eligible proceeding.

For the purposes of the Starz Articles, “eligible proceeding” means a legal proceeding or investigative action, whether current, threatened, pending or completed, in which any eligible party or any of the heirs and legal personal representatives of the eligible party, by reason of the eligible party being or having been a director or officer of Starz: (i) is or may be joined as a party; or (ii) is or may be liable for or in respect of a judgment, penalty or fine in, or expenses related to, the proceeding.

The BC Act prohibits indemnification if any of the following circumstances apply: (i) if the indemnity or payment is made under an earlier agreement to indemnify or pay expenses and, at the time that the agreement to indemnify or pay expenses was made, the company was prohibited from giving the indemnity or paying the expenses by its memorandum or articles; (ii) if the indemnity or payment is made otherwise than under an earlier agreement to indemnify or pay expenses and, at the time that the indemnity or payment is made, the company is prohibited from giving the indemnity or paying the expenses by its memorandum or articles; (iii) if, in relation to

the subject matter of the eligible proceeding, the eligible party did not act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the company or the associated corporation, as the case may be; or (iv) in the case of an eligible proceeding other than a civil proceeding, if the eligible party did not have reasonable grounds for believing that the eligible party's conduct in respect of which the proceeding was brought was lawful.

Anti-Takeover Provisions and Other Shareholder Protections

Shareholder Rights

Under the BC Act, the following powers are available to companies to make themselves potentially less vulnerable to hostile takeover attempts:

- any shareholder proposals must be signed by qualified shareholders who, together with the submitter, are, at the time of signing, registered owners or beneficial owners of shares that, in the aggregate, constitute at least one percent (1%) of the issued shares of a company that carry the right to vote at general meetings, or have a fair market value in excess of the prescribed amount, and must have been received by such company at least three months before the anniversary of the previous year's annual reference date;
- shareholders who hold in the aggregate at least 5% of the issued shares of a company that carry the right to vote at general meetings may requisition a general meeting of shareholders by following the procedures in the BC Act, in which case the directors are required to call a meeting for a date not more than four (4) months after the date the requisition is received and if they do not do so within 21 days after the date on which the requisition was received by such company, the requisitioning shareholders may send a notice of a general meeting to be held to transact the business stated in the requisition;
- unless the articles state otherwise, directors may only be removed by a two-thirds (66 2/3%) majority vote by shareholders.

Additionally, the BC Act contains no restriction on the adoption of a shareholder rights plan. The BC Act also does not restrict related party transactions for public companies; however, in Canada, takeover bids and related party transactions of public and private companies are addressed in provincial securities legislation and policies.

Dissent Rights

Under the BC Act, shareholders have a right to dissent and receive a payout from a company in exchange for their shares in the context of an amalgamation, an arrangement, a redomicile, and certain other significant transactions.

Derivative Actions

Under the BC Act, a shareholder (including a beneficial shareholder) or director of a company and any person who, in the discretion of the court, is an appropriate person to make an application to the court to prosecute or defend an action on behalf of a company (a derivative action) may, with judicial leave: (i) bring an action in the name and on behalf of the company to enforce a right, duty or obligation owed to the company that could be enforced by the company itself or to obtain damages for any breach of such right, duty or obligation or (ii) defend, in the name and on behalf of the company, a legal proceeding brought against the company.

The BC Court may grant leave if: (i) the complainant has made reasonable efforts to cause the directors of the company to prosecute or defend the action; (ii) notice of the application for leave has been given to the company and any other person that the court may order; (iii) the complainant is acting in good faith; and (iv) it appears to the court to be in the interests of the company for the action to be prosecuted or defended.

Upon the final disposition of a derivative action, the court may make any order it determines to be appropriate.

Oppression Remedy

The BC Act provides an oppression remedy that enables a court to make an order, whether interim or final, if an application is made to the court by a shareholder (which for the purposes of the oppression remedy includes legal and beneficial owners of shares as well as any other person whom the court considers appropriate in the circumstances) in a timely manner and it appears to the court that there are reasonable grounds for believing (i) that the affairs of the corporation are being or have been conducted, or the powers of the directors are being or have been exercised, in a manner that is oppressive to one or more shareholders, or (ii) that an act of the corporation has been done or is threatened, or that a resolution of the shareholders or of the shareholders holding shares of a class or series of shares has been passed or is proposed, that is unfairly prejudicial to one or more of the shareholders.

The oppression remedy provides the court with broad and flexible jurisdiction to intervene in corporate affairs to protect shareholders.

Additional Takeover Bid Considerations

Unless an offer constitutes an exempt transaction, and this summary does not address exemptions available under Canadian law, an offer made by a person, an “offeror,” to acquire outstanding shares of a Canadian entity that, when aggregated with the offeror’s holdings (and those of persons or companies acting jointly with the offeror), would constitute 20% or more of the outstanding shares in a class, will be subject to the takeover provisions of Canadian securities laws.

The acquisition of a company’s shares may also trigger the application of statutory regimes including among others, the Investment Canada Act and the Competition Act.

Limitations on the ability to acquire and hold a company’s shares may be imposed by the Competition Act. The Competition Act permits the Commissioner to review any acquisition of control over or of a significant interest in a Canadian entity. The Competition Act grants the Commissioner jurisdiction, for up to three years after closing (or up to one year if the acquisition was notified to the Commissioner), to challenge an acquisition before the Canadian Competition Tribunal on the basis that it would, or would be likely to, substantially prevent or lessen competition in any market in Canada.

When dealing with a publicly-traded corporation, the Competition Act also requires any person who intends to acquire voting shares to file a notification with the Canadian Competition Bureau if certain financial thresholds are exceeded and if that person (and their affiliates) would hold more than 20% of the company’s voting shares as a result of such acquisition. If a person already owns more than 20% of a company’s voting shares, a notification must be filed before the acquisition of additional voting shares that would bring that person’s holdings to over 50%. Where a notification is required, the Competition Act prohibits completion of the acquisition until the expiration of a statutory waiting period or, if applicable, a second statutory waiting period, unless the Commissioner provides written notice that they do not intend to challenge the acquisition. A common closing condition of acquisitions subject to notification under the Competition Act is clearance from the Commissioner, even if the applicable statutory waiting period has expired and the parties are in a legal position to close.

The Investment Canada Act requires any person that is a “non-Canadian” (as defined in the Investment Canada Act) who acquires control of an existing Canadian business, where the acquisition of control is not a reviewable transaction, to file a notification with Innovation, Science and Economic Development. The Investment Canada Act generally prohibits the implementation of a reviewable transaction unless, after review, the relevant minister is satisfied that the investment is likely to be of net benefit to Canada. Under the Investment Canada Act, the acquisition of control of an existing Canadian business (either through the acquisition of the shares or all or substantially all the assets of such business) by a non-Canadian would be reviewable under the “net benefit” standard only if the applicable specified financial threshold is met or exceeded and no exemption applies.

The acquisition of a majority of the voting interests of an entity is deemed to be an acquisition of control of that entity. The acquisition of less than a majority, but one-third (33 1/3%) or more of the voting shares of a corporation or an equivalent undivided ownership interest in the voting shares of a corporation is presumed to be an acquisition of control of that corporation unless it can be established that, on the acquisition, the corporation is not controlled in fact by the acquirer through the ownership of voting shares. The acquisition of less than one-third (33 1/3%) of the voting shares of a corporation is deemed not to be an acquisition of control of that corporation.

Under the national security regime in the Investment Canada Act, a national security review on a discretionary basis may also be undertaken by the federal government in respect of a much broader range of investments by a non-Canadian to “acquire, in whole or in part, or to establish an entity carrying on all or any part of its operations in Canada,” provided that the entity has a specified nexus to Canada. The relevant test is whether such an investment by a non-Canadian could be “injurious to national security.” The relevant minister has broad discretion to determine whether an investor is a non-Canadian and may be subject to a national security review. Review on national security grounds is at the discretion of the federal government and, depending on the facts, may occur on a pre- or post-closing basis and includes the ability to block a transaction or, for a completed transaction, order divestiture, or authorize the investment subject to terms and conditions. Interim conditions imposed during the course of a national security review and written undertakings to satisfy the relevant minister regarding the risks of injury to national security are also possible.

This summary above is not a comprehensive description of relevant or applicable considerations regarding such requirements and, accordingly, is not intended to be, and should not be interpreted as, legal advice to any prospective purchaser and no representation with respect to such requirements to any prospective purchaser is made. Prospective investors should consult their own Canadian legal advisors with respect to any questions regarding the foregoing and securities law in the provinces and territories of Canada.

Director Compensation Policy

Type of Compensation	Amount
Annual Equity Retainer	\$150,000
Annual Cash Retainer	\$100,000
Annual Board Chair Retainer	\$52,000
Annual Audit & Risk Committee Chair Retainer	\$30,000
Annual Compensation Committee Chair Retainer	\$30,000
Annual Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Chair Retainer	\$20,000

The members of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") who are not employees of the Company ("Non-Employee Directors") receive (i) an annual equity retainer of \$150,000, (ii) an annual cash retainer of \$100,000 and (iii) the other retainers set forth in the table above.

The annual equity retainer consists of an award of restricted share units granted under the Company's equity incentive plan then in effect with a grant date value of \$150,000 granted annually on the date of the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders (with the value based on the closing price of the Company's common shares on the date of grant, and the number of units rounded to the nearest whole unit). The restricted share units vest after one (1) year following the date of grant (or, if earlier, the date of the annual general meeting of shareholders in the year after the year of grant) and are paid in an equivalent number of the Company's common shares. The Board retains discretion to provide for the award to instead be granted as a fixed amount of cash subject to the same vesting terms. The Board may also provide Non-Employee Directors an election to defer payment of their vested awards in accordance with applicable tax law.

The annual cash retainer and other retainers set for in the table above are paid, at the director's election, in all cash, 50% in cash and 50% in the form of the Company's common shares, or 100% in the form of the Company's common shares. The Board retains discretion to provide for the retainers for one or more directors to be paid in a different mix of cash and the Company's common shares as it determines appropriate. The retainers are paid in two (2) installments each year and, if applicable, the number of the Company's common shares to be delivered in payment of the retainer are determined by dividing the dollar amount of the retainer to be paid by the closing price of the Company's common shares on the date of payment, and fully vested at the time of payment.

Pursuant to the Company's policies, Non-Employee Directors are also reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

The Board (or any committee of the Board within the authority delegated to it) has the right to amend this policy from time to time.



STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

Effective as of May 8, 2025

PURPOSE

This policy prohibits the disclosure of material non-public information (as defined herein) regarding Starz Entertainment Corp. (“Starz” and, together with its subsidiaries, the “Company”), as well as trading in securities while in possession of such information. The Company expects all Starz Personnel (as defined below) to comply with the applicable laws and regulations concerning securities trading, commonly known as “insider trading”. Insider trading and stock tipping, as discussed below, are criminal offenses subject to severe criminal and civil consequences. In addition, any violation of this policy could subject Starz Personnel to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Appropriate judgment should be exercised in connection with all securities trading. Specific questions regarding this policy or applicable law should be directed to the Office of the General Counsel.

SCOPE

This policy applies to the Company’s officers, directors, employees, temporary staff, contractors and consultants (collectively, “Starz Personnel”). The same restrictions described in this policy that apply to Starz Personnel also apply to each Starz Personnel’s spouse, minor children and anyone else living in a Starz Personnel’s household, any family members who do not live in a Starz Personnel’s household but whose transactions in Company securities are directed by Starz Personnel or are subject to the influence or control of Starz Personnel (such as parents or children who consult with Starz Personnel before they trade in Company securities), partnerships in which Starz Personnel are a general partner, trusts of which Starz Personnel are a trustee, estates of which Starz Personnel are an executor and investment funds or other similar vehicles with which Starz Personnel are affiliated (collectively “Related Parties”).

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

All Starz Personnel are responsible for implementation of this policy and are responsible for compliance with this policy by their Related Parties. The Office of the General Counsel is specifically responsible for implementing the provisions of this policy described under the heading “Trading Window” below.

DEFINITIONS

“Non-public” information is sometimes referred to as “confidential information” and means information about the Company that is not known to the public at large. Information is considered non-public until the information has been widely released (such as through a press release, news wire or a report filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission), and there has been

adequate time for the public to digest that information (generally at least one full trading day after public release of the information, although the timeline may vary depending on the circumstances). Information does not cease to be non-public as a result of being the subject of rumors or other unofficial statements in the marketplace.

Information is considered “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision. Being motivated to buy or sell a stock because of information you possess is an indicator that the information could be material. The question of whether particular information is material is context-dependent and often judged in hindsight. Below is an illustrative and non-exhaustive list of examples of information that could be material depending on the particular circumstances at the time of a potential transaction in Company securities include:

- expected earnings or revenues for a calendar period, as well as company projections as to future earnings or revenues;
- proposals, plans or agreements, even if preliminary in nature, involving mergers, acquisitions, dispositions or other major transactions;
- purchases or sales of substantial assets;
- actual or threatened major litigation, arbitration or investigations, or developments relating to, or the resolution of, any of the foregoing;
- significant write-downs in assets, increases in reserves or changes in liquidity;
- significant expansion or curtailment of operations or restructurings;
- bankruptcies or receiverships;
- a planned offering of securities;
- changes in dividend policy, declaration of a stock split, other significant changes in capital actions, such as share repurchases, and other significant events regarding Company securities;
- changes in credit ratings or outlook;
- changes in Starz’ board of directors or senior management;
- changes in, or disagreements with, auditors, or a notification from the auditors that a company may no longer rely on their report; or
- a potentially significant cyber incident that has not been disclosed.

For purposes of this policy, references to “trading” or to “transactions in Company securities” include purchases or sales of the Company stock, bonds, options, puts and calls, derivative securities based on securities of the Company, gifts of Company securities, loans of Company securities, hedging transactions involving or referencing Company securities, contributions of Company securities to a trust, sales of Company stock acquired upon the exercise of stock options, broker-assisted cashless exercises of stock options and market sales to raise cash to fund the exercise of stock options.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Company requires all Starz Personnel to comply with applicable securities laws. Starz Personnel and their Related Parties must never:

1. Buy, sell or engage in other transactions in, Company securities at any time on the basis of material non-public information about the Company.
2. Buy or sell securities of other companies at any time on the basis of *material* non-public information about those companies that Starz Personnel become aware of in the course of service or employment with the Company. This may include, but is not limited to, customers, suppliers or competitors of the Company and securities of companies with which the Company may be negotiating major transactions. Information that is not material to the Company may nevertheless be material to other companies.
3. Disclose material non-public information to any unauthorized persons outside the Company (including family members), commonly known as “tipping.” Starz Personnel are prohibited from “tipping” other persons about material non-public information or otherwise making unauthorized disclosures or use of such information, regardless of whether the person profits or intends to profit by such tipping, disclosure or use. You must take steps to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of material non-public information to unauthorized persons outside the Company. If you believe that the disclosure of material non-public information is necessary or appropriate for business reasons, you must consult with the Office of the General Counsel to confirm that they concur that such disclosure is necessary, and that any such disclosure will comply with all applicable laws.

The Company is also prohibited from trading at any time in any Company securities on the basis of material non-public information, consistent with applicable law.

While in possession of material non-public information, Starz Personnel and their Related Parties are prohibited from trading in any Company securities as to which Starz Personnel and their Related Parties have a “beneficial” or financial interest, or over which a person exercises investment control, including, but not limited to, trades in Company securities made under an employee benefit plan, such as a 401(k) plan. This policy also applies to the following elections under a 401(k) plan (if and when the Company makes Company securities an investment alternative under our 401(k) plan):

- increasing or decreasing periodic contributions allocated to the purchase of Company securities;
- intra-plan transfers of an existing balance in or out of Company securities;
- borrowing money against the account if the loan results in the liquidation of any portion of Company securities; and
- pre-paying a loan if the pre-payment results in allocation of the proceeds to Company securities.

SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS

Pledging/Purchasing On Margin, Short Sales and Derivatives:

Starz Personnel and their Related Parties are subject to additional restrictions in connection with any of the following activities with respect to securities of the Company:

- ***Pledging or purchasing Company securities on margin.*** Company directors and Section 16 Officers are prohibited from pledging as collateral for a loan or holding in a margin account shares held in the Company or Lions Gate Entertainment Corp. to the extent of their minimum ownership amount as set forth in the Corporate Governance Guidelines (any amount in excess thereof, the “Excess Amount”). As to the Excess Amount, any pledging of such amount or placing of such amount in a margin account is subject to all the other provisions of this policy including, without limitation, pre-clearance (as set forth below under “Pre-Clearance of Trades”).
- ***Short sales of Company securities*** (i.e., selling stock you do not own and borrowing the shares to make delivery). Starz Personnel and their Related Parties are prohibited from engaging in short sales of any securities of the Company.
- ***Buying or selling puts, calls, options or other short-term derivatives in respect of Company securities.*** This restriction extends to any financial instrument whose value is derived from the value of any securities (e.g., common stock) of the Company. Starz Personnel and their Related Parties are prohibited from purchasing financial instruments (including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds), or otherwise engaging in transactions, that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the value of any securities of the Company.

Standing and Limit Orders: Although you are not prohibited from entering into standing or limit orders, you should use extreme caution if you engage in standing or limit orders (other than as established in connection with a 10b5-1 trading plan (as defined below)) since you might become aware of material non-public information after establishing an order. This could lead to inadvertent trading while in possession of material non-public information.

TRADING WINDOW

General:

The Company imposes certain restrictions on specified senior officers, management, directors and employees and their Related Parties when trading in Company securities. These restrictions apply even though the transactions may be permissible under law and apply to the following persons hereafter defined as the “Window Group”:

- All members of the board of directors of Starz;

- All senior executives of Starz, meaning the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, their specified direct reports and any other officer subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (all such officers, “Section 16 Officers”);
- Senior employees of the finance department;
- Employees owning at least 10,000 of the Company’s shares or the right to acquire at least 10,000 of the Company’s shares (whether pursuant to employee stock options or otherwise);
- Other individuals that may from time to time have access to material nonpublic information about the Company as designated by the Office of the General Counsel;
- Any other employees designated by the Office of the General Counsel as a member of the Window Group, as such list may be updated from time to time; and
- Related Parties of the foregoing.

The Office of the General Counsel may from time to time remove one or more employees from the Window Group.

Except for transactions made subject to an approved 10b5-1 trading plan, members of the Window Group and their household and immediate family members may only enter into transactions in Company securities (including option exercises and gifts) during an open trading window that commences two business days after the public release of the Company’s quarterly or annual financial results and ends on the date fifteen calendar days before the end of each fiscal quarter, however, trading windows may be adjusted, as deemed appropriate, by the Office of the General Counsel. After the close of the trading window, the Window Group and their household and immediate family members may not purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of any of the Company’s securities. The prohibition against trading on the basis of, or tipping of, material non-public information applies even during an open trading window. For example, if during an open trading window you are aware that a material acquisition is pending, you may not trade in the Company’s securities. You should consult the Office of the General Counsel whenever you are in doubt.

Notification of Window Group: In order to facilitate compliance with this policy, the Office of the General Counsel will deliver an e-mail (or other communication) notifying the Window Group each quarter of the opening and closing of the trading window. Delivery or nondelivery of these e-mails (or other communication) does not relieve the Window Group of their obligation to comply with this policy.

Hardship Exemptions: In the event of exceptional personal hardship, a member of the Window Group may request a hardship exemption from the Office of the General Counsel for permission to trade outside the trading window, if the person does not possess any material non-public information and is not otherwise prohibited from trading pursuant to this policy. The Office of the General Counsel will determine whether or not to grant an exception in its sole discretion.

PRE-CLEARANCE OF TRADES

During a trading window, all members of the Window Group must pre-clear all transactions in Company securities with the Office of the General Counsel . Pre-cleared transactions may only be performed during the trading window in which approval was granted and within two business days from the date of approval. If the transaction does not occur during the two-day period after pre-clearance approval was granted, pre-clearance of the transaction must be re-requested. Pre-clearance approval does not constitute legal advice, does not constitute confirmation that you do not possess material non-public information and is not a legal right to trade in Company securities.

RULE 10b5-1 TRADING PLANS

A “10b5-1 trading plan” is a binding, written contract between an individual and his or her broker that (1) specifies the price, amount, and date of trades to be executed in the established broker account in the future, or provides a formula or mechanism that the broker will follow, (2) must not permit the individual to exercise any subsequent influence over how, when or whether the purchases or sales are made and (3) complies with the other requirements set forth in Rule 10b5-1(c). If an individual wishes to trade pursuant to a 10b5-1 trading plan, he or she must obtain the approval of the Office of the General Counsel, prior to entering into the 10b5-1 trading plan. The Company reserves the right to withhold pre-clearance of any 10b5-1 trading plan that the Office of the General, as applicable, determines is not consistent with the rules regarding such plans. Notwithstanding any pre-approval of a 10b5-1 trading plan, the Company assumes no liability for the consequences of any transaction made pursuant to such plan. In addition, an individual may only enter into the 10b5-1 trading plan during an open trading window and while not in possession of any material non-public information. Any individual who enters into a 10b5-1 trading plan pursuant to the requirements set forth above must also obtain the approval of the Office of the General Counsel.

APPLICATION AFTER TERMINATION

This policy continues to apply after Starz Personnel has terminated their employment or other affiliation with the Company for as long as the Starz Personnel is aware of material non-public information or until such time as the information is no longer material or non-public.

CONFIDENTIALITY OBLIGATIONS

The restrictions set forth in this policy are designed to avoid misuse of material non-public information in violation of the securities laws. These restrictions are in addition to, and in no way alter, the general obligations that each director or officer of the Company, or any other Starz Personnel, has to maintain the confidentiality of all confidential or proprietary information concerning the Company and its business, as well as any other confidential information, that may be learned in the course of service or employment with the Company. No confidential or proprietary information is to be disclosed to any other person within the Company unless that person has a clear need to know that information, and no such information may be disclosed to any third parties, except as required by law or otherwise required or contemplated by your function or position or the Company’s policies, including the reporting and whistleblowing obligations under Starz’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

CANADIAN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR “REPORTING INSIDERS”

In addition to the obligations described above, certain insiders, for example directors and officers of the Company, as well as persons who exercise control or direction, or who have a combination of any such ownership, control, and direction, over more than 10% of the outstanding voting shares of the Company, meet the definition of “reporting insiders” under Canadian securities laws and are subject to Canadian reporting obligations. Reporting insiders are reminded that they remain personally responsible for ensuring that their insider reports are completed and filed in accordance with the requirements of applicable Canadian securities laws.

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-287105) pertaining to the 2025 Performance Incentive Plan of Starz Entertainment Corp. of our report dated February 26, 2026, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Starz Entertainment Corp. included in this Transition Report (Form 10-KT) for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 26, 2026

CERTIFICATION

I, Jeffrey A. Hirsch certify that:

1. I have reviewed this transition report on Form 10-KT of Starz Entertainment Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ JEFFREY A. HIRSCH

Jeffrey A. Hirsch

Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 26, 2026

CERTIFICATION

I, Scott D. Macdonald certify that:

1. I have reviewed this transition report on Form 10-KT of Starz Entertainment Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ SCOTT D. MACDONALD

Scott D. Macdonald

Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 26, 2026

WRITTEN STATEMENT
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350

The undersigned officers of Starz Entertainment Corp. (the “Company”), pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, hereby certify that, to their knowledge:

- (i) the Form 10-KT of the Company (the “Report”) for the period ended December 31, 2025, fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of, and for the periods presented in this report.

/s/ JEFFREY A. HIRSCH

Jeffrey A. Hirsch

Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 26, 2026

/s/ SCOTT D. MACDONALD

Scott D. Macdonald

Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 26, 2026

COMPENSATION RECOUPMENT POLICY OF STARZ ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

**Adopted to go into effect on June 26, 2025 with
retroactive effectiveness to the Effective Date**

Section 1. Purpose.

Starz Entertainment Corp. (the “**Company**”) has adopted this Compensation Recoupment Policy (this “**Policy**”) to implement a mandatory clawback policy in the event of a Restatement in compliance with the applicable rules of the Nasdaq exchange.

Any capitalized terms used, but not immediately defined, in this Policy have the meanings set forth in Section 14.

Section 2. Administration.

This Policy shall be administered in the sole discretion of the Committee. The Committee shall have the discretion to interpret the Policy and make all determinations with respect to this Policy, consistent with applicable law and this Policy. Without limiting the foregoing this Policy shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the Applicable Rules, and compliance with this Policy shall not be waived by the Committee, the Board or the Company in any respect. Any interpretations and determinations made by the Committee shall be final and binding on all affected individuals.

Section 3. Effective Date.

This Policy is effective as of June 26, 2025. This Policy applies to Incentive-Based Compensation that is Received by any Executive Officer on or after October 2, 2023 (the “**Effective Date**”) as described in Section 7 below.

Section 4. Amendment.

The Committee may amend this Policy from time to time in its discretion, subject to any limitations under applicable law or listing standards, including the Applicable Rules. Without limiting the foregoing, the Committee may amend this Policy as it deems necessary to reflect any amendment of the Applicable Rules or regulations or guidance issued under the Applicable Rules.

Section 5. No Substitution of Rights; Non-Exhaustive Rights.

Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights that may be available to the Company pursuant to (a) the Company’s 2025 Performance Incentive Plan or any successor plan thereto, or any other incentive plan of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, (b) the terms of any recoupment policy or provision in any employment agreement, compensation agreement or arrangement, or other agreement, or (c) any other legal remedies available to the Company under applicable law.

In addition to recovery of compensation as provided for in this Policy, the Company may take any and all other actions as it deems necessary, appropriate and in the Company’s best interest in connection with the Committee determining that this Policy should apply, including termination

of the employment of, or initiating legal action against, an Executive Officer, and nothing in this Policy limits the Company's rights to take any such appropriate actions.

Section 6. Recovery on a Restatement.

In the event that the Company is required to prepare a Restatement, the Company shall reasonably promptly recover from an Executive Officer the amount of any erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation that is Received by such Executive Officer during the Recovery Period. The amount of erroneously Received Incentive-Based Compensation will be the excess of the Incentive-Based Compensation Received by the Executive Officer (whether in cash or shares) based on the erroneous data in the original financial statements over the Incentive-Based Compensation (whether in cash or in shares) that would have been Received by the Executive Officer had such Incentive-Based Compensation been based on the restated results, without respect to any tax liabilities incurred or paid by the Executive Officer.

Recovery of any erroneously awarded compensation under this Policy is not dependent on fraud or misconduct by any Executive Officer in connection with a Restatement.

Without limiting the foregoing, for Incentive-Based Compensation based on the Company's stock price or total shareholder return, where the amount of erroneously awarded compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the Restatement, (a) the amount shall be based on the Company's reasonable estimate of the effect of the Restatement on the stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was Received and (b) the Company shall maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and provide such estimate to the Regulators as required by the Applicable Rules.

In addition to the foregoing, in the event that an Executive Officer fails to repay or reimburse erroneously awarded compensation that is subject to recovery, the Committee may require an Executive Officer to reimburse the Company for any and all expenses reasonably incurred (including legal fees) by the Company in recovering erroneously awarded compensation under this Policy.

Section 7. Covered Executive Officers and Covered Incentive-Based Compensation.

This Policy covers all persons who are Executive Officers at any time during the Recovery Period for which Incentive-Based Compensation is Received or during the performance period applicable to such Incentive-Based Compensation. Incentive-Based Compensation shall not be recovered under this Policy to the extent Received by any person before the date the person served as an Executive Officer. Subsequent changes in an Executive Officer's employment status, including retirement or termination of employment, do not affect the Company's right to recover Incentive-Based Compensation pursuant to this Policy.

This Policy shall apply to Incentive-Based Compensation that is Received by any Executive Officer on or after the Effective Date and that results from attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure based on or derived from financial information for any fiscal period ending on or after the Effective Date. For the avoidance of doubt, this will include Incentive-Based Compensation that may have been approved, awarded, or granted to an Executive Officer on or before the Effective Date if such Incentive-Based Compensation is Received on or after the Effective Date.

Section 8. Methods of Recovery; Limited Exceptions.

The Committee shall determine, in its sole discretion, the method of recovering any Incentive-Based Compensation subject to this Policy, including those methods set forth in Section 10.

No recovery shall be required if any of the following conditions are met and the Committee determines that, on such basis, recovery would be impracticable:

- (a) the direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing this Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered; *provided* that prior to making a determination that it would be impracticable to recover any Incentive-Based Compensation based on the expense of enforcement, the Company shall (i) have made a reasonable attempt to recover the Incentive-Based Compensation, (ii) have documented such reasonable attempts to recover, and (iii) provide the documentation to Nasdaq;
- (b) recovery would violate home country law where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022; *provided* that, prior to making a determination that it would be impracticable to recover any Incentive-Based Compensation based on a violation of home country law, the Company shall (i) have obtained an opinion of home country counsel, acceptable to Nasdaq, that recovery would result in such violation, and (ii) provide a copy of such opinion to Nasdaq; or
- (c) recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees, to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401(a)(13) or Section 411(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “*Code*”), and U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

Section 9. Reporting; Disclosure; Monitoring.

The Company shall make all required disclosures and filings with the Regulators with respect to this Policy in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Rules, and any other requirements applicable to the Company, including the disclosures required in connection with SEC filings.

Section 10. Methods of Recovery.

Subject to Section 8, in the event that the Committee determines that this Policy should apply, to the extent permitted by applicable law, the Company shall, as determined by the Committee in its sole discretion, take any such actions as it deems necessary or appropriate to recover Incentive-Based Compensation. The actions may include, without limitation (and as applicable):

- (a) forfeit, reduce or cancel any Incentive-Based Compensation (whether vested or unvested) that has not been distributed or otherwise settled;
- (b) seek recovery of any Incentive-Based Compensation that was previously paid to the Executive Officer;
- (c) seek recovery of any amounts realized on the vesting, exercise, settlement, sale, transfer, or other disposition of any equity-based Incentive-Based Compensation;

- (d) recoup any amount in respect of Incentive-Based Compensation that was contributed or deferred to a plan that takes into account Incentive-Based Compensation (excluding certain tax-qualified plans, but including deferred compensation plans, and supplemental executive retirement plans, and insurance plans to the extent otherwise permitted by applicable law, including Section 409A of the Code) and any earnings accrued on such Incentive-Based Compensation;
- (e) offset, withhold, eliminate or cause to be forfeited any amount that could be paid or awarded to the Executive Officer after the date of determination; and
- (f) take any other remedial and recovery action permitted by law, as determined by the Committee.

In addition, the Committee may authorize legal action for breach of fiduciary duty or other violation of law and take such other actions to enforce the obligations of the Executive Officer to the Company as the Committee deems appropriate.

Section 11. Notice.

Before the Company takes action to seek recovery of compensation pursuant to this Policy against an Executive Officer, the Company shall take commercially reasonable steps to provide such individual with advance written notice of such clawback; *provided* that this notice requirement shall not in any way delay the reasonably prompt recovery of any erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation.

Section 12. No Indemnification.

The Company shall not indemnify any current or former Executive Officer against the loss of erroneously awarded compensation and shall not pay or reimburse any such person for premiums incurred or paid for any insurance policy to fund such person's potential recovery obligations.

Section 13. Governing Law; Arbitration.

This Policy and all determinations made, and actions taken pursuant hereto, to the extent not otherwise governed by mandatory provisions of the Applicable Rules, shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Colorado without regard to choice of law principles. If any provision of this Policy shall be held illegal or invalid for any reason, such illegality or invalidity shall not affect the remaining parts of this Policy, but this Policy shall be construed and enforced as if the illegal or invalid provision had never been included in this Policy.

Without limiting the foregoing, any dispute that arises under this Policy shall be subject to the mandatory arbitration terms in any arbitration agreement, employment agreement or other services or compensation plan, agreement or policy.

Section 14. Defined Terms.

The following capitalized terms used in this Policy have the following meanings:

- (a) “**Applicable Rules**” means Section 10D of the Exchange Act and Rule 10D-1 promulgated thereunder and Listing Rule 5608 of the Listing Rules of The Nasdaq Stock Market.
- (b) “**Board**” means the Board of Directors of the Company.
- (c) “**Committee**” means the Compensation Committee of the Company, or, in the absence of such committee, a majority of independent directors serving on the Board.
- (d) “**Exchange Act**” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- (e) “**Executive Officer**” means each officer of the Company who is the Company’s president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice president of the Company in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration, or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar significant policy-making functions for the Company, as determined under 17 CFR §229.401(b).¹
- (f) “**Financial Reporting Measures**” means (i) measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company’s financial statements, and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures², (ii) the Company’s stock price, and (iii) total shareholder return in respect of the Company. A “Financial Reporting Measure” need not be presented within the financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC.
- (g) “**Incentive-Based Compensation**” means any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested, based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure.³ Incentive-Based Compensation does not include, among other forms of compensation, equity awards that vest exclusively upon completion of a specified employment period, without any

¹ Any executive officer of any of the Company’s parents or subsidiaries is an “Executive Officer” for purposes of this Policy if such executive officer performs significant policy-making function described in the preceding sentence for the Company.

² “Financial Reporting Measures” include, but are not limited to, the following examples of accounting-based measures and measures derived from: (i) revenues; (ii) net income; (iii) operating income; (iv) profitability of one or more reportable segments; (v) financial ratios (e.g., accounts receivable turnover and inventory turnover rates); (vi) net assets or net asset value per share (e.g., for registered investment companies and business development companies that are subject to the rule); (vii) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; (viii) funds from operations and adjusted funds from operations; (ix) liquidity measures (e.g., working capital, operating cash flow); (x) return measures (e.g., return on invested capital, return on assets); (xi) earnings measures (e.g., earnings per share); (xii) sales per square foot or same store sales, where sales is subject to an accounting restatement; (xiii) revenue per user, or average revenue per user, where revenue is subject to an accounting restatement; (xiv) cost per employee, where cost is subject to an accounting restatement; (xv) any of such financial reporting measures relative to a peer group, where the Company’s financial reporting measure is subject to an accounting restatement; and (xvi) tax basis income.

³ “Incentive-Based Compensation”, includes, but is not limited to, (i) non-equity incentive plan awards that are earned based wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal; (ii) bonuses paid from a “bonus pool,” the size of which is determined based wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal; (iii) other cash awards based on satisfaction of a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal; (iv) restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance share units, stock options, and stock appreciation rights that are granted or become vested wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal; and (v) proceeds received upon the sale of shares acquired through an incentive plan that were granted or vested based wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal.

performance condition, and bonus awards that are discretionary or based on subjective goals or goals unrelated to Financial Reporting Measures.

- (h) **“Received”** – Incentive-Based Compensation is deemed “Received” for the purposes of this Policy in the Company’s fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure applicable to the Incentive-Based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of the Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period.
- (i) **“Recovery Period”** means the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date on which the Company is required to prepare a Restatement, which date is the earlier of (i) the date the Board, a committee of the Board, or the officer or officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare a Restatement or (ii) a date that a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare a Restatement.
- (j) **“Regulators”** means, as applicable, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Nasdaq Stock Market (“*Nasdaq*”).
- (k) **“Restatement”** means that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to a material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements (i) that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or (ii) that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period.

