

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE ATTACHED BASE PROSPECTUS IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO INVESTORS WHO ARE NOT US PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S ("REGULATION S")) UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION S.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following before continuing. The following applies to the Base Prospectus following this page whether received by email, accessed from an internet page or otherwise received as a result of electronic communication, and you are therefore advised to read this page carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the Base Prospectus. In reading, accessing or making any other use of the Base Prospectus, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions and each of the restrictions set out in the Base Prospectus, including any modifications to them from time to time each time you receive any information from the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Arrangers or the Dealers (each as defined in the Base Prospectus) as a result of such access.

NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY THE NOTES IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DO SO. THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER JURISDICTION, AND THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, US PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS.

THE ATTACHED BASE PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER AND, IN PARTICULAR, MAY NOT BE FORWARDED TO ANY US PERSON OR US ADDRESS. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THE ATTACHED BASE PROSPECTUS IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. IF YOU HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THIS TRANSMISSION CONTRARY TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING RESTRICTIONS, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORISED AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE NOTES DESCRIBED IN THE ATTACHED BASE PROSPECTUS.

Confirmation of your representation: In order to be eligible to view the attached Base Prospectus or make an investment decision with respect to the securities that may be offered, prospective investors must be non-US persons (as defined in Regulation S) located outside the United States. The Base Prospectus is being sent to you at your request, and by accessing the Base Prospectus you shall be deemed to have represented to the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Arrangers and the Dealers that (1) (a) you are not a US Person and (b) you will purchase any securities that may be offered in an offshore transaction (within the meaning of Regulation S) and the electronic mail address that you gave us and to which this email has been delivered is not located in the United States, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States or the District of Columbia and (2) you consent to delivery of such Base Prospectus by electronic transmission. You are reminded that the Base Prospectus has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession the Base Prospectus may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorised to, deliver the Base Prospectus to any other person. The materials relating to this offering do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation in any place where offers or solicitations are not permitted by law.

The attached Base Prospectus is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom; or (ii) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the "**Order**"); and (iii) to high net worth entities and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons in (i), (ii) and (iii) above together being referred to as "**relevant persons**"). The Base Prospectus is only available to and is only directed at relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

The attached Base Prospectus has been sent to you in electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently none of the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Arrangers or the Dealers nor any person who controls them nor any director, officer, employee or agent of them or affiliate of any such person accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the Base Prospectus distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version.

The distribution of the Base Prospectus in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession the Base Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Arrangers and the Dealers to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions.

BASE PROSPECTUS



RYANAIR DAC

(incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Ireland)

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

RYANAIR HOLDINGS PLC

(incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Ireland)

€6,000,000,000

Euro Medium Term Note Programme

Under this €6,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the "**Programme**"), Ryanair DAC (the "**Issuer**" or the "**Company**") may from time to time issue notes (the "**Notes**") denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below). The Notes will be governed by English law or Irish law as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

The payments of all amounts due in respect of the Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Ryanair Holdings plc (the "**Guarantor**").

The maximum aggregate principal amount of all Notes from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed €6,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Dealer Agreement (as defined and described herein)), subject to increase as described herein.

The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under "*Overview of the Programme*" and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a "**Dealer**" and together the "**Dealers**"), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this base prospectus (the "**Base Prospectus**") to the relevant Dealer shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe such Notes.

This Base Prospectus has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "**Central Bank**"), which is the Irish competent authority under Regulation (EU) No 2017/1129 (the "**Prospectus Regulation**"). The Central Bank only approves this Base Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer or the Guarantor nor as an endorsement of the quality of the Notes that are the subject of the Base Prospectus. Investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in the Notes. Such approval relates only to Notes issued under the Programme within twelve months after the date hereof. This Base Prospectus is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of approval. The obligation to supplement this Base Prospectus in the event of a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy does not apply when this Base Prospectus is no longer valid.

Application has been made for such Notes to be admitted during the period of twelve months after the date hereof to listing on the official list (the "**Official List**") and to trading on the regulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange plc trading as Euronext Dublin ("**Euronext Dublin**"). Euronext Dublin is a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments (as amended, "**MiFID II**"). The Programme also permits Notes to be issued on the basis that they will not be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system or to be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by such other or further competent authorities, stock exchanges and/or quotation systems as may be agreed with the Issuer.

The Programme has been rated BBB+ by both S&P Global Rating's Europe Limited ("**S&P**") and by Fitch Ratings Ltd ("**Fitch**"). S&P is established in the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**"). S&P is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**"), which can be found at <https://www.esma.europa.eu/supervision/credit-rating-agencies/risk>. Fitch is established in the United Kingdom ("**UK**") and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 on credit rating agencies as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**EUWA**") (the "**UK CRA Regulation**"). The list of rating agencies registered under the UK CRA Regulation can be found at: <https://register.fca.org.uk/s/>. Fitch has not applied for registration under the EU CRA Regulation. The rating issued by Fitch has been endorsed by Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited is established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation. As such, Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by ESMA.

Tranches of Notes issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating(s) assigned to the Programme by S&P and Fitch. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, the applicable rating(s) will be specified in the relevant Final Terms. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Investing in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks. The principal risk factors that may affect the abilities of the Issuer and the Guarantor to fulfil their respective obligations under the Notes are discussed under "Risk Factors" below.

Global Co-ordinator
Citigroup

Arrangers

BNP PARIBAS

Citigroup

Dealers

Bank of China
Citigroup
Davy
J.P. Morgan
SMBC

Barclays
Commerzbank
Goodbody
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets

BNP PARIBAS
Crédit Agricole CIB
ING
MUFG
Standard Chartered Bank

1 July 2024

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Responsibility for this Base Prospectus

Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor (together, the "**Responsible Persons**") accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus and any Final Terms (as defined below) and declares that, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in this Base Prospectus (as completed by the applicable Final Terms) is in accordance with the facts and this Base Prospectus makes no omission likely to affect its import.

Final Terms/Drawdown Prospectus

Each Tranche (as defined herein) of Notes will be issued on the terms set out herein under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" (the "**Conditions**") or any other terms and conditions incorporated by reference herein, as completed by a document specific to such Tranche called final terms (the "**Final Terms**") or in a separate prospectus specific to such Tranche (the "**Drawdown Prospectus**") as described under "*Final Terms and Drawdown Prospectuses*" below.

Copies of Final Terms in relation to Notes to be listed on Euronext Dublin will be published on the website of Euronext Dublin (<https://live.euronext.com/en/markets/dublin>).

Other relevant information

This Base Prospectus must be read and construed together with any supplements hereto and with any information incorporated by reference herein and, in relation to any Tranche of Notes which is the subject of Final Terms, must be read and construed together with the relevant Final Terms. In the case of a Tranche of Notes which is the subject of a Drawdown Prospectus, each reference in this Base Prospectus to information being specified or identified in the relevant Final Terms shall be read and construed as a reference to such information being specified or identified in the relevant Drawdown Prospectus unless the context requires otherwise.

Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor has confirmed to the Dealers named under "*Subscription and Sale*" below that this Base Prospectus contains all information which is (in the context of the Programme, the issue, offering and sale of the Notes) material; that such information is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading in any material respect; that any opinions, predictions or intentions expressed herein are honestly held or made and are not misleading in any material respect; that this Base Prospectus does not omit to state any material fact necessary to make such information, opinions, predictions or intentions (in the context of the Programme and the issue, offering and sale of the Notes) not misleading in any material respect; and that all proper enquiries have been made to verify the foregoing.

Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor confirms that any information from third party sources has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by such third-party source, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The Issuer and Guarantor have not independently verified any such third-party information and neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor accept responsibility for the accuracy of such third party information.

If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the Dealers or any parent company or affiliate of the Dealers is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction and so agrees, the offering shall be deemed to be made by the Dealers or such parent company or affiliate on behalf of the Issuer and the Guarantor in such jurisdiction.

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;

- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant financial markets;
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks; and
- (vi) understand the accounting, legal, regulatory and tax implications of a purchase, holding and disposal of an interest in the Notes.

A potential investor should not invest in the Notes unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

A prospective investor may not rely on the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of their respective affiliates in connection with its determination as to the legality of its acquisition of the Notes or as to the other matters referred to above.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent: (i) the Notes are legal investments for it; (ii) the Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing; and (iii) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of the Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Unauthorised information

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Base Prospectus or any other document entered into in relation to the Programme or any information supplied by the Issuer or the Guarantor or such other information as is in the public domain and, if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, the Guarantor or any Dealer.

Neither the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates have authorised the whole or any part of this Base Prospectus nor have they independently verified the information contained herein and none of them makes any representation or warranty or accepts any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in or incorporated into this Base Prospectus or any responsibility for the acts or omissions of the Issuer or any other person (other than the relevant Dealer) in connection with the issue and offering of the Notes. Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Note shall, in any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained in or incorporated into this Base Prospectus is true subsequent to the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change, or any event reasonably likely to involve any adverse change, in the prospects or financial or trading position of the Issuer or the Guarantor since the date thereof or, if later, the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct at any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

Restrictions on distribution

The distribution of this Base Prospectus and any Final Terms and the offering, sale and delivery of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms comes are required by the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Dealers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms and other offering material relating to the Notes, see "*Subscription and Sale*". In particular, the Notes and the guarantee thereof have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") and are subject to US tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act ("**Regulation S**")).

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any Final Terms constitutes an offer or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any Notes and should not be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Dealers or any of them that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms should subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Each recipient of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms shall be taken to have made its own investigation and appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of the Issuer and the Guarantor.

MI FID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET

The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "MiFID II Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the "**MiFID Product Governance Rules**"), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

UK MiFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET

The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "UK MiFIR Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any distributor should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the UK MiFIR product governance rules set out in the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "**FCA**") Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the "**Insurance Distribution Directive**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared

and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

IMPORTANT - UK RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, "**FSMA**") and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "**UK PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 309B OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT 2001 OF SINGAPORE

The relevant Final Terms in respect of any Tranche of Notes may include a legend entitled "Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification" which will state the product classification of the Notes pursuant to Section 309B(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "**SFA**"). If applicable, the Issuer will make a determination and provide the appropriate written notification to "**relevant persons**" in relation to each issue about the classification of the Notes being offered for the purposes of Section 309B(1)(a) and Section 309B(1)(c) of the SFA.

BENCHMARKS REGULATION

Interest and/or other amounts payable under the Notes may be calculated by reference to certain reference rates. Any such reference rate may constitute a benchmark for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "**Benchmarks Regulation**"). If any such reference rate does constitute such a benchmark, the applicable Final Terms will indicate whether or not the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 (*Register of administrators and benchmarks*) of the Benchmarks Regulation. The registration status of any administrator under the Benchmarks Regulation is a matter of public record and, save where required by applicable law, the Issuer does not intend to update any Final Terms to reflect any change in the registration status of the administrator.)

Programme limit

The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding and guaranteed at any one time under the Programme will not exceed €6,000,000,000 (and for this purpose, any Notes denominated in another currency shall be translated into euro at the date of the agreement to issue such Notes (calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Dealer Agreement)). The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be outstanding and guaranteed at any one time under the Programme may be increased from time to time, subject to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Dealer Agreement as defined under "*Subscription and Sale*".

Certain definitions

In this Base Prospectus, unless otherwise specified, references to a "**Member State**" are to a Member State of the European Economic Area, references to "**Prospectus Regulation**" are to Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, references to "**UK**" or the "**United Kingdom**" are to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, references to "**EU**" are to the European Union, references to "**US**" or "**United States**" are to the United States of America, references to "**UK pounds sterling**", "**£**", "**pounds sterling**" or "**sterling**" are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom, references to "**US\$**", "**\$**", "**US dollars**", "**dollars**" or "**Dollars**" are to United States dollars, references to "**NOK**" are to Norwegian Kroner, references to "**EUR**", "**€**" or "**euro**" are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union, and as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 974/98 of 3 May 1998 on the introduction

of the euro, as amended, references to a "**fiscal year**" are to the 12-month period ended on 31 March of the quoted year.

Rounding

Certain figures included in this Base Prospectus have been subject to rounding adjustments; accordingly, figures shown for the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them.

Ratings

Tranches of Notes issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating(s) described above or the rating(s) assigned to Notes already issued. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, the applicable rating(s) will be specified in the relevant Final Terms. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to a relevant Tranche of Notes will be (1) issued or endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or by a credit rating agency which is certified under the EU CRA Regulation and/or (2) issued or endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or by a credit rating agency which is certified under the UK CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the applicable Final Terms.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes unless such rating is (1) issued by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or (2) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the EEA but is endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or (3) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the EEA but is certified under the EU CRA Regulation.

In general, UK regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes unless such rating is (1) issued by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or (2) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK but is endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or (3) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK but is certified under the UK CRA Regulation.

Any investment in the Notes does not have the status of a bank deposit and is not within the scope of the deposit protection scheme operated by the Central Bank. The Issuer is not regulated by the Central Bank by virtue of the issue of the Notes.

Stabilisation

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the Stabilisation Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may over allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not necessarily occur. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilisation Manager(s) (or person(s) acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

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OVERVIEW

The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Base Prospectus and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Final Terms.

Words and expressions defined in the "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" below or elsewhere in this Base Prospectus have the same meanings in this overview.

Issuer:	Ryanair DAC.
Guarantor:	Ryanair Holdings plc.
Risk Factors:	Investing in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks. The principal risk factors that may affect the abilities of the Issuer and the Guarantor to fulfil their respective obligations under the Notes are discussed under " <i>Risk Factors</i> " below.
Global Co-ordinator:	Citigroup Global Markets Limited
Arrangers:	BNP Paribas and Citigroup Global Markets Limited.
Dealers:	Bank of China (Europe) S.A. Bank of China Limited, London Branch Barclays Bank Ireland PLC BNP Paribas Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG Citigroup Global Markets Limited Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank Goodbody Stockbrokers UC ING Bank N.V. J.P. Morgan Securities plc J&E Davy Unlimited Company Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets plc MUFG Securities (Europe) N.V. SMBC Bank EU AG Standard Chartered Bank and any other Dealer appointed from time to time by the Issuer and the Guarantor either generally in respect of the Programme or in relation to a particular Tranche of Notes.
Fiscal Agent:	Citibank, N.A., London Branch.
Irish Listing Agent:	Arthur Cox Listings Services Limited.
Final Terms or Drawdown Prospectus:	Notes issued under the Programme may be issued either (1) pursuant to this Base Prospectus and associated Final Terms or (2) pursuant to a Drawdown Prospectus. The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Tranche of Notes will be the Conditions as completed to the extent described in the relevant Final Terms or, as the case may be the relevant Drawdown Prospectus.
Listing and Trading:	Application has been made for Notes to be admitted during the period of twelve months after the date hereof to listing on the Official List of Euronext Dublin and to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Dublin. The Programme also permits Notes to be issued on the basis that they will not be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system or to be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by such other or further competent authorities, stock

exchanges and/or quotation systems as may be agreed with the Issuer.

Clearing Systems: Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("**Euroclear**") and/or Clearstream Banking, S.A. ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg**" and together with Euroclear, the "**ICSDs**") and/or, in relation to any Tranche of Notes, any other clearing system as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Initial Programme Amount: Up to €6,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding and guaranteed at any one time.

Issuance in Series: Notes will be issued in Series. Each Series may comprise one or more Tranches issued on different issue dates. The Notes of each Series will all be subject to identical terms, except that the issue date and the amount of the first payment of interest may be different in respect of different Tranches. The Notes of each Tranche will all be subject to identical terms in all respects save that a Tranche may comprise Notes of different denominations.

Forms of Notes: Notes may be issued in bearer form or in registered form. Bearer Notes will not be exchangeable for Registered Notes and Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes. No single Series or Tranche may comprise both Bearer Notes and Registered Notes.

Each Tranche of Bearer Notes will initially be in the form of either a Temporary Global Note or a Permanent Global Note, in each case as specified in the relevant Final Terms. Each Global Note which is not intended to be issued in new global note form (a "**Classic Global Note**" or "**CGN**"), as specified in the relevant Final Terms, will be deposited on or around the relevant issue date with a depositary or a common depositary for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and each Global Note which is intended to be issued in new global note form (a "**New Global Note**" or "**NGN**"), as specified in the relevant Final Terms, will be deposited on or around the relevant issue date with a common safekeeper for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg. Each Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, for Definitive Notes. If the TEFRA D Rules are specified in the relevant Final Terms as applicable, certification as to non-US beneficial ownership will be a condition precedent to any exchange of an interest in a Temporary Global Note or receipt of any payment of interest in respect of a Temporary Global Note. Each Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable for Definitive Notes in accordance with its terms. Definitive Notes will, if interest-bearing, have Coupons attached and, if appropriate, a Talon for further Coupons.

Each Note represented by a Global Note Certificate will either be: (a) in the case of a Global Note Certificate which is not to be held under the new safekeeping structure ("**New Safekeeping Structure**" or "**NSS**"), registered in the name of a common depositary (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and the relevant Global Note Certificate will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common depositary; or (b) in the case of a Global Note Certificate to be held under the New Safekeeping Structure, be registered in the name of a common safekeeper (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and the relevant Global Note Certificate

will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common safekeeper for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Currencies:	Notes may be denominated in any currency or currencies, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements. Payments in respect of Notes may, subject to such compliance, be made in and/or linked to, any currency or currencies other than the currency in which such Notes are denominated.
Status of the Notes:	Notes will be issued on an unsubordinated basis.
Status of the Guarantee:	Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Guarantor, on an unsubordinated basis.
Issue Price:	Notes may be issued at any price as specified in the relevant Final Terms. The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer, the Guarantor and the relevant Dealer(s) at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.
Maturities:	No Notes shall be issued with a maturity of less than a year. Notes will be subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements.
Redemption:	Notes may be redeemable at par or at such other Redemption Amount as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms. Notes may also be redeemable in two or more instalments on such dates and in such manner as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms.
Optional Redemption:	Notes may be redeemed before their stated maturity at the option of the Issuer (either in whole or in part) and/or the Noteholders to the extent (if at all) specified in the relevant Final Terms.
Tax Redemption:	Except as described in " <i>Optional Redemption</i> " above, early redemption will only be permitted for tax reasons as described in Condition 9(b) (<i>Redemption and Purchase - Redemption for tax reasons</i>).
Interest:	Notes may be interest-bearing or non-interest bearing. Interest (if any) may accrue at a fixed rate or a floating rate or other variable rate the method of calculating interest may vary between the issue date and the maturity date of the relevant Series.
Denominations:	No Notes may be issued under the Programme which (a) have a minimum denomination of less than EUR100,000 (or at least equivalent in another currency), or (b) carry the right to acquire shares (or transferable securities equivalent to shares) issued by the Issuer or by any entity to whose group the Issuer belongs. Subject thereto, Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements and the regulations of the applicable securities system in which the Notes are issued.
Negative Pledge:	The Notes will have the benefit of a negative pledge as described in Condition 5 (<i>Negative Pledge</i>).
Cross Default:	The Notes will have the benefit of a cross default as described in Condition 13 (<i>Events of Default</i>).

- Taxation:** All payments in respect of Notes will be made free and clear of withholding taxes of the Republic of Ireland, unless the withholding is required by law. In that event, the Issuer will (subject to the exception as provided in Condition 12 (*Taxation*)) pay such additional amounts as will result in the Noteholders receiving such amounts as they would have received in respect of such Notes had no such withholding been required.
- Governing Law:** The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes will be governed by (i) in the case of an English Law Note, English Law, or (ii) in the case of an Irish Law Note, Irish Law.
- Ratings:** The Programme has been rated BBB+ by both S&P and Fitch. The Notes to be issued will be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating(s) described above or the rating(s) assigned to the Programme by S&P and Fitch or the rating(s) assigned to the Notes already issued. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, the applicable rating(s) will be specified in the relevant Final Terms. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to a relevant Tranche of Notes will be (1) issued or endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or by a credit rating agency which is certified under the EU CRA Regulation; and/or (2) issued or endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or by a credit rating agency which is certified under the UK CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the Final Terms.
- In general, European regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes unless such rating is (1) issued by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or (2) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the EEA but which is endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or (3) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the EEA but which is certified under the EU CRA Regulation.
- In general, UK regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes unless such rating is (1) issued by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or (2) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK but which is endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or (3) provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK but which is certified under the UK CRA Regulation.
- Selling Restrictions:** For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of offering material in the US, the EEA, the UK, the Republic of Ireland, Japan and Singapore, see "*Subscription and Sale*" below.
- Use of Proceeds:** The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be used for the general financing purposes of the Issuer/Guarantor. If, in respect of any particular issue, there is a particular identified use of proceeds, this will be stated in the applicable Final Terms.

RISK FACTORS

Any investment in the Notes is subject to a number of risks. Prior to investing in the Notes, prospective investors should carefully consider risk factors associated with any investment in the Notes, the business of the Issuer and the Guarantor and the industry in which each of them operates together with all other information contained in this Base Prospectus, including, in particular the risk factors described below. Words and expressions defined in the "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" below or elsewhere in this Base Prospectus have the same meanings in this section. Ryanair Holdings plc and its consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole are referred to herein as "Ryanair" or the "Group".

Prospective investors should note that the risks relating to the Issuer and the Guarantor, the industry in which each of them operates and the Notes are the risks that the Issuer and the Guarantor believe to be the most essential to an assessment by a prospective investor of whether to consider an investment in the Notes. However, as the risks which the Issuer and the Guarantor face relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future, prospective investors should consider among other things, the risks and uncertainties described below.

Additional risks and uncertainties relating to the Issuer and the Guarantor that are not currently known to the Issuer and the Guarantor, or that either currently deems immaterial, may individually or cumulatively also have a material adverse effect on the business, prospects, results of operations and/or financial position of the Issuer and the Guarantor and, if any such risk should occur, the price of the Notes may decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment. Investors should consider carefully whether an investment in the Notes is suitable for them in light of the information in this Base Prospectus and their personal circumstances.

Risks Related to the Company

The Company May Not Be Successful in Increasing Fares to Cover Rising Business Costs

Ryanair operates a low-fares airline. The success of its business model depends on its ability to control costs so as to deliver low-fares while at the same time earning a profit. Ryanair has limited control over its fuel costs and already has comparatively low operating costs. In periods of high fuel costs, if Ryanair is unable to further reduce its other operating costs or generate additional revenues, operating profits are likely to fall. Ryanair cannot offer any assurances regarding its future profitability. Changes in fuel costs and availability could have a material adverse impact on Ryanair's results. See "*Changes in Fuel Costs and Availability Affect the Company's Results*" and "*The Company Faces Significant Price and Other Pressures in a Highly Competitive Environment*" below.

Ryanair Has a Significant Amount of Debt and Fixed Obligations, and Insufficient Liquidity May Have a Material Adverse Effect on the Company's Financial Condition

Ryanair (as defined in "*Description of Ryanair*") carries, and will continue to carry for the foreseeable future, a substantial amount of debt. Although the Company has historically been able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to pay debt and other fixed obligations when they become due, the risks described in this Base Prospectus may limit the Company's ability to do so in the future and may adversely affect its overall liquidity. As a result, the Company has incurred and will continue to seek new financing sources to fund its operations for the unknown duration of any economic recovery period. Volatility and uncertainty in the global markets generally, and the air transportation industry specifically, may make it difficult for Ryanair to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all. Additionally, future debt agreements may contain more restrictive covenants or require security beyond historical market terms, which may restrict Ryanair's ability to successfully access capital.

Changes in Fuel Costs and Availability Affect the Company's Results

Jet fuel is subject to wide price fluctuations as a result of many economic and political factors and events occurring throughout the world that Ryanair can neither control nor accurately predict, including increases in demand, sudden disruptions in supply and other concerns about global supply, as well as market speculation. Oil prices increased significantly following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and remain volatile in light of the Israel-Hamas conflict. As international prices for jet fuel are denominated in US dollars, Ryanair's fuel costs are also subject to certain exchange rate risks. Substantial price increases, adverse exchange rates, or the unavailability of adequate fuel supplies, including, without limitation, any such events resulting from international terrorism, prolonged hostilities in Central Eastern Europe, the Middle East or other oil-producing regions or the suspension of production by any significant producer,

may adversely affect Ryanair's profitability. In the event of a fuel shortage resulting from a disruption of oil imports or otherwise, additional increases in fuel prices or a curtailment of scheduled services could result.

Ryanair enters into hedging arrangements providing for substantial protection against fluctuations in fuel prices, generally through forward swap contracts or fuel call options typically covering periods of up to 12-18 months of anticipated jet fuel requirements. Ryanair is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price of fuel, and movements in the euro/US dollar exchange rate, especially in light of recent volatility in the relevant currency and commodity markets. Any movements in fuel costs could have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's financial performance. In addition, any strengthening of the US dollar against the euro could have an adverse effect on the cost of buying fuel in euro.

No assurances whatsoever can be given about trends in fuel prices. Average fuel prices for future years may be significantly higher than current prices. There also cannot be any assurance that Ryanair's current or any future arrangements will be adequate to protect Ryanair from increases in the price of fuel or that Ryanair will not incur losses due to high fuel prices, either alone or in combination with other factors. Because of Ryanair's low fares as well as Ryanair's expansion plans, which could have a negative impact on yields, its ability to pass on increased fuel costs to passengers through increased fares or otherwise is somewhat limited. The expansion of Ryanair's fleet has resulted and will likely (in coming years) continue to result in an increase in Ryanair's aggregate fuel consumption.

Additionally, declines in the price of oil and/or capacity declines may expose Ryanair to some risk of hedging losses and hedge ineffectiveness that could lead to negative effects, including income statement volatility on Ryanair's financial condition and/or results of operations.

A Majority of Ryanair's Aircraft and Certain Parts are Sourced from a Single Supplier; therefore, Ryanair Would be Materially and Adversely Affected if such Supplier were Unable to Provide Additional Equipment or Support

Because Ryanair currently sources the majority of its aircraft and many related aircraft parts from the Boeing Company ("**Boeing**"), if Ryanair were unable to acquire additional aircraft or sufficient spare parts from Boeing, or if Boeing were unable or unwilling to make timely deliveries of aircraft or to provide adequate support for its products, Ryanair's operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Ryanair is Subject to Cyber Security Risks and May Incur Increasing Costs in An Effort to Minimise Those Risks

As almost all of Ryanair's reservations are made through its website and mobile app, security breaches could expose it to a risk of loss or misuse of customer information, litigation and potential liability. Third party service organisations are used for both the reservation and flight planning process. These third-party service organisations are also subject to cyber security risks. Ryanair secures its website and follows the recommendations set out in the US National Institute of Standards and Technology's Cyber Security Framework. Nevertheless, the security measures which have been or will be implemented may not be effective, and Ryanair's systems may be vulnerable to theft, loss, damage and interruption from a number of potential sources and events, including unauthorised access or security breaches, cyber-attacks, computer viruses, power loss, or other disruptive events. The methods used to obtain unauthorised access, disable, or degrade service or sabotage systems are constantly evolving and may be difficult to anticipate or to detect for long periods of time. Ryanair may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate or prevent these rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks. Attacks may be targeted at Ryanair, its customers and suppliers, or others who have entrusted it with information. Moreover, the war in Ukraine has resulted in a heightened risk of cyberattacks against companies like Ryanair that have operations, vendors and/or supply chain providers located around the region of conflict. While Ryanair has experienced, and expects to continue to experience these types of threats and incidents, the Group has not detected any material cyber security events during fiscal year 2024.

Ryanair is Subject to Increasingly Complex Data Protection Laws and Regulations

Ryanair's business involves the processing and storage on a large scale of personal data relating to its customers, employees, business partners and others. Ryanair is subject to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (2016/679) (the "**GDPR**") (which became fully applicable on 25 May 2018) as well as relevant national implementing legislation (Irish Data Protection Act 2018), which impose significant obligations upon subject companies. Ensuring compliance with data protection laws is an ongoing commitment which

involves substantial costs, and it is possible that, despite Ryanair's efforts, governmental authorities or third parties will assert that Ryanair's business practices fail to comply with these laws and regulations. If its operations are found to be in violation of any of such laws and regulations, Ryanair may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative damages, penalties and fines, as well as reputational harm, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

Ryanair has Seasonally Grounded Aircraft

In prior fiscal years, in response to typically lower traffic and yields from November to March (inclusive) ("**winter**"), higher airport charges and/or taxes and, at times, higher fuel prices, Ryanair adopted a policy of grounding a certain portion of its fleet during the winter. Ryanair carries out the majority of scheduled heavy maintenance during the winter which also results in the grounding of aircraft. The Company intends to continue grounding aircraft in fiscal year 2025. Ryanair's policy of seasonally grounding aircraft presents some risks. While Ryanair seeks to implement its seasonal grounding policy in a way that will allow it to reduce the negative impact on operating income by operating flights during periods of high oil prices to high-cost airports at low winter yields, there can be no assurance that this strategy will be successful.

While seasonal grounding does reduce Ryanair's variable operating costs, it does not avoid fixed costs such as aircraft ownership costs, and it also decreases Ryanair's potential to earn revenues. Decreasing the number and frequency of flights may also negatively affect Ryanair's labour relations, including its ability to attract flight personnel interested in year-round employment. Such risks could lead to negative effects on Ryanair's financial condition and/or results of operations.

Currency Fluctuations Affect the Company's Results

Although the Company is headquartered in Ireland, a significant portion of its operations are conducted in the UK. Consequently, the Group has significant operating revenues and operating expenses, as well as assets and liabilities, denominated in UK pounds sterling. In addition, fuel, aircraft, insurance, aircraft leases and some maintenance obligations are denominated in US dollars. The Company's operations and financial performance can therefore be significantly affected by fluctuations in the values of the UK pound sterling and the US dollar. Ryanair is particularly vulnerable to direct exchange rate risks between the euro and the US dollar because a significant portion of its operating costs are incurred in US dollars and substantially none of its revenues are denominated in US dollars.

Although the Company engages in foreign currency hedging transactions between the euro and the US dollar and, from time to time, between the euro and the UK pound sterling, hedging activities are not expected to eliminate currency risks.

Prolonged Delays in the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") and/or the European Union Aviation Safety Agency ("EASA") Issuing Required Certifications or Approvals for the Boeing 737-MAX-10 Aircraft Could Materially and Adversely Affect Ryanair's Business Plans, Strategy and Results of Operations.

Pursuant to a contract with Boeing signed on 9 May 2023, Ryanair has ordered up to 300 new Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft (of which 150 are the subject of a firm order and 150 are subject to an option exercisable at Ryanair's discretion) for delivery between 2027 to 2033 (inclusive) (the "**2023 Boeing Contract**"). This agreement was approved by the Guarantor's shareholders at its Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") on 14 September 2023.

Ryanair expects that the phased deliveries of the aircraft between 2027 and 2033 will enable Ryanair to create approximately 10,000 new high-paid jobs for pilots, cabin crew and engineers, to facilitate disciplined traffic growth and support related revenue growth, and to replace a significant portion of Ryanair's older Boeing aircraft, supporting Ryanair's environmental and sustainability goals.

The delivery of the new aircraft under the 2023 Boeing Contract is subject to the FAA and EASA issuing the required certifications and approvals to Boeing. Prolonged delays in the FAA and/or the EASA issuing the required certifications or approvals for the Boeing 737-MAX-10, or further regulatory actions by the FAA and/or the EASA with respect to the Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft could also materially and adversely affect Ryanair's business plans, strategy and results of operations, and there can be no assurance that Ryanair will be able to procure and operate other types of aircraft from Boeing or another manufacturer, seller or lessor.

Residual Value of the Fleet

At 31 March 2024 Ryanair operated 584 aircraft (28 of which are leased), has a purchase contract in place in respect of an additional 64 Boeing 737-8200 "Gamechanger" aircraft pursuant to a contract with Boeing (such contract inclusive of subsequent amendments, the "**2014 Boeing Contract**"), and a purchase order in respect of up to 300 Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft (of which 150 are firm orders and 150 are subject to an option exercisable at Ryanair's discretion) for delivery between 2027 to 2033 (inclusive). Over the course of the 2023 Boeing Contract order, Ryanair plans to dispose and handback approximately 150 aircraft as part of its ongoing fleet management strategy. Although under the terms of the 2023 Boeing Contract Ryanair shall purchase the new aircraft at substantial discounts to the basic price for Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft, there can be no certainty that there will be demand for the new aircraft capacity or that Ryanair will be able to sell aircraft profitably at the time of disposal. Failure by Ryanair to dispose of an appropriate number of aircraft could have an adverse effect on Ryanair's financial condition.

Ryanair is Subject to Legal Proceedings Alleging State Aid at Certain Airports

Formal investigations by the European Commission are ongoing into Ryanair's agreements with Carcassonne, Girona, Reus, Târgu Mures and Beziers airports, Ryanair's agreements since 2009 with Frankfurt (Hahn) airport and Ryanair's arrangements with Cagliari airport (even though the European Commission in March 2023 withdrew its 2016 finding that Ryanair had received aid through those arrangements). The investigations seek to determine whether the agreements constitute illegal state aid under EU law. The investigations are currently expected to be completed in 2024, with the European Commission's decisions being appealable to the EU General Court. Investigations into Ryanair's agreements with the Bratislava, Tampere, Marseille, Berlin (Schönefeld), Aarhus, Dusseldorf (Weeze), Brussels (Charleroi), Alghero, Stockholm (Västerås), Lübeck, Riga and Paris (Beauvais) airports, and into Ryanair's agreements prior to 2009 with Frankfurt (Hahn) airport, have concluded with findings that these agreements contained no state aid. In parallel, the European Commission has announced findings of state aid to Ryanair in its arrangements with Pau, Nimes, Angoulême, Altenburg, Zweibrücken, Cagliari, Klagenfurt, Montpellier and La Rochelle airports, ordering Ryanair to repay a total of approximately €40 million of alleged state aid. Ryanair has appealed these "aid" decisions to the EU General Court, which ruled in favour of the Company in the Zweibrücken airport case. In 2023, the European Commission withdrew its "aid" (approximately €12 million) decision concerning Ryanair's arrangements with Cagliari airport, following a General Court ruling in a related case, and is currently reviewing the case afresh in light of the guidance received from the Court, with a decision expected in 2024. The EU General Court ruled in favour of the European Commission in the cases of Pau, Nimes, Angoulême, Altenburg, Montpellier and Klagenfurt. The Klagenfurt judgment was subject to an appeal by the Company to the European Court of Justice which ruled against the Company in 2023. The Company's appeal to the European Court of Justice in the Montpellier case is expected to conclude in 2024. In addition to the European Commission investigations, Ryanair is facing an allegation that it has benefited from unlawful state aid in a German court case launched by Lufthansa in 2006 in relation to the Company's arrangements with Frankfurt (Hahn). Adverse rulings in the above state aid matters could be used as precedents by competitors to challenge Ryanair's agreements with other publicly owned airports and could cause Ryanair to strongly reconsider its growth strategy in relation to public or state-owned airports across Europe. This could in turn lead to a scaling-back of Ryanair's overall growth strategy due to the smaller number of privately-owned airports available for development.

No assurance can be given as to the outcome of these legal proceedings, nor as to whether any unfavourable outcomes may, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of Ryanair.

For additional information, see "*Description of Ryanair—Legal Proceedings—EU State Aid-Related Proceedings*".

The Company Faces Significant Price and Other Pressures in a Highly Competitive Environment

Ryanair operates in a highly competitive marketplace, with a number of low-fare, traditional and charter airlines competing throughout its route network. Airlines compete primarily in respect of fare levels, frequency and dependability of service, name recognition, passenger amenities (such as access to frequent flyer programmes), and the availability and convenience of other passenger services. Unlike Ryanair, certain competitors are state-owned or state-controlled flag carriers and in some cases may have greater name recognition and resources and may have received, or may receive in the future, significant amounts of subsidies and other state aid from their respective governments as happened during the Covid-19

pandemic. In addition, the EU-US Open Skies Agreement, allows US carriers to offer services in the intra-EU market, which could eventually result in increased competition in the EU market. See "*Description of Ryanair—Government Regulation—European Union*".

The airline industry is highly susceptible to price discounting, in part because airlines incur very low marginal costs for providing service to passengers occupying otherwise unsold seats. Both low-fare and traditional airlines sometimes offer low fares in direct competition with Ryanair across a significant proportion of its route network as a result of the liberalisation of the EU air transport market and greater public acceptance of the low-fares model.

In addition to traditional competition among airline companies and charter operators who have entered the low-fares market, the industry also faces competition from ground transportation (including high-speed rail systems) and sea transportation alternatives, as businesses and recreational travellers seek substitutes for air travel.

Although Ryanair intends to assert its rights against any predatory pricing or other similar conduct, price competition, both among airlines and between airlines and ground and sea transportation alternatives, could reduce the level of fares and/or passenger traffic on Ryanair's routes to the point where profitability may not be achievable.

The Company Will Incur Significant Costs Acquiring New Aircraft and Any Instability in the Credit and Capital Markets Could Negatively Impact Ryanair's Ability to Obtain Financing on Acceptable Terms

Ryanair's continued growth is dependent upon its ability to acquire additional aircraft to meet additional capacity needs and to replace older aircraft. Ryanair had 584 aircraft in its operating fleet at 31 March 2024, and expects to receive an additional 64 Boeing 737-8200 aircraft before the end of fiscal year 2025, pursuant to the 2014 Boeing Contract.

In May 2023, Ryanair announced that it had entered into the 2023 Boeing Contract. This agreement was approved by the Guarantor's shareholders at its AGM on 14 September 2023.

Ryanair expects to have approximately 800 narrow-body aircraft in its fleet following delivery of all the Boeing 737-8200 and Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft, allowing for expected disposals of older aircraft, including lease returns over the period to 2034, subject to Boeing's ability to fulfil both the 2014 Boeing Contract and the 2023 Boeing Contract. For additional information on the Company's aircraft fleet and expansion plans, see "*A Majority of Ryanair's Aircraft and Certain Parts are Sourced from a Single Supplier; therefore, Ryanair Would be Materially and Adversely Affected if such Supplier were Unable to Provide Additional Equipment or Support*" and "*Description of Ryanair—Boeing Aircraft*" and "*Description of Ryanair—Airbus Aircraft*". There can be no assurance that this planned expansion will not outpace the growth of passenger traffic on Ryanair's routes or that traffic growth will not prove to be greater than the expanded fleet can accommodate. In either case, such developments could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

As a result of the 2014 Boeing Contract and the 2023 Boeing Contract, and other general corporate purposes, Ryanair has raised and expects to continue to raise substantial debt financing. Ryanair's ability to raise unsecured or secured debt to pay for aircraft is subject to potential volatility in the worldwide financial markets. Additionally, Ryanair's ability to raise unsecured or secured debt to pay for aircraft as they are delivered is subject to various conditions imposed by the counterparties and debt markets to such loan facilities and related loan guarantees, and any future financing is expected to be subject to similar conditions. Any failure by Ryanair to comply with such conditions and any failure to raise necessary amounts of unsecured or secured debt to pay for aircraft would have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

Using the debt capital markets to finance the Company requires the Company to retain its investment grade credit ratings (the Company has a BBB+ (stable outlook) credit rating from both S&P and Fitch). There is a risk that the Group will be unable, or unwilling, to access these markets if it is downgraded or is unable to retain its investment grade credit ratings and this could lead to a higher cost of finance for the Group and a material adverse effect on its results and financial condition.

Ryanair has previously entered into significant derivative transactions intended to hedge some of its aircraft acquisition-related debt obligations. These derivative transactions expose Ryanair to certain risks and could have adverse effects on its results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's Growth May Expose it to Risks

Ryanair's operations have grown rapidly since it pioneered the low-fares operating model in Europe in the early 1990s. Ryanair intends to continue to expand its fleet and add new destinations and additional flights. In September 2021, Ryanair increased its booked passenger target to approximately 225 million passengers per annum by fiscal year 2026. Following shareholder approval of the 2023 Boeing Contract at the Guarantor's AGM in September 2023, this target was increased to approximately 300 million passengers per annum by fiscal year 2034. However, no assurance can be given that these targets will be met. If growth in passenger traffic and Ryanair's revenues do not keep pace with the planned expansion of its fleet, Ryanair could suffer from overcapacity and its results of operations and financial condition (including its ability to fund scheduled purchases of the new aircraft and related debt repayments) could be materially adversely affected.

The continued expansion of Ryanair's fleet and operations, combined with other factors, may also strain existing management resources and related operational, financial, management information and information technology systems. Expansion will generally require additional skilled personnel, equipment, facilities and systems. An inability to hire skilled personnel or to secure required equipment and facilities efficiently and in a cost-effective manner may have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's ability to achieve its growth plans and sustain or increase its profitability.

Ryanair's New Routes and Expanded Operations May Have an Adverse Financial Impact on its Results

When Ryanair commences new routes, its load factors and fares tend to be lower than those on its established routes and its advertising and other promotional costs tend to be higher, which may result in initial losses that could have a material negative impact on Ryanair's results of operations as well as require a substantial amount of cash to fund. In addition, there can be no assurance that Ryanair's low-fares service will be accepted on new routes. Ryanair also periodically runs special promotional fare campaigns, in particular in connection with the opening of new routes. Promotional fares may have the effect of increasing load factors and reducing Ryanair's yield and passenger revenues on such routes during the periods that they are in effect. Ryanair has significant cash needs as it expands, including the cash required to fund aircraft purchases or aircraft deposits related to the acquisition of aircraft. There can be no assurance that Ryanair will have sufficient cash to make such expenditures and investments, and to the extent Ryanair is unable to expand its route system successfully, its future revenue and earnings growth will in turn be limited. See "*The Company Will Incur Significant Costs Acquiring New Aircraft and Any Instability in the Credit and Capital Markets Could Negatively Impact Ryanair's Ability to Obtain Financing on Acceptable Terms*" above.

Ryanair's Continued Growth is Dependent on Access to Suitable Airports; Charges for Airport Access are Subject to Increase

Airline traffic at certain European airports is regulated by a system of grandfathered "slot" allocations. Each slot represents authorisation to take-off and/or land at the particular airport at a specified time. As part of Ryanair's strategic initiatives, which include flights to primary airports, the Group's airlines are operating to an increasing number of slot-coordinated airports, a number of which have constraints at particular times of the day. There can be no assurance that Ryanair will be able to obtain a sufficient number of slots at slot-coordinated airports that it may wish to serve in the future, at the time it needs them, or on acceptable terms. There can also be no assurance that its non-slot constrained bases, or the other non-slot constrained airports Ryanair serves, will continue to operate without slot allocation restrictions in the future. See "*Description of Ryanair—Environmental Regulation—Slots*". Airports may impose other operating restrictions such as curfews, limits on aircraft noise levels, mandatory flight paths, runway restrictions, and limits on the number of average daily departures. Such restrictions may limit the ability of Ryanair to provide service to or increase service at such airports.

Ryanair's future growth also materially depends on its ability to access suitable airports located in its targeted geographic markets at costs that are consistent with Ryanair's strategy. Any condition that denies, limits, or delays Ryanair's access to airports it serves or seeks to serve in the future would constrain Ryanair's ability to grow. A change in the terms of Ryanair's access to these facilities or any increase in the relevant charges paid by Ryanair as a result of the expiration or termination of such arrangements and Ryanair's failure to renegotiate comparable terms or rates could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. For additional information, see "*Description of Ryanair—Environmental Regulation—Airport Charges*". See also "*The Company Is Subject to Legal Proceedings Alleging State Aid at Certain Airports*" above.

Labour Relations Could Expose the Company to Risk

In December 2017, Ryanair announced its decision to recognise trade unions for collective bargaining purposes. Since then, the Group's airlines have concluded Collective Labour Agreements ("CLAs") with trade unions in most of their major markets. The CLAs concluded to date vary by country but include agreements on recognition, seniority, base transfers, promotions, pay and rostering arrangements. There may be a push for legacy type working conditions which if acceded to, could decrease the productivity of crew, increase costs and have an adverse effect on profitability.

At the outset of the Covid-19 pandemic, Ryanair and its union partners negotiated agreements to protect crew jobs via temporary pay cuts which were to be gradually restored from 2022 to 2025. In fiscal year 2023, the Group's airlines concluded agreements with their people and unions, in the majority of countries, which accelerated pay restoration with pay fully restored in December 2022. Further negotiations have taken place through fiscal year 2024 with agreements now in place in all major markets to 2026 or 2027 with set annual pay increases. Whilst these agreements set pay and conditions for the coming years, high inflation in the general economy, a global recession and a shift in market conditions could lead to unrealistic expectations by trade unions and excessive pay demands that could lead to labour unrest.

Ryanair intends to retain its low-fare, high people productivity model; however, there may be periods of labour unrest as unions challenge the existing high people productivity model which may have an adverse effect on customer sentiment and profitability.

Ryanair has transitioned from Irish to local contracts of employment in a number of EU countries which has impacted costs, productivity and complexity of the business. Any subsequent decision to switch to lower cost locations could result in redundancies and a consequent deterioration in labour relations.

The Company is Dependent on External Service Providers

Ryanair currently assigns its engine overhauls and "rotable" repairs to outside contractors approved under the terms of Part 145, the European regulatory standard for aircraft maintenance ("**Part 145**") established by EASA. The Company also assigns its passenger, aircraft and ground handling services at airports (other than Dublin and certain airports in Poland, Spain and Portugal) to established external service providers.

The termination or expiration of any of Ryanair's service contracts or any inability to renew them or negotiate replacement contracts with other service providers at competitive rates could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations. Ryanair will need to enter into airport service agreements in any new markets it enters, and there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain the necessary facilities and services at competitive rates. In addition, although Ryanair seeks to monitor the performance of external parties that provide passenger and aircraft handling services, the efficiency, timeliness, and quality of contract performance by external providers are largely beyond Ryanair's direct control. Ryanair expects to be dependent on such outsourcing arrangements for the foreseeable future.

The Group is Dependent on Key Personnel

Ryanair's success depends to a significant extent upon the efforts and abilities of its senior management team, including Michael O'Leary, the Group Chief Executive Officer, and key financial, commercial, operating, IT, ESG, HR and maintenance personnel. Ryanair's success also depends on the ability of its executive officers and other members of senior management to operate and manage effectively, both independently and as a group. Although Ryanair's employment agreements with Mr. O'Leary and several of its other senior executives contain non-competition and non-disclosure provisions, there can be no assurance that these provisions will be enforceable in whole or in part. Competition for highly qualified personnel is intense, and either the loss of any executive officer, senior manager, or other key employee without adequate replacement or the inability to attract new qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect upon Ryanair's business, operating results, and financial condition.

Entry Into Service of the Boeing 737-8200

Ryanair has 210 Boeing 737-8200 aircraft on firm order from Boeing. These aircraft were originally due to commence delivery in April 2019. During fiscal year 2021, the FAA and EASA approved the ungrounding of the Boeing 737-MAX (the "**MAX**") and approved Ryanair's variant the Boeing 737-8200. Ryanair received the first aircraft in June 2021. As at 31 March 2024, the Group had taken delivery of 146 Boeing 737-8200s. The remaining 64 aircraft are scheduled to be delivered before the end of fiscal year 2025.

There can be no assurance that the FAA and/or EASA will not, now or in the future, apply additional maintenance or oversight in relation to the operation of the Boeing 737-8200 aircraft that will delay delivery of these aircraft and/or materially increase the cost of operating this aircraft type.

The Company Faces Risks Related to its Internet Reservations Operations and its Elimination of Airport Check-in Facilities

Ryanair's flight reservations are made through its website, mobile app and Global Distribution Systems, including Amadeus, Sabre and Travelport (which operates the Galileo and Worldspan GDS) (collectively the "GDSs"). Ryanair has established contingency programmes which include migrating its website to the "cloud" and having a back-up booking engine available to support its existing booking platform in the event of a breakdown in this facility. Nonetheless, the process of switching over to the back-up booking engine could take some time and there can be no assurance that Ryanair would not suffer a significant loss of reservations in the event of a major breakdown of its booking engine or other related systems.

All Ryanair passengers are required to use Internet check-in. Internet check-in is part of a package of measures intended to reduce check-in lines and passenger handling costs and pass on these savings by reducing passenger airfares. Ryanair has deployed this system across its network. Any disruptions to the Internet check-in service as a result of a breakdown in the relevant computer systems or otherwise could have a material adverse impact on these service-improvement and cost-reduction efforts. There can be no assurance, however, that this process will continue to be successful or that consumers will not switch to other carriers that provide standard check-in facilities, which would negatively affect Ryanair's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company Faces Risks Related to Unauthorised Use of Information from the Company's Website

Internet ticket touts ("**screen scraper websites**") gain unauthorised access to Ryanair's website and booking system, extract flight and pricing information and display it on their own websites for sale to customers at prices which may include hidden intermediary fees on top of Ryanair's fares. Ryanair does not allow any such commercial use of its website and objects to the practice of screen scraping also on the basis of certain legal principles, such as contractual and database rights and copyright protection. In turn, Ryanair has been accused by certain operators of screen scraping websites that its objection to the unauthorised selling by online travel agents ("**OTAs**") to consumers of Ryanair flight tickets is an attempt to restrict competition. Ryanair is currently involved in legal proceedings against the proprietors of screen scraper websites in Germany, Ireland, France, Italy and the US. Ryanair's objective is to prevent any unauthorised use of its website and to prevent consumer harm, and the resultant reputational damage to the Company, that may arise due to the failure by some operators of screen scraper websites to provide Ryanair with the passengers' genuine contact and payment method details.

In November 2023, the Irish High Court found that Flightbox, a screen scraper website, was bound by the Terms of Use of the Ryanair website and as such, the court granted Ryanair a permanent injunction prohibiting Flightbox from breaching the binding Terms of Use of the Ryanair website by using bot technology to unlawfully scrape the Ryanair website for OTAs. Following that decision, the Company was approached by a number of OTAs who wanted to enter into agreements that respected Ryanair's exclusive online distribution model. The Company entered into the first Direct Distribution Agreement ("**DDA**") with Love Holidays in January 2024 and subsequently into DDAs with several other OTAs. The DDAs fully protect Ryanair's exclusive online distribution model. Under the DDAs the Company grants the OTA partner a licence to use its flight and price data for display purposes only on the OTA website. The passenger can select accurately priced Ryanair flights and ancillary products, and is brought to the Ryanair.com website to sign into their myRyanair account and confirm their Ryanair booking. The agreement strictly prohibits any hidden mark-ups being applied to Ryanair flights and/or ancillary products so as not to mislead consumers. It ensures that Ryanair obtains the passenger's real contact details, allows the passenger to manage their own booking directly with Ryanair, and in the event of cancellation or disruption that the passenger receives a prompt refund.

In January 2024, the Milan Court of Appeal conclusively rejected claims of the OTAs Lastminute and Viaggiare that Ryanair's exclusive online distribution model constitutes an abuse of a dominant position and confirmed that Ryanair's exclusive online distribution model was justified and pro-consumer.

Ryanair also allows certain companies who operate fare comparison (i.e. not reselling) websites to access its schedule and fare information for the purposes of price comparison provided they sign a licence and use the agreed method to access the data. In addition, Ryanair permits GDS operators Amadeus, Sabre,

Travelport (trading as Galileo and Worldspan) and Kyte to provide access to Ryanair's fares to traditional bricks and mortar travel agents and closed corporate travel booking platforms.

Notwithstanding the recent success in the screen scraping litigation, Ryanair has also in the past recorded unfavourable rulings in its actions against screen scrapers. Pending the outcome of outstanding legal proceedings and investigations by competition authorities (including the investigation launched by the Italian Competition Authority ("**AGCM**") in September 2023) and if Ryanair were to be ultimately unsuccessful in them, the activities of screen scraper websites could lead to a reduction in the number of customers who book directly on Ryanair's website and consequently to a reduction in Ryanair's ancillary revenue stream. Also, some business may be lost to Ryanair once potential customers are presented by a screen scraper website with a Ryanair fare or a fee for an ancillary product such as priority boarding or checked baggage inflated by the screen scraper's intermediary fee. This could also adversely affect Ryanair's reputation as a low-fares airline, which could negatively affect Ryanair's results of operations and financial conditions.

For additional details, see "*Description of Ryanair—Legal Proceedings—Legal Proceedings Against Internet Ticket Touts*".

The Company is Subject to Increasingly Strict Sanctions for Non-Compliance with Consumer Protection Laws

Despite Ryanair's efforts to ensure full compliance with applicable consumer protection laws, there is a risk that government bodies or other entities might claim non-compliance with these laws by Ryanair. Should any non-compliance be established, Ryanair could face substantial repercussions, including compliance order, fines and damages, as well as negative publicity. Such events could significantly impact Ryanair's business operations, financial condition and operational results.

Ryanair Faces Risks Related to Allegations of Non-Compliance with Competition Law

Ryanair is subject to laws and regulations relating to anti-competitive practices in the EU, individual members states and other countries in which it operates. In December 2022, AGCM formulated an allegation of price collusion against Ryanair and several other airlines on routes between mainland Italy and Sicily during the Christmas travel peak. There was no merit behind this allegation and the Company believes that the AGCM was motivated by political pressure rather than any credible indication of existence of a cartel. Consequently, the AGCM dropped its investigation in November 2023. Also in November 2023, the AGCM launched a sector inquiry on pricing algorithms for air passengers on routes to and from Sicily and Sardinia. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, this inquiry is pending. The AGCM has the power to impose behavioural or structural measures on companies to eliminate distortions of competition or to recommend legislative and/or regulatory changes to improve the functioning of the markets. In September 2023, the AGCM opened an investigation into a potential abuse of a dominant position by Ryanair in its dealings with OTAs and bricks and mortar travel agents. In the context of this investigation, in April 2024 the AGCM started interim proceedings to determine whether there exists a risk of irreparable damage to competition during the time required for completing the main investigation, unless interim measures are imposed on Ryanair. The AGCM closed these interim proceedings in late May 2024, concluding that there was no basis for the adoption of precautionary measures pending the outcome of the main investigation. The Company believes there is no merit in this investigation and is fully defending its position with reference to, amongst others, case law supporting its current distribution model, including January 2024 rulings of the Court of Appeal of Milan in cases brought by OTAs Lastminute and Viaggiare, which found that Ryanair's direct distribution model benefited consumers and did not entail an abuse of a dominant position. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the AGCM will reach the same conclusions as the Milan Court of Appeal and the Company may therefore face a finding of an abuse of a dominant position and potentially a fine, which it would appeal in court. As Ryanair has grown to become the largest airline in Europe by passenger traffic and number of daily flights (*Source: Eurocontrol European Aviation Overview 20-26 May 2024*), these recent investigations may turn out to be the beginning of a trend of competition authorities or other parties (such as suppliers) seeking to build cases based on allegations of breaches of EU and national laws prohibiting cartels and abuses of dominance. Competition authorities have extensive powers to impose structural or behavioural measures as well as fines of up to 10 per cent. of global annual turnover. Ryanair intends to fully defend any such claims; however, no assurance can be given as to the outcome of any such proceedings. Any adverse findings by the AGCM and/or fines, as well as intervention by, or fines from, competition authorities could have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's business, financial results and/or reputation.

Corporation Tax Rates are Expected to Rise

The Company is principally subject to corporation tax on profits across a number of European jurisdictions from which its airlines are managed and controlled (i.e., Ireland, Malta, Poland, and the UK). In December 2022, the Council of the EU reached unanimous agreement to adopt the European Commission's directive relating to the OECD's inclusive framework on BEPS Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (referred to as "**Pillar Two**"). The directive requires EU member states to enact a minimum global corporate tax rate of 15 per cent. for multinational groups. Because of this directive, Ireland has enacted tax laws that will, as a backstop, apply a 'top-up tax' to the Guarantor to ensure that the Group as a whole, meets to the minimum global corporation tax rate standard outlined in the Pillar Two rules. These laws are subject to the continuing development of administrative guidelines by the OECD and contain various transitional reliefs. These rules are expected to increase the overall effective tax rate of the Company from fiscal year 2025 onwards.

Any increase in corporation tax rates to which the Company is exposed or adverse changes in the basis of calculation would result in the Company paying higher corporation taxes and could have an adverse impact on Ryanair's cash flows, financial position and results of operations.

Changes in EU Regulations in Relation to Employers and Employee Social Insurance Could Increase Costs

European legislation governs the country in which employees and employers must pay social insurance costs. Under the terms of legislation introduced in 2012, employees and employers must pay social insurance in the country where the employee is based. Prior to June 2012, Ryanair paid employee and employer social insurance in the country under whose laws the employee's contract of employment was governed, which was either the UK or Ireland. Each country within the EU has different rules and rates in relation to the calculation of employee and employer social insurance contributions and any increase in the rates of contributions will have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's cash flows, financial position and results of operations.

Ryanair is Subject to Tax Audits

The Company operates in many jurisdictions and is, from time to time, subject to tax audits, which by their nature are often complex and can require several years to conclude. While the Company is of the view that it is tax compliant in all jurisdictions in which it operates, there can be no guarantee, particularly in the current economic environment, that it will not receive tax assessments following the conclusion of the tax audits. In the event that the Company is unsuccessful in defending its position, it is possible that the effective tax rate, employment and other costs of the Company could materially increase. See "*Corporation Tax Rates Expected to Rise*" above.

The Company Faces Legal Challenges by Regulatory Authorities and Consumers due to Delays in the Processing of Cash Refunds during the Covid-19 Pandemic and its Policy of Offering Travel Vouchers in lieu of Cash Refunds in the Interim

In the initial stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, and in light of staff shortages due to lockdown restrictions and an unprecedented high rate of flight cancellations, Ryanair offered travel vouchers to passengers who claimed reimbursement. This policy was in line with the requirements of the 'European Commission's Recommendation (EU) 2020/648 of 13 May 2020 on vouchers offered to passengers and travellers as an alternative to reimbursement for cancelled package travel and transport services in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic' in which the European Commission recognised airlines' right to offer travel vouchers as long as the offer does not affect passengers' right to opt for a cash refund instead.

National authorities responsible for the enforcement of Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 and the European Commission's Consumer Protection Cooperation Network generally recognised Ryanair's efforts and accepted that the seven days' deadline provided for by the regulation to process refunds was to be interpreted in a reasonable manner in light of the circumstances of the Covid-19 crisis. While some consumer protection enforcement authorities or courts may ultimately find Ryanair's decision to encourage passengers to accept travel vouchers in lieu of a cash refund to amount to a breach of the regulation and/or an unfair commercial practice, the Company does not consider that such findings would have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of Ryanair.

Brexit's Effect on Ryanair's Business

The UK's exit from the EU on 31 January 2020 has had a significant impact on the UK and the EU. The UK and the EU announced on 24 December 2020 that they had signed a Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the "**EU-UK TCA**"). The EU-UK TCA covers a wide range of topics, including trade in goods and in services, digital trade, intellectual property, public procurement, aviation and road transport, energy, fisheries, social security coordination, law enforcement and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, and thematic cooperation and participation in EU programmes.

The current and future arrangements between the EU and the UK, including the EU-UK TCA, could directly impact Ryanair's business in a number of ways. They include, inter alia, the status of the UK in relation to the EU's open air transport market, freedom of movement between the UK and the EU, and employment, social security, tax and customs rules between the UK and the EU. Adverse changes to any of these arrangements could potentially materially impact on Ryanair's financial condition and results of operations in the UK or other markets Ryanair serves.

As a result of the EU-UK TCA, flights between the UK and the EU can be offered by any of the Company's airline subsidiaries. UK domestic flights and flights between the UK and non-EU destinations can, however, only be operated by the Company's UK subsidiary, Ryanair UK Limited ("**Ryanair UK**"), which received an Air Operator Certificate and Operating Licence ("**UK AOC**") from the UK Civil Aviation Authority ("**UK CAA**") in December 2018.

Ryanair is exposed to Brexit-related risks and uncertainties, as approximately 22 per cent. of revenue in fiscal year 2024 came from operations in the UK, although this was offset somewhat by approximately 15 per cent. of Ryanair's non-fuel costs in fiscal year 2024 which were related to operations in the UK.

Brexit could present Ryanair with a number of other potential regulatory challenges. Brexit could lead to potentially divergent treaties, laws and regulations, including those applicable to the provision of air transportation services, as the UK continues to determine which EU laws (including, but not limited to, in respect of aviation safety and security, consumer rights, data protection, public health and the environment) that it initially replicated on its exit from the EU to ultimately amend or abolish. It also requires special efforts to ensure Ryanair's continuing compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008, which requires that air carriers registered in an EU member state be majority-owned and effectively controlled by EU nationals. The Board of Directors has taken action to ensure continuing compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 after 31 December 2021, i.e., the date following which UK holders of the Company's shares are no longer treated as EU nationals for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008.

Brexit has caused, and may continue to cause, both significant volatility in global stock markets and currency exchange rate fluctuations, as well as create significant uncertainty among UK businesses and investors, mainly due to the resulting legal and regulatory uncertainty. In particular, as at 31 March 2024, the pound sterling had lost approximately 15 per cent. and 11 per cent. of its value against the US Dollar and the euro, respectively, since the Brexit Referendum in 2016. Further, the Bank of England and other observers have warned of a significant probability of a Brexit-related recession in the UK, which may be further impacted by the long-term negative economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, increased interest rates and inflation. The Company earns a significant portion of its revenues in pounds sterling, and any significant decline in the value of the pound sterling and/or recession in the UK would materially impact its financial condition and results of operations. For fiscal year 2025, taking account of timing differences between the receipt of sterling denominated revenues and the payment of sterling denominated costs, Ryanair's management estimates that every 1 pence sterling movement in the EUR/GBP exchange rate will impact net income by approximately €23 million. For additional information, please see "*Currency Fluctuations Affect the Company's Results*" above.

Risks Associated with the Euro

The Company is headquartered in Ireland and its reporting currency is the euro. Generally, fluctuations in foreign currencies, including devaluations, cannot be predicted by the Company and can significantly affect the value of Ryanair's assets located or revenues generated outside of the Eurozone. As a result of the UK's Brexit referendum in 2016, the pound sterling increased in volatility against the euro and could become more volatile over the course of the post-transition period. The Group's airlines predominantly operate to/from countries within the Eurozone and have significant operational and financial exposures to the Eurozone that could result in a reduction in the operating performance of Ryanair or the devaluation of

certain assets. Ryanair has taken certain risk management measures to minimise any disruptions; however, these risk management measures may be insufficient.

The Company has cash and aircraft assets and debt liabilities that are denominated in euro on its balance sheet. In addition, the positive/negative mark-to-market value of derivative-based transactions are recorded in euro as either assets or liabilities on the Company's balance sheet. Uncertainty regarding the future of the Eurozone could have a materially adverse effect on the value of these assets and liabilities. In addition to the assets and liabilities on Ryanair's balance sheet, the Company has a number of cross currency risks as a result of the jurisdictions of the operating business including non-euro revenues, fuel costs, certain maintenance costs and insurance costs. A strengthening in the value of the euro, primarily against UK pound sterling and other non-Eurozone currencies such as Polish zloty or a weakening against the US dollar, could have a material adverse effect on the operating results of the Company.

Recession, inflation, austerity, changes in monetary policy and uncertainty in connection with the euro could also mean that Ryanair is unable to grow.

Risks Related to the Airline Industry

EU Regulation on Passenger Compensation Could Significantly Increase Related Costs

Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 requires airlines to compensate passengers (holding a valid ticket) who have been denied boarding or whose flight has been cancelled or delayed more than three hours on arrival. The regulation calls for compensation of €250, €400, or €600 per passenger, depending on the length of the flight and the cause of the cancellation or delay, i.e. whether it is caused by "extraordinary circumstances". As Ryanair's average flight length is less than 1,500 Km – the upper limit for short-haul flights – the amount payable is generally €250 per passenger. Passengers subject to flight delays over two hours are also entitled to "assistance", including meals, drinks and telephone calls, as well as hotel accommodation if the delay extends overnight. For delays of over five hours, the airline is also required to offer the option of a refund of the cost of the unused ticket. There can be no assurance that the Company will not incur a significant increase in costs in the future due to the impact of this regulation if Ryanair experiences a large number of delays or cancelled flights, which could occur as a result of certain types of events beyond its control. Further, courts in several jurisdictions have been narrowing the definition of the term "extraordinary circumstances", thus allowing increased consumer claims for compensation. In September 2015, the European Court of Justice, in *Van der Lans v KLM*, held that airlines are required to provide compensation to passengers even in the event of a flight cancellation on account of unforeseen technical defects. Further, in April 2018, the European Court of Justice found in *Krusemann v TUfly* that "wildcat" strikes which stem from restructuring measures taken by an air carrier do not constitute extraordinary circumstances. In March 2021, in the *Airhelp v SAS* proceedings, the European Court of Justice effectively imposed strict liability on airlines to pay compensation where flights are cancelled or delayed for three hours or more on arrival due to strikes by airline staff. In addition, in December 2021, in joined cases (including *Azurair*, *Corendon Airlines*, *Eurowings*, *Austrian Airlines* and *Laudamotion*), the European Court of Justice found that compensation is also payable for schedule changes made without sufficient notice which result in an earlier departure of more than one hour or a later departure of three hours or more unless due to "extraordinary circumstances". See *"Extreme Weather Events Could Affect the Company and Have a Material Adverse Effect on the Company's Results of Operations"* below.

Under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 261/2004, described above, in addition to the payment of compensation, Ryanair has certain duties to passengers whose flights are cancelled. In particular, Ryanair is required to reimburse passengers who have had their flights cancelled for certain reasonable, documented expenses – primarily for accommodation and food. Passengers must also be given a re-routing option if their flight is delayed over three hours or if it is cancelled. Such re-routing options are not limited to Ryanair flights and other carriers must be considered if no suitable Ryanair flight can be sourced. If a passenger elects for a refund, Ryanair's re-routing obligations cease.

Similar passenger rights are provided in the UK under the Air Passenger Rights and Air Travel Organizers' Licensing (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 ("**UK261**") and in Israel under the Aviation Services Law ("**ASL**").

The Airline Industry is Particularly Sensitive to Changes in Economic Conditions: A Continued Recessionary Environment Would Negatively Impact Ryanair's Results of Operations

Ryanair's operations and the airline industry in general are sensitive to changes in economic conditions. Unfavourable economic conditions such as government austerity measures, the longer-term impact of Covid-19 (or any future pandemics), the uncertainty relating to the Eurozone and the UK following Brexit, geopolitical tensions, economic instability as a consequence of the war in Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict, high unemployment rates high interest rates, constrained credit markets and continuing inflationary pressures could lead to reduced spending by both leisure and business passengers. Unfavourable economic conditions also tend to impact Ryanair's ability to raise fares to counteract increased fuel and other operating costs. A continued recessionary and/or inflationary environment, combined with austerity measures by European governments, restricted or less accommodative monetary policies, uncertainties resulting from Brexit and uncertainties, sanctions, trade and travel restrictions and fuel and gas shortages resulting from the war in Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict, has negatively impacted and will likely continue to negatively impact Ryanair's operating results. It could also restrict the Company's ability to grow passenger volumes, secure new airports and launch new routes and bases, and could have a material adverse effect on its financial results. See "*Geopolitical Uncertainties and an Increase of Trade Protectionism Could Have a Material Adverse Effect on Ryanair's Business, Results of Operation and Financial Condition*" below.

The Introduction of Government/Environmental Taxes or Prohibitions on Travel Could Damage Ryanair's Ability to Grow and Could Have a Material Adverse Impact on Operations

Travel taxes are levied on a per passenger basis in a number of Ryanair markets. For example, in the UK, Air Passenger Duty (APD) is charged at £13 per adult international passenger. In Germany there is an air passenger tax of €15.53 and similar taxes exist in the Netherlands (€29.05), Morocco (MAD100), Sweden (SEK 76), Hungary (€10 on short-haul traffic) and Italy (municipal taxes of €6.50, Rome at €7.50, Venice Marco Polo at €9) amongst others. These taxes are levied as a flat amount per departing passenger and account for a higher percentage when applied to low fares. In Ryanair's experience the imposition of travel taxes reduces the growth potential of a market as fares do not increase by the amount of the tax. In most markets, transfer passengers are exempt from these taxes and as a result they distort the market by giving an unfair subsidy to inefficient high-cost airlines who operate connecting flight networks. For example, in 2022, Belgium introduced a tax on departing passengers with an exemption for transfer passengers.

The introduction of government taxes on travel has had a negative impact on passenger volumes, particularly given the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic within the industry. The introduction of further government taxes on travel across Europe could have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's financial results.

In 2021, a law was passed in France prohibiting domestic flights where an alternative direct train service operates in under 2.5 hours with an exception made for connecting flights. The European Commission found this distorted competition between point-to-point carriers and network operators. Consequently, France amended the law to remove this exemption for connecting flights. The new formulation of the law de facto means that only 3 routes to Paris Orly airport are affected. The European Commission approved this law in December 2022.

While management believes that any such restriction of airlines' commercial freedom would be incompatible with EU law, it cannot be guaranteed that some form of government intervention in airline ticket prices will not be introduced at a national or European level. This would severely impact Ryanair's ability to attract the most price sensitive consumers.

In July 2021, the European Commission announced details of the proposed "Fit for 55" legislation. These proposals include the introduction of a jet fuel tax on intra-EU flights through the Energy Taxation Directive. This tax would potentially be fully phased in over a 10-year period to 2033. The proposal remains under discussion within the European Council. The introduction of this tax on intra-EU flights could have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's financial results.

Geopolitical Uncertainties and an Increase of Trade Protectionism Could Have a Material Adverse Effect on Ryanair's Business, Results of Operation and Financial Condition

In response to the war in Ukraine launched by Russia in February 2022, the EU, the UK, the US and other countries have introduced extensive sanctions on Russia (as well as Belarus for its role in Russia's invasion) comprised of targeted, restrictive measures on certain individuals and entities, export controls, as well as

general restrictions on economic relations, trade and financial transactions relating to Russia and Belarus. In response, Russia has imposed countermeasures against "unfriendly" states and individuals and entities of such states. These sanctions and countermeasures have had, and are expected to continue to have, a significant disruptive effect on global markets, including oil and gas markets, accessibility of airports and associated travel routes, as well as supply chains, including aircraft components. Geopolitical events, including the escalation or expansion of hostilities in the war in Ukraine, may lead to further trade restrictions and instability across Europe and worldwide.

In addition, the imposition of tariffs on certain imported products by the US and subsidies provided to US companies have triggered retaliatory actions or threats of retaliatory actions from certain foreign governments and may trigger retaliatory actions by other foreign governments, potentially resulting in a "trade war". Certain foreign governments have instituted or are considering imposing trade sanctions on certain US goods. Others are considering the imposition of sanctions that will deny US companies access to critical raw materials.

The above geopolitical and trade uncertainty and tensions have resulted in price increases of goods and services globally that may affect Ryanair which has exposure, either directly or indirectly, to the availability and cost of certain raw materials, including steel and titanium used for aircraft and spare parts it purchases and jet fuel. Sanctions, trade wars between certain countries or blocks of countries, or other governmental action, including retaliatory measures, related to tariffs or international trade agreements could have a material adverse effect on demand for Ryanair's services, its costs, customers, suppliers and/or the Irish, EU, UK, US or world economy or certain sectors thereof and, in turn Ryanair's business and financial results.

Any Significant Outbreak of any Airborne Disease or Similar Public Health Threat and Related Governmental, Private Sector and Individual Consumer Responsive Actions, Could Significantly Damage Ryanair's Business, Operating Results and Financial Condition

Public health emergencies, epidemics or pandemics such as in relation to the outbreaks of Covid-19, swine flu, MERS, SARS, foot-and-mouth disease or avian flu have had, and could in the future have, an adverse impact on Ryanair's business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. A severe outbreak of new (vaccine-resistant) variants of these, other airborne contagious diseases or another pandemic, may result in European or national authorities imposing or re-imposing restrictions and recommending precautions to mitigate the health crisis. Such constraints could include, but are not limited to, restrictions on travel, quarantine requirements, enhanced aircraft cleaning and additional procedures to limit transmission among personnel and customers which, on an individual or combined basis, could negatively impact Ryanair's business.

If any such outbreak or other public health threat becomes severe in Europe, its effect on demand for air travel in the markets in which Ryanair operates could be material, and it could therefore have a significantly adverse effect on Ryanair's financial performance. Negative publicity regarding such an outbreak or public health threat in Europe and other regions of the world may also have an adverse impact on demand for air travel in the markets in which the Company operates. A serious outbreak or other public health threat could therefore severely disrupt Ryanair's business, resulting in the cancellation or loss of bookings, adversely affecting the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is Substantially Dependent on Discretionary Air Travel

Because a substantial portion of airline travel (both business and personal) is discretionary and because Ryanair is substantially dependent on discretionary air travel, any prolonged general reduction in airline passenger traffic could have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability or financial condition. Similarly, any significant increase in expenses related to security, insurance or related costs could have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability or financial condition. As a consequence, any future aircraft safety incidents (particularly involving other low-fare airlines or aircraft models flown by Ryanair), changes in public opinion regarding the environmental impacts of air travel, terrorist attacks in Europe, the US or elsewhere, significant military actions by the United States or EU nations, or any related economic downturn may have a material adverse effect on demand for air travel and thus on Ryanair's business, operating results, and financial condition. See "*The Company is Dependent on the Continued Acceptance of Low-fares Airlines*" below.

Environmental Regulation Will Increase Costs

Many aspects of Ryanair's operations are subject to increasingly stringent national and international laws, regulations and levies protecting the environment, including those relating to carbon emissions, clean water, management of hazardous materials and climate change. Compliance with existing and future environmental laws, regulations and levies can require significant expenditures, and violations can lead to significant fines, penalties and reputational damage.

In particular, the EU Emissions Trading System ("ETS"), is a cap-and-trade system for CO₂ emissions to encourage industries to improve their CO₂ efficiency. Under the current legislation, airlines are granted initial CO₂ allowances based on historical performance and a CO₂ efficiency benchmark. Under the "Fit for 55" legislation, the EU ETS allowances will be phased out over the period from 2024 to 2026. Any shortage of allowances has to be purchased in the open market and/or at government auctions. The cost of such allowances increased significantly during the last four fiscal years. ETS compliance is the most material environmental compliance cost for the Group. There can be no assurance that Ryanair will be able to obtain sufficient carbon credits or that the cost of the credits will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results, and financial condition.

Additionally, the European Commission "ReFuel EU" regulation provides for a Sustainable Aviation Fuel ("SAF") blending mandate to be implemented. It sets SAF targets of 2 per cent. by 2025, rising to 6 per cent. by 2030 and 20 per cent. by 2035. There can be no assurance that sufficient SAF will be available in the market for Ryanair to purchase or that the cost of SAF will not have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's financial results.

The Group continues to monitor developments in the setting of UK policies to deliver net zero aviation by 2050 ("Jet Zero") which could potentially include similar measures to the "Fit for 55" legislation (i.e. SAF blending mandates and removal of free ETS allowances).

Extreme Weather Events Could Affect the Company and Have a Material Adverse Effect on the Company's Results of Operations

In 2010 and 2011, a significant portion of the airspace over northern Europe was closed by authorities as a result of safety concerns presented by emissions of ash from an Icelandic volcano, which resulted in the cancellation of a significant number of flights.

Extreme weather events may happen again and could lead to further significant flight cancellation costs which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, the occurrence of such events and the resulting cancellations due to the closure of airports could also have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance indirectly, as a consequence of changes in the public's willingness to travel within Europe due to the risk of flight disruptions.

The Company is Dependent on the Continued Acceptance of Low-fares Airlines

In past calendar years, accidents or other safety-related incidents involving certain other low-fares airlines have had a negative impact on the public's acceptance of such airlines. Any adverse event potentially relating to the safety or reliability of low-fares airlines (including accidents or negative reports from regulatory authorities) could adversely impact the public's perception of, and confidence in, low-fares airlines like Ryanair (regardless of Ryanair's own safety record) and could have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's financial condition and results of operations. In particular, an accident or other safety-related incident involving an aircraft operated by another airline of the same model or manufacturer as operated by Ryanair could have a material adverse effect on Ryanair if such accident or other safety-related incident resulted in actions or investigations by global aviation authorities or created a public perception that Ryanair's operations are not safe or reliable or are less safe or reliable than other airlines. Such regulatory actions and/or public perceptions could, in turn, result in adverse publicity for Ryanair, cause harm to Ryanair's brand and reduce travel demand on Ryanair's flights, resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. For additional information, see "*Risks Related to the Company—A Majority of Ryanair's Aircraft and Certain Parts are Sourced from a Single Supplier; therefore, Ryanair Would be Materially and Adversely Affected if such Supplier were Unable to Provide Additional Equipment or Support*" above.

In addition to safety concerns, a significant increase in consumer concern regarding climate change could also lead to a reluctance to fly and could therefore have an adverse effect on Ryanair's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company Faces the Risk of Loss and Liability

Ryanair is exposed to potential catastrophic losses that may be incurred in the event of an aircraft accident or terrorist incident. Any such accident or incident could involve costs related to the repair or replacement of a damaged aircraft and its consequent temporary or permanent loss from service. In addition, an accident or incident could result in significant legal claims against the Company from injured passengers and others who experienced injury or property damage as a result of the accident or incident, including ground victims. Ryanair currently maintains passenger liability insurance, employer liability insurance, aircraft insurance for aircraft loss or damage, and other business insurance in amounts per occurrence that are consistent with industry standards.

Ryanair currently believes its insurance coverage is adequate (although not comprehensive). However, there can be no assurance that the amount of insurance coverage will not need to be increased, that insurance premiums will not increase significantly, or that Ryanair will not be forced to bear substantial losses from any accidents not covered by its insurance. Airline insurance costs increased dramatically following the September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. See "*The Company is Substantially Dependent on Discretionary Air Travel*" above. Substantial claims resulting from an accident in excess of related insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, any aircraft accident, even if fully insured, could lead to the public perception that Ryanair's aircraft were less safe or reliable than those operated by other airlines, which could have a material adverse effect on Ryanair's business.

Regulation (EC) No 2027/97, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 889/2002, governs air carrier liability. See "*Description of Ryanair—Insurance*" for details of this regulation. This regulation increased the potential liability exposure of air carriers such as Ryanair. Although Ryanair has extended its liability insurance to meet the requirements of the regulation, no assurance can be given that other laws, regulations, or policies will not be applied, modified or amended in a manner that has a material adverse effect on Ryanair's business, operating results, and financial condition.

Airline Industry Margins are Subject to Significant Uncertainty

The airline industry is capital intensive and is characterised by high fixed costs and by revenues that generally exhibit substantially greater elasticity than costs. Although fuel accounted for approximately 45 per cent. of total operating expenses in fiscal year 2024 and approximately 43 per cent. in fiscal year 2023, management anticipates that these percentages may vary significantly in future years. See "*Risks Related to the Company—Changes in Fuel Costs and Availability Affect the Company's Results*" above. The operating costs of each flight do not vary significantly with the number of passengers flown, and therefore, a relatively small change in the number of passengers, fare pricing, or traffic mix could have a disproportionate effect on operating and financial results. Accordingly, a relatively minor shortfall from expected revenue levels could have a material adverse effect on the Company's growth or financial performance. The very low marginal costs incurred for providing services to passengers occupying otherwise unsold seats are also a factor in the industry's high susceptibility to price discounting. See "*Risks Related to the Company—The Company Faces Significant Price and Other Pressures in a Highly Competitive Environment*" above.

Safety-Related Undertakings Could Affect the Company's Results

Aviation authorities in Europe and the United States periodically require or recommend that airlines implement certain safety-related modifications and/or procedures on their aircraft. In recent calendar years, the FAA, EASA and UK CAA have required a number of such modifications and/or procedures with regard to Boeing 737 aircraft, including aircraft structural inspections requiring specialised equipment and high frequency repeat inspections, an enhanced angle of attack system to be installed on the Boeing 737-8200 aircraft and modifications related to the structure surrounding CFM-56 engines. Ryanair's policy is to implement any required or recommended safety modifications and procedures in accordance with FAA, EASA and UK CAA guidance in close collaboration with Boeing and Airbus and as applicable to Ryanair's fleet.

In 2019, the FAA and EASA implemented a regular inspection requirement of the aircraft pickle fork for all aircraft above certain mandated cycles and this inspection requirement continues. To date, all such procedures have been conducted as part of Ryanair's standard maintenance programme and have not interrupted flight schedules nor required any material increases in Ryanair's maintenance expenses. However, there can be no assurance that the FAA and EASA or other regulatory authorities will not recommend or require other safety-related undertakings or that such undertakings would not adversely impact Ryanair's operating results or financial condition.

There also can be no assurance that new regulations will not be implemented in the future that would apply to Ryanair's aircraft and result in an increase in Ryanair's cost of maintenance, delays in the delivery of aircraft or other costs beyond management's current estimates. In addition, should Ryanair's aircraft cease to be sufficiently reliable or should any public perception develop that Ryanair's aircraft are less than completely reliable, Ryanair's business could be materially adversely affected.

State Aid to the Company's Competitors Could Adversely Affect its Results

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, several European governments chose to support their flag carrier airlines with state aid through recapitalisations, loans, loan guarantees and other measures. As at 31 March 2024, the European Commission has authorised approximately €40 billion in such aid to approximately 20 airlines. Ryanair believes that aid that includes a nationality condition is discriminatory and therefore unlawful under EU law and has challenged several of the European Commission's aid approvals in the General Court. In the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, the General Court overturned the European Commission's approvals in three cases (KLM, Condor and TAP); however, the European Commission promptly re-approved the same or similar quantum of aid to each of these airlines. Subsequently, the General Court upheld the European Commission's approvals in several other cases, some of which Ryanair appealed to the European Court of Justice. First judgments from the European Court of Justice were received in September 2023, where the court upheld the European Commission's approvals. In May 2023, the General Court allowed the Company's appeals of state aid through recapitalisation to Lufthansa (from Germany) and SAS (from Sweden and Denmark), and an Italian state aid scheme limited to Italian licensed airlines. In December 2023 the General Court allowed the Company's appeals of state aid through recapitalisation to Air France (from France), and in February 2024 the Company's appeal of state aid to KLM (from the Netherlands). The European Commission is required to take new decisions in each of these cases and may re-approve the aid. The European Commission, relevant EU member state or relevant airline may also appeal the General Court judgments to the European Court of Justice (the Lufthansa General Court judgment of May 2023 and the Air France judgments of December 2023 are under such appeals which are likely to conclude in the period 2024 to 2025). Ryanair's competitors may use the aid to offer below cost prices in the market, which could negatively impact the Company's business and operations.

Risks Relating to the Notes

There is no active trading market for the Notes

Notes issued under the Programme will be new securities which may not be widely distributed and for which there is currently no active trading market (unless in the case of any particular Tranche, such Tranche is to be consolidated with and form a single series with a Tranche of Notes which is already issued and for which there is such a market). If the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and the financial condition of the Issuer and/or Guarantor. Although application has been made for the Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to listing on the Official List and to trading on Euronext Dublin for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation, there is no assurance that such application will be accepted, that any particular Tranche of Notes will be so admitted or that an active trading market will develop. In addition, the ability of the Dealers to make a market in the Notes may be impacted by changes in regulatory requirements applicable to the marketing, holding and trading of, and issuing quotations with respect to, the Notes. Accordingly, there is no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any trading market for any particular Tranche of Notes and, therefore, any prospective purchaser should be prepared to hold the Notes until the maturity or final redemption of such Notes. In addition, liquidity may be limited if the Notes are offered to a limited number of investors.

The Notes may be redeemed prior to maturity

Unless in the case of any particular Tranche of Notes the relevant Final Terms specifies otherwise, in the event that the Issuer or (as the case may be) the Guarantor would be obliged to increase the amounts payable

in respect of any Notes due to any withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of the Republic of Ireland and or any political subdivision thereof or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer may redeem all outstanding Notes in accordance with the Conditions.

In addition, if in the case of any particular Tranche of Notes the relevant Final Terms specifies that the Notes are redeemable at the Issuer's option or obligation in certain other circumstances, the Issuer may choose or may be obligated to redeem the Notes at times when prevailing interest rates may be relatively low. In such circumstances an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the relevant Notes.

Because the Global Notes are held by or on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, holders of the Notes will have to rely on their procedures for transfer and payment with the Issuer and/or the Guarantor

Notes issued under the Programme may be represented by one or more Global Notes (in Classic Global Note form or in New Global Note form) or Global Registered Notes (which may or may not be held under the New Safekeeping Structure ("NSS")). Such Global Notes and Global Registered Notes will be deposited (in the case of a New Global Note or NSS) with a common safekeeper, for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or (in all other cases) with a common depositary, as the case may be. Except in the circumstances described in the relevant Global Note or Global Registered Note, holders of the Notes will not be entitled to receive Definitive Notes or Individual Note Certificates. Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg will maintain records of the beneficial interests in the Global Notes or Global registered Notes. While the Notes are represented by one or more Global Notes or Global Registered Notes, holders of the Notes will be able to trade their beneficial interests only through Euroclear, or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

While the Notes are represented by one or more Global Notes or Global Registered Notes, the Issuer and the Guarantor will discharge their payment obligations under the Notes by making payments to or to the order of a common depositary or common safekeeper (as applicable) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for distribution to their account holders. A holder of a beneficial interest in a Global Note or Global Registered Note must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg to receive payments under the relevant Notes. Neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor has any responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in the Global Notes or the Global Registered Notes.

Holders of beneficial interests in the Global Notes or the Global Registered Notes will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the relevant Notes. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by Euroclear, and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg to appoint appropriate proxies.

Notes in New Global Note and New Safekeeping Structure form

The New Global Note and New Safekeeping Structure form has been introduced to allow for the possibility of debt instruments being issued and held in a manner which will permit them to be recognised as eligible collateral for monetary policy of the central banking system for the euro (the "**Eurosystem**") and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. However in any particular case such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria at the relevant time. There can be no assurance that Notes that are intended to satisfy the Eurosystem eligibility criteria will in fact do so. Notwithstanding any statement in the relevant Final Terms relating to an issue of Notes, investors should make their own assessment as to whether the Notes meet such Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

Minimum Specified Denomination and higher integral multiples

In relation to any issue of Notes which have a denomination consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination (as defined below) plus a higher integral multiple of another smaller amount, it is possible that the Notes may be traded in amounts in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination that are not integral multiples of such Specified Denomination. In such case a Noteholder (as defined below) who, as a result of trading such amount, holds a principal amount not an integral amount of such Specified Denomination may not receive a Note in definitive form corresponding to such holding (should definitive Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to an integral multiple of such Specified Denomination.

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer

An optional redemption feature of Notes is likely to limit their market value. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significant lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Modification and waiver

The Conditions contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

The Conditions also provide that the Notes, the Conditions, the amended and restated deed of guarantee governed by English law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**English Law Deed of Guarantee**"), the amended and restated deed of guarantee governed by Irish law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**Irish Law Deed of Guarantee**"), the amended and restated deed of covenant governed by English law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**English Law Deed of Covenant**") and the amended and restated deed of covenant governed by Irish law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**Irish Law Deed of Covenant**", and together with the English Law Deed of Covenant, the "**Deeds of Covenant**") may be amended without the consent of the Noteholders or the Couponholders to correct a manifest error.

Interest Rate Risk

The Notes may bear interest at a fixed rate. Investment in fixed rate notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the fixed rate notes. If interest rates start to rise then the income to be paid by the fixed rate Notes might become less attractive and the price upon any sale of such Notes could fall.

Conflicts of Interest – Calculation Agent

Potential conflicts of interest may exist between the Calculation Agent (if any) and Noteholders (including where a Dealer acts as a calculation agent), including with respect to certain determinations and judgements that such Calculation Agent may make pursuant to the Conditions that may influence amounts receivable by the Noteholders during the terms of the Notes and upon their redemption.

The regulation and reform of benchmarks may adversely affect the value of Notes linked to such benchmarks

The Euro zone interbank offered rate ("**EURIBOR**") and other indices which are deemed to be benchmarks are the subject of recent national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented (see "*Certain benchmark rates, including EURIBOR, may be discontinued or reformed in the future*" below). These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Notes linked to such a benchmark.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "**EU Benchmarks Regulation**") and Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "**UK Benchmarks Regulation**") apply to the provision of benchmarks, the contribution of input data to a benchmark and the use of a benchmark, within the EU and the UK, respectively.

The EU Benchmarks Regulation and the UK Benchmarks Regulation, as applicable, could have a material impact on any Notes linked to a rate or index deemed to be a benchmark, in particular, if the methodology or other terms of the benchmark are changed in order to comply with the requirements of the EU Benchmarks Regulation or the UK Benchmarks Regulation. Such changes could, among other things, have the effect of reducing, increasing or otherwise affecting the volatility of the published rate or level of the benchmark. More broadly, any of the international, national or other proposals for reform, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to certain benchmarks, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain benchmarks or lead to the discontinuance or unavailability of quotes of certain benchmarks.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by the EU Benchmarks Regulation and the UK Benchmarks Regulation reforms, investigations and licensing issues in making any investment decision with respect to the Notes linked to a benchmark, such as the Floating Rate Notes.

Certain benchmark rates, including EURIBOR, may be discontinued or reformed in the future

On 21 September 2017, the European Central Bank announced that it would be part of a new working group tasked with the identification and adoption of a "risk free overnight rate" which can serve as a basis for an alternative to current benchmarks used in a variety of financial instruments and contracts in the euro area. On 13 September 2018, the working group on Euro risk-free rates recommended the new euro short-term rate ("€STR") as the new risk-free rate for the euro area. The €STR was published for the first time on 2 October 2019. Although EURIBOR has been reformed in order to comply with the terms of the EU Benchmarks Regulation, it remains uncertain as to how long it will continue in its current form, or whether it will be further reformed or replaced with €STR or an alternative benchmark.

The elimination of EURIBOR or any other benchmark, or changes in the manner of administration of any benchmark, could require or result in an adjustment to the interest calculation provisions of the Conditions (as further described in Condition 7(n) (*Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser)*)), or result in adverse consequences to holders of any Notes linked to such benchmark (including Floating Rate Notes whose interest rates are linked to EURIBOR or any other such benchmark that is subject to reform). Furthermore, even prior to the implementation of any changes, uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes to such benchmark may adversely affect such benchmark during the term of the relevant Notes, the return on the relevant Notes and the trading market for securities (including the Notes) based on the same benchmark.

The Conditions provide for certain fallback arrangements in the event that a published benchmark, such as EURIBOR (including any page on which such benchmark may be published (or any other successor service)) becomes unavailable or a Benchmark Event or a Benchmark Transition Event (each as defined in the Conditions), as applicable, otherwise occurs. Such an event may be deemed to have occurred prior to the issue date for a Series of Notes. Such fallback arrangements include the possibility that the rate of interest could be set by reference to a successor rate or an alternative rate and that such successor rate or alternative reference rate may be adjusted (if required) in accordance with the recommendation of a relevant governmental body or in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to investors arising out of the replacement of the relevant benchmark, although the application of such adjustments to the Notes may not achieve this objective. Any such changes may result in the Notes performing differently (which may include payment of a lower interest rate) than if the original benchmark continued to apply. In certain circumstances the ultimate fallback of interest for a particular Interest Period may result in the rate of interest for the last preceding Interest Period being used.

This may result in the effective application of a fixed rate for Floating Rate Notes based on the rate which was last observed on the Relevant Screen Page. In addition, due to the uncertainty concerning the availability of successor rates and alternative reference rates and the involvement of an Independent Adviser (as defined in the Conditions), the relevant fallback provisions may not operate as intended at the relevant time.

Any such consequences could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Notes.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by the EU Benchmarks Regulation and the UK Benchmarks Regulation reforms or possible cessation or reform of certain reference rates in making any investment decision with respect to any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark.

The market continues to develop in relation to risk-free rates (including overnight rates) as reference rates for Floating Rate Notes

The use of risk-free rates, including those such as the Sterling Overnight Index Average ("**SONIA**"), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("**SOFR**") and €STR, as reference rates for Eurobonds continues to develop. This relates not only to the substance of the calculation and the development and adoption of market infrastructure for the issuance and trading of bonds referencing such rates, but also how widely such rates and methodologies might be adopted.

The market or a significant part thereof may adopt an application of risk-free rates that differs significantly from that set out in the Conditions and used in relation to Notes that reference risk-free rates issued under this Programme. The Issuer may in the future also issue Notes referencing SONIA, the SONIA Compounded Index, SOFR, the SOFR Compounded Index or €STR that differ materially in terms of interest determination when compared with any previous Notes issued by it under this Programme. The development of risk-free rates for the Eurobond markets could result in reduced liquidity or increased volatility, or could otherwise affect the market price of any Notes that reference a risk-free rate issued under this Programme from time to time.

In addition, the manner of adoption or application of risk-free rates in the Eurobond markets may differ materially compared with the application and adoption of risk-free rates in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. Investors should carefully consider how any mismatch between the adoption of such reference rates in the bond, loan and derivatives markets may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements which they may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of Notes referencing such risk-free rates.

In particular, investors should be aware that several different methodologies have been used in risk-free rate notes issued to date. No assurance can be given that any particular methodology, including the compounding formula in the Conditions, will gain widespread market acceptance. In addition, market participants and relevant working groups are still exploring alternative reference rates based on risk-free rates, including various ways to produce term versions of certain risk-free rates (which seek to measure the market's forward expectation of an average of these reference rates over a designated term, as they are overnight rates) or different measures of such risk-free rates. If the relevant risk-free rates do not prove to be widely used in securities like the Notes, the trading price of such Notes linked to such risk-free rates may be lower than those of Notes referencing indices that are more widely used.

Investors should consider these matters when making their investment decision with respect to any Notes which reference SONIA, SOFR, €STR or any related indices.

Risk-free rates may differ from EURIBOR and other inter-bank offered rates in a number of material respects and have a limited history

Risk-free rates may differ from EURIBOR and other inter-bank offered rates in a number of material respects. These include (without limitation) being backwards-looking, in most cases, calculated on a compounded or weighted average basis, risk-free, overnight rates and, in the case of SOFR, secured, whereas such interbank offered rates are generally expressed on the basis of a forward-looking term, are unsecured and include a risk-element based on interbank lending. As such, investors should be aware that risk-free rates may behave materially differently to interbank offered rates as interest reference rates for the Notes. Furthermore, SOFR is a secured rate that represents overnight secured funding transactions, and therefore will perform differently over time to an unsecured rate. For example, since publication of SOFR began on 3 April 2018, daily changes in SOFR have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmarks or other market rates.

Risk-free rates offered as alternatives to interbank offered rates also have a limited history. For that reason, future performance of such rates may be difficult to predict based on their limited historical performance. The level of such rates during the term of the Notes may bear little or no relation to historical levels. Prior observed patterns, if any, in the behaviour of market variables and their relation to such rates such as

correlations, may change in the future. Investors should not rely on historical performance data as an indicator of the future performance of such risk-free rates nor should they rely on any hypothetical data.

Furthermore, interest on Notes which reference a backwards-looking risk-free rate is only capable of being determined immediately prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date. It may be difficult for investors in Notes which reference such risk-free rates reliably to estimate the amount of interest which will be payable on such Notes, and some investors may be unable or unwilling to trade such Notes without changes to their IT systems, both of which could adversely impact the liquidity of such Notes. Further, in contrast to Notes linked to interbank offered rates, if Notes referencing backwards-looking rates become due and payable as a result of an Event of Default under Condition 13 (*Events of Default*), or are otherwise redeemed early on a date which is not an Interest Payment Date, the final Rate of Interest payable in respect of such Notes shall be determined by reference to a shortened period ending immediately prior to the date on which the Notes become due and payable or are scheduled for redemption.

The administrator of SONIA, SOFR or €STR or any related indices may make changes that could change the value of SONIA, SOFR or €STR or any related index, or discontinue SONIA, SOFR or €STR or any related index

The Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the European Central Bank (or their successors) as administrators of SONIA (and the SONIA Compounded Index), SOFR (and the SOFR Compounded Index) or €STR, respectively, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of these risk-free rates and/or indices, including changes related to the method by which such risk-free rate is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate SONIA, SOFR or €STR, or timing related to the publication of SONIA, SOFR or €STR or any related indices. In addition, the administrator may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of SONIA, SOFR or €STR or any related index (in which case a fallback method of determining the interest rate on the Notes will apply). The administrator has no obligation to consider the interests of Noteholders when calculating, adjusting, converting, revising or discontinuing any such risk-free rate.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following information has been filed with the Central Bank of Ireland and shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Base Prospectus:

1. the audited consolidated financial statements (including the auditors' report thereon and notes thereto) of the Guarantor in respect of the year ended 31 March 2023 (set out on pages 157 to 225, of the 31 March 2023 annual report of the Guarantor) which can be viewed online at <https://investor.ryanair.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Ryanair-2023-Annual-Report.pdf> and the audited consolidated financial statements (including the auditors' report thereon and notes thereto) of the Guarantor in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024 (set out on pages 161 to 228 of the 31 March 2024 annual report of the Guarantor) which can be viewed online at <https://investor.ryanair.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Ryanair-2024-Annual-Report.pdf>; and
2. the terms and conditions of the Notes set out on pages 35 to 64 of the base prospectus dated 31 July 2020 which can be viewed online at: https://ise-prodnr-eu-west-1-data-integration.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/legacy/Base+Prospectus_6c97185f-a07a-4307-a07c-f6a3fb40ff43.PDF.

Copies of the documents specified above as containing information incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus may be inspected, free of charge, at the registered office of the Guarantor and the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent and also at <https://investor.ryanair.com/results-centre/>. Any information contained in any of the documents specified above which is not incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus is either not relevant to investors or is covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

Supplements

Following the publication of this Base Prospectus a supplement may be prepared by the Issuer and the Guarantor and approved by the Central Bank in accordance with Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation. Statements contained in any such supplement (or contained in any document incorporated by reference therein) shall, to the extent applicable (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise), be deemed to supersede statements contained in this Base Prospectus (or any earlier supplement) or in a document which is incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus.

The Issuer and the Guarantor will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new Base Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes.

FINAL TERMS AND DRAWDOWN PROSPECTUSES

In this section the expression "necessary information" means, in relation to any Tranche of Notes, the information necessary to enable investors to make an informed assessment of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profits and losses and prospects of the Issuer and the Guarantor and of the rights attaching to the Notes and the reasons for the issuance and its impact on the Issuer. In relation to the different types of Notes which may be issued under the Programme, the Issuer and the Guarantor have included in this Base Prospectus all of the necessary information except for information relating to the Notes which is not known at the date of this Base Prospectus and which can only be determined at the time of an individual issue of a Tranche of Notes.

Any information relating to the Notes which is not included in this Base Prospectus and which is required in order to complete the necessary information in relation to a Tranche of Notes will be contained either in the relevant Final Terms or in a Drawdown Prospectus.

For a Tranche of Notes which is the subject of Final Terms, those Final Terms will, for the purposes of that Tranche only, complete this Base Prospectus and must be read in conjunction with this Base Prospectus. The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Tranche of Notes which is the subject of Final Terms are the Conditions described in the relevant Final Terms as completed to the extent described in the relevant Final Terms.

The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Tranche of Notes which is the subject of a Drawdown Prospectus will be the Conditions as completed to the extent described in the relevant Drawdown Prospectus. In the case of a Tranche of Notes which is the subject of a Drawdown Prospectus, each reference in this Base Prospectus to information being specified or identified in the relevant Final Terms shall be read and construed as a reference to such information being specified or identified in the relevant Drawdown Prospectus unless the context requires otherwise.

Each Drawdown Prospectus will be constituted in the case of Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation or on another market or stock exchange, or are to be unlisted, by a single document containing the necessary information relating to the Issuer and the Guarantor and the relevant Notes.

FORMS OF THE NOTES

Bearer Notes

Each Tranche of Notes in bearer form ("**Bearer Notes**") will initially be in the form of either a temporary global note in bearer form (the "**Temporary Global Note**"), without interest coupons, or a permanent global note in bearer form (the "**Permanent Global Note**"), without interest coupons, in each case as specified in the relevant Final Terms. Each Temporary Global Note or, as the case may be, Permanent Global Note (each a "**Global Note**") which is not intended to be issued in new global note ("**NGN**") form, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, will be deposited on or around the issue date of the relevant Tranche of the Notes with a depository or a common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and each Global Note which is intended to be issued in NGN form, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, will be deposited on or around the issue date of the relevant Tranche of the Notes with a common safekeeper for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

On 13 June 2006 the European Central Bank (the "**ECB**") announced that Notes in NGN form are in compliance with the "*Standards for the use of EU securities settlement systems in ESCB credit operations*" of the central banking system for the euro (the "**Eurosystem**"), **provided that** certain other criteria are fulfilled. At the same time the ECB also announced that arrangements for Notes in NGN form will be offered by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as of 30 June 2006 and that debt securities in global bearer form issued through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg after 31 December 2006 will only be eligible as collateral for Eurosystem operations if the NGN form is used.

The relevant Final Terms will indicate whether such Bearer Notes are intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility. Any indication that the Bearer Notes are to be so held does not necessarily mean that the Bearer Notes of the relevant Tranche will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any times during their life as such recognition depends upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

In the case of each Tranche of Bearer Notes, the relevant Final Terms will also specify whether United States Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (the "**TEFRA C Rules**") or United States Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (the "**TEFRA D Rules**") are applicable in relation to the Notes or, if the Notes do not have a maturity of more than 365 days, that neither the TEFRA C Rules nor the TEFRA D Rules are applicable.

Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Permanent Global Note

If the relevant Final Terms specifies the form of Notes as being "Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note", then the Notes will initially be in the form of a Temporary Global Note which will be exchangeable, in whole or in part, for interests in a Permanent Global Note, without interest coupons, not earlier than 40 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of the Notes upon certification as to non-US beneficial ownership. No payments will be made under the Temporary Global Note unless exchange for interests in the Permanent Global Note is improperly withheld or refused. In addition, interest payments in respect of the Notes cannot be collected without such certification of non-US beneficial ownership.

Whenever any interest in the Temporary Global Note is to be exchanged for an interest in a Permanent Global Note, the Issuer shall procure (in the case of first exchange) the delivery of a Permanent Global Note to the bearer of the Temporary Global Note or (in the case of any subsequent exchange) an increase in the principal amount of the Permanent Global Note in accordance with its terms against:

- (i) presentation and (in the case of final exchange) presentation and surrender of the Temporary Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent; and
- (ii) receipt by the Fiscal Agent of a certificate or certificates of non-US beneficial ownership.

The principal amount of Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note shall be equal to the aggregate of the principal amounts specified in the certificates of non-US beneficial ownership **provided, however, that** in no circumstances shall the principal amount of Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note exceed the initial principal amount of Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note.

If:

- (a) the Permanent Global Note has not been delivered or the principal amount thereof increased by 5.00 p.m. (London time) on the seventh day after the bearer of the Temporary Global Note has requested exchange of an interest in the Temporary Global Note for an interest in a Permanent Global Note; or
- (b) the Temporary Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and payable in accordance with the Conditions or the date for final redemption of the Temporary Global Note has occurred and, in either case, payment in full of the amount of principal falling due with all accrued interest thereon has not been made to the bearer of the Temporary Global Note in accordance with the terms of the Temporary Global Note on the due date for payment,

then the Temporary Global Note (including the obligation to deliver a Permanent Global Note) will become void at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such seventh day (in the case of (a) above) or at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such due date (in the case of (b) above) and the bearer of the Temporary Global Note will have no further rights thereunder (but without prejudice to the rights which the bearer of the Temporary Global Note or others may have under the English Law Deed of Covenant or the Irish Law Deed of Covenant, as applicable).

The Permanent Global Note will become exchangeable, in whole but not in part only and at the request of the bearer of the Permanent Global Note, for Bearer Notes in definitive form ("**Definitive Notes**"):

- (a) on the expiry of such period of notice as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
- (b) at any time, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
- (c) if the relevant Final Terms specifies "in the limited circumstances described in the Permanent Global Note", then if either of the following events occurs:
 - (i) Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announces an intention permanently to cease business; or
 - (ii) an Event of Default as defined in Condition 13 (*Events of Default*) occurs and the Notes become due and payable.

The exchange upon notice/at any time options should not be expressed to be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes includes language substantially to the following effect: "EUR 100,000 and integral multiples of EUR 1,000 in excess thereof up to and including EUR 199,000". Furthermore, such Specified Denomination construction is not permitted in relation to any issuance of Notes which is to be represented on issue by Permanent Bearer Global Notes exchangeable for Definitive Notes.

Whenever the Permanent Global Note is to be exchanged for Definitive Notes, the Issuer shall procure the prompt delivery (free of charge to the bearer) of such Definitive Notes, duly authenticated and with Coupons and Talons attached (if so specified in the relevant Final Terms), in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note to the bearer of the Permanent Global Note against the surrender of the Permanent Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent within 30 days of the bearer requesting such exchange.

If:

- (a) Definitive Notes have not been duly delivered by 5.00 p.m. (London time) on the thirtieth day after the bearer has requested exchange of the Permanent Global Note for Definitive Notes; or
- (b) the Permanent Global Note was originally issued in exchange for part only of a Temporary Global Note representing the Notes and such Temporary Global Note becomes void in accordance with its terms; or
- (c) the Permanent Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and payable in accordance with the Conditions or the date for final redemption of the Permanent Global Note has occurred and, in either case, payment in full of the amount of principal falling due with all accrued interest thereon has not been made to the bearer in accordance with the terms of the Permanent Global Note on the due date for payment,

then the Permanent Global Note (including the obligation to deliver Definitive Notes) will become void at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such thirtieth day (in the case of (a) above) or at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on the date on which such Temporary Global Note becomes void (in the case of (b) above) or at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such due date ((c) above) and the bearer of the Permanent Global Note will have no further rights thereunder (but without prejudice to the rights which the bearer of the Permanent Global Note or others may have under the English Law Deed of Covenant or the Irish Law Deed of Covenant, as applicable).

Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes

If the relevant Final Terms specifies the form of Notes as being "Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes" and also specifies that the TEFRA C Rules are applicable or that neither the TEFRA C Rules or the TEFRA D Rules are applicable, then the Notes will initially be in the form of a Temporary Global Note which will be exchangeable, in whole but not in part, for Definitive Notes not earlier than 40 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of the Notes.

If the relevant Final Terms specifies the form of Notes as being "Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes" and also specifies that the TEFRA D Rules are applicable, then the Notes will initially be in the form of a Temporary Global Note which will be exchangeable, in whole or in part, for Definitive Notes not earlier than 40 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of the Notes upon certification as to non-US beneficial ownership. Interest payments in respect of the Notes cannot be collected without such certification of non-US beneficial ownership.

Whenever the Temporary Global Note is to be exchanged for Definitive Notes, the Issuer shall procure the prompt delivery (free of charge to the bearer) of such Definitive Notes, duly authenticated and with Coupons and Talons attached (if so specified in the relevant Final Terms), in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of the Temporary Global Note to the bearer of the Temporary Global Note against the surrender of the Temporary Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent within 30 days of the bearer requesting such exchange.

If:

- (a) Definitive Notes have not been duly delivered by 5.00 p.m. (London time) on the thirtieth day after the bearer has requested exchange of the Temporary Global Note for Definitive Notes; or
- (b) the Temporary Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and payable in accordance with the Conditions or the date for final redemption of the Temporary Global Note has occurred and, in either case, payment in full of the amount of principal falling due with all accrued interest thereon has not been made to the bearer in accordance with the terms of the Temporary Global Note on the due date for payment,

then the Temporary Global Note (including the obligation to deliver Definitive Notes) will become void at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such thirtieth day (in the case of (a) above) or at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such due date (in the case of (b) above) and the bearer of the Temporary Global Note will have no further rights thereunder (but without prejudice to the rights which the bearer of the Temporary Global Note or others may have under the English Law Deed of Covenant or the Irish Law Deed of Covenant, as applicable).

Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes

If the relevant Final Terms specifies the form of Notes as being "Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes", then the Notes will initially be in the form of a Permanent Global Note which will be exchangeable in whole, but not in part, for Definitive Notes:

- (a) on the expiry of such period of notice as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
- (b) at any time, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
- (c) if the relevant Final Terms specifies "in the limited circumstances described in the Permanent Global Note", then if either of the following events occurs:

- (i) Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announces an intention permanently to cease business; or
- (ii) an Event of Default as defined in Condition 13 (*Events of Default*) occurs and the Notes become due and payable.

Whenever the Permanent Global Note is to be exchanged for Definitive Notes, the Issuer shall procure the prompt delivery (free of charge to the bearer) of such Definitive Notes, duly authenticated and with Coupons and Talons attached (if so specified in the relevant Final Terms), in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note to the bearer of the Permanent Global Note against the surrender of the Permanent Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent within 30 days of the bearer requesting such exchange.

If:

- (a) Definitive Notes have not been duly delivered by 5.00 p.m. (London time) on the thirtieth day after the bearer has requested exchange of the Permanent Global Note for Definitive Notes; or
- (b) the Permanent Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and payable in accordance with the Conditions or the date for final redemption of the Permanent Global Note has occurred and, in either case, payment in full of the amount of principal falling due with all accrued interest thereon has not been made to the bearer in accordance with the terms of the Permanent Global Note on the due date for payment,

then the Permanent Global Note (including the obligation to deliver Definitive Notes) will become void at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such thirtieth day (in the case of (a) above) or at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such due date ((b) above) and the bearer of the Permanent Global Note will have no further rights thereunder (but without prejudice to the rights which the bearer of the Permanent Global Note or others may have under the English Law Deed of Covenant or the Irish Law Deed of Covenant, as applicable).

Rights under Deeds of Covenant

Under the Deeds of Covenant, persons shown in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system as being entitled to an interest in a Temporary Global Note or a Permanent Global Note which becomes void will acquire directly against the Issuer all those rights to which they would have been entitled if, immediately before the Temporary Global Note or Permanent Global Note became void, they had been the holders of Definitive Notes in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of Notes they were shown as holding in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system.

Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes

The terms and conditions applicable to any Definitive Note will be endorsed on that Note and will consist of the terms and conditions set out under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" below and the provisions of the relevant Final Terms which complete those terms and conditions.

The terms and conditions applicable to any Note in global form will differ from those terms and conditions which would apply to the Note were it in definitive form to the extent described under "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*" below.

Legend concerning United States persons

In the case of any Tranche of Bearer Notes (unless subject to TEFRA C selling restrictions) having a maturity of more than 365 days, the Notes in global form, the Notes in definitive form and any Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto will bear a legend to the following effect:

"Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code."

Registered Notes

Each Tranche of Registered Notes will be in the form of either individual Note Certificates in registered form ("**Individual Note Certificates**") or a global Note in registered form (a "**Global Registered Note**"), in each case as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

In a press release dated 22 October 2008, "*Evolution of the custody arrangement for international debt securities and their eligibility in Eurosystem credit operations*", the ECB announced that it has assessed the new holding structure and custody arrangements for registered notes which the ICSDs had designed in cooperation with market participants and that Notes to be held under the new structure (the "**New Safekeeping Structure**" or "**NSS**") would be in compliance with the "*Standards for the use of EU securities settlement systems in ESCB credit operations*" of the Eurosystem, subject to the conclusion of the necessary legal and contractual arrangements. The press release also stated that the new arrangements for Notes to be held in NSS form will be offered by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as of 30 June 2010 and that registered debt securities in global registered form held through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg after 30 September 2010 will only be eligible as collateral in Eurosystem operations if the New Safekeeping Structure is used.

The relevant Final Terms will indicate whether such Registered Notes are intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility. Any indication that the Registered Notes are to be so held does not necessarily mean that the Registered Notes of the relevant Tranche will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any times during their life as such recognition depends upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

Each Global Registered Note will either be: (a) in the case of a Note which is not to be held under the New Safekeeping Structure, registered in the name of a common depositary (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and the relevant Global Registered Note will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common depositary and will be exchangeable in accordance with its terms; or (b) in the case of a Note to be held under the New Safekeeping Structure, be registered in the name of a common safekeeper (or its nominee) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and the relevant Global Registered Note will be deposited on or about the issue date with the common safekeeper for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and will be exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates in accordance with its terms.

If the relevant Final Terms specifies the form of Notes as being "Individual Note Certificates", then the Notes will at all times be in the form of Individual Note Certificates issued to each Noteholder in respect of their respective holdings.

If the relevant Final Terms specifies the form of Notes as being "Global Registered Note exchangeable for Individual Note Certificates", then the Notes will initially be in the form of a Global Registered Note which will be exchangeable in whole, but not in part, for Individual Note Certificates:

- (a) on the expiry of such period of notice as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
- (b) at any time, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
- (c) if the relevant Final Terms specifies "in the limited circumstances described in the Global Registered Note", then if either of the following events occurs:
 - (i) Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announces an intention permanently to cease business; or
 - (ii) An Event of Default as defined in Condition 13 (*Events of Default*) occurs and the Notes become due and payable.

Whenever the Global Registered Note is to be exchanged for Individual Note Certificates, the Issuer shall procure that Individual Note Certificates will be issued in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of the Global Registered Note within five business days of the delivery, by or on behalf of the registered holder of the Global Registered Note to the Registrar of such information as is required to complete and deliver such Individual Note Certificates (including, without limitation, the names and

addresses of the persons in whose names the Individual Note Certificates are to be registered and the principal amount of each such person's holding) against the surrender of the Global Registered Note at the specified office of the Registrar.

Such exchange will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement and the regulations concerning the transfer and registration of Notes scheduled thereto and, in particular, shall be effected without charge to any holder, but against such indemnity as the Registrar may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such exchange.

If:

- (a) Individual Note Certificates have not been delivered by 5.00 p.m. (London time) on the thirtieth day after they are due to be issued and delivered in accordance with the terms of the Global Registered Note; or
- (b) any of the Notes represented by a Global Registered Note (or any part of it) has become due and payable in accordance with the Conditions or the date for final redemption of the Notes has occurred and, in either case, payment in full of the amount of principal falling due with all accrued interest thereon has not been made to the holder of the Global Registered Note in accordance with the terms of the Global Registered Note on the due date for payment,

then, at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such thirtieth day (in the case of (a) above) or at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on such due date (in the case of (b) above) each person shown in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking, S.A. (or any other relevant clearing system) as being entitled to interest in the Notes (each an "**Accountholder**") shall acquire under the English Law Deed of Covenant or the Irish Law Deed of Covenant, as applicable, rights of enforcement against the Issuer ("**Direct Rights**") to compel the Issuer to perform its obligations to the Holder of the Global Registered Note in respect of the Notes represented by the Global Registered Note, including the obligation of the Issuer to make all payments when due at any time in respect of such Notes in accordance with the Conditions as if such Notes had (where required by the Conditions) been duly presented and surrendered on the due date in accordance with the Conditions.

The Direct Rights shall be without prejudice to the rights which the Holder of the Global Registered Note may have under the Global Registered Note or otherwise. Payment to the Holder of the Global Registered Note in respect of any Notes represented by the Global Registered Note shall constitute a discharge of the Issuer's obligations under the Notes and the English Law Deed of Covenant or the Irish Law Deed of Covenant, as applicable, to the extent of any such payment and nothing in the Deed of Covenant shall oblige the Issuer to make any payment under the Notes to or to the order of any person other than the Holder of the Global Registered Note.

As a condition of any exercise of Direct Rights by an Accountholder, such Accountholder shall, as soon as practicable, give notice of such exercise to the Holders of the Notes of the same Series in the manner provided for in the Conditions or the Global Registered Note for notices to be given by the Issuer to Noteholders.

Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes

The terms and conditions applicable to any Individual Note Certificate will be endorsed on that Individual Note Certificate and will consist of the terms and conditions set out under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" below and the provisions of the relevant Final Terms which complete those terms and conditions.

The terms and conditions applicable to any Global Registered Note will differ from those terms and conditions which would apply to the Note were it in definitive form to the extent described under "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*" below.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following is the text of the terms and conditions which, as completed by the relevant Final Terms, will be endorsed on each Note in definitive form issued under the Programme.

In the case of any Tranche of Notes which are being admitted to trading on a regulated market in a Member State or in the United Kingdom, the relevant Final Terms shall not amend or replace any information in this Base Prospectus. Subject to this, to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or regulation, the Final Terms in respect of any Tranche of Notes will complete the information in this Base Prospectus.

The terms and conditions applicable to any Note in global form will differ from those terms and conditions which would apply to the Note were it in definitive form to the extent described under "Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form" below.

1. Introduction

- (a) **Programme:** Ryanair DAC (the "**Issuer**") has established a Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the "**Programme**") for the issuance of up to €6,000,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of notes (the "**Notes**") guaranteed by Ryanair Holdings plc (the "**Guarantor**").
- (b) **Final Terms:** Notes issued under the Programme are issued in series (each a "**Series**") and each Series may comprise one or more tranches (each a "**Tranche**") of Notes. Each Tranche is the subject of a final terms (the "**Final Terms**") which completes these terms and conditions (the "**Conditions**"). The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Tranche of Notes are these Conditions as completed by the relevant Final Terms. In the event of any inconsistency between these Conditions and the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Final Terms shall prevail.
- (c) **Agency Agreement:** The Notes are the subject of an amended and restated issue and paying agency agreement dated 1 July 2024 as amended or supplemented from time to time (the "**Agency Agreement**") between the Issuer, the Guarantor, Citibank N.A., London Branch as fiscal agent (the "**Fiscal Agent**", which expression includes any successor fiscal agent appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), Citibank Europe Plc as registrar (the "**Registrar**", which expression includes any successor registrar appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes), the paying agents named therein (together with the Fiscal Agent, the "**Paying Agents**", which expression includes any successor or additional paying agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes) and the transfer agents named therein (together with the Registrar, the "**Transfer Agents**", which expression includes any successor or additional transfer agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes). In these Conditions references to the "**Agents**" are to the Paying Agents and the Transfer Agents and any reference to an "**Agent**" is to any one of them.
- (d) **Deed of Guarantee:** The English Law Notes are the subject of an amended and restated deed of guarantee governed by English law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**English Law Deed of Guarantee**") entered into by the Guarantor and the Irish Law Notes are the subject of an amended and restated deed of guarantee governed by Irish law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**Irish Law Deed of Guarantee**") entered into by the Guarantor. The term Deed of Guarantee is used in these Terms and Conditions to refer to the English Law Deed of Guarantee or the Irish Law Deed of Guarantee, as the context requires, and the term Deeds of Guarantee refers to both of them.
- (e) **Deed of Covenant:** The Notes may be issued in bearer form ("**Bearer Notes**"), or in registered form ("**Registered Notes**"). Registered Notes in relation to English Law Notes are constituted by an amended and restated deed of covenant governed by English law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**English Law Deed of Covenant**") entered into by the Issuer. Registered Notes in relation to Irish Law Notes are constituted by an amended and restated deed of covenant governed by Irish law dated 1 July 2024 (the "**Irish Law Deed of Covenant**") entered into by the Issuer. The term Deed of Covenant is used in these Terms

and Conditions to refer to the English Law Deed of Covenant or the Irish Law Deed of Covenant, as the context requires, and the term Deeds of Covenant refers to both of them.

- (f) **The Notes:** All subsequent references in these Conditions to "Notes" are to the Notes which are the subject of the relevant Final Terms. Copies of the relevant Final Terms are available for viewing at the registered office of the Guarantor and the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent and copies may be obtained from the Fiscal Agent.
- (g) **Summaries:** Certain provisions of these Conditions are summaries of the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Guarantee and the Deed of Covenant and are subject to their detailed provisions. Noteholders and the holders of the related interest coupons, if any, (the "**Couponholders**" and the "**Coupons**", respectively) are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of, all the provisions of the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Guarantee and the Deed of Covenant applicable to them. Copies of the Agency Agreement, the Deeds of Guarantee and the Deeds of Covenant are available for inspection by Noteholders during normal business hours at the Specified Offices of each of the Agents, the initial Specified Offices of which are set out below.
- (h) **Documents available for viewing:** Copies of the Agency Agreement, Deeds of Covenant, the programme manual in relation to the Programme (which contains the forms of the Notes in global and definitive form) and the Issuer-ICSDs Agreement (which is entered into between the Issuer and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg with respect to the settlement in Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg of Notes in New Global Note form) are available for viewing at the registered office of the Guarantor and the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent.

2. Interpretation

- (a) **Definitions:** In these Conditions the following expressions have the following meanings:

"**2006 ISDA Definitions**" means, in relation to a Series of Notes, the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as supplemented, amended and updated as at the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes of such Series) as published by ISDA (copies of which may be obtained from ISDA at www.isda.org);

"**2021 ISDA Definitions**" means, in relation to a Series of Notes, the latest version of the 2021 ISDA Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions (including each Matrix (and any successor Matrix thereto), as defined in such 2021 ISDA Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions) as at the date of issue of the first Tranche of Notes of such Series, as published by ISDA on its website (www.isda.org);

"**Accrual Yield**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Additional Business Centre(s)**" means the city or cities specified as such in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Additional Financial Centre(s)**" means the city or cities specified as such in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Business Day**" means:

- (a) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in each (if any) Additional Business Centre;
- (b) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in London, in the Principal Financial Centre of the relevant currency and in each (if any) Additional Business Centre; and
- (c) in respect of Notes for which the Reference Rate is specified as SOFR in the relevant Final Terms, any weekday that is a US Government Securities Business

Day and is not a legal holiday in New York and each (if any) Additional Business Centre(s) and is not a date on which banking institutions in those cities are authorised or required by law or regulation to be closed;

"**Business Day Convention**", in relation to any particular date, has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms and, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, may have different meanings in relation to different dates and, in this context, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

- (a) "**Following Business Day Convention**" means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day;
- (b) "**Modified Following Business Day Convention**" or "**Modified Business Day Convention**" means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day save in respect of Notes for which the Reference Rate is SOFR, for which the final Interest Payment Date will not be postponed and interest on that payment will not accrue during the period from and after the scheduled final Interest Payment Date;
- (c) "**Preceding Business Day Convention**" means that the relevant date shall be brought forward to the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (d) "**FRN Convention**", "**Floating Rate Convention**" or "**Eurodollar Convention**" means that each relevant date shall be the date which numerically corresponds to the preceding such date in the calendar month which is the number of months specified in the relevant Final Terms as the Specified Period after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred **provided, however, that:**
 - (i) if there is no such numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which any such date should occur, then such date will be the last day which is a Business Day in that calendar month;
 - (ii) if any such date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then such date will be the first following day which is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case it will be the first preceding day which is a Business Day; and
 - (iii) if the preceding such date occurred on the last day in a calendar month which was a Business Day, then all subsequent such dates will be the last day which is a Business Day in the calendar month which is the specified number of months after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred; and
- (e) "**No Adjustment**" means that the relevant date shall not be adjusted in accordance with any Business Day Convention;

"**Calculation Agent**" means the Fiscal Agent or such other Person specified in the relevant Final Terms as the party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) and/or such other amount(s) as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Calculation Amount**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Coupon Sheet**" means, in respect of a Note, a coupon sheet relating to the Note;

"Day Count Fraction" means, in respect of the calculation of an amount for any period of time (the **"Calculation Period"**), such day count fraction as may be specified in these Conditions or the relevant Final Terms and:

- (a) if **"Actual/Actual (ICMA)"** is so specified, means:
 - (i) where the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Regular Period during which it falls, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and
 - (ii) where the Calculation Period is longer than one Regular Period, the sum of:
 - (A) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Regular Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods in any year; and
 - (B) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Regular Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods in any year;
- (b) if **"Actual/Actual (ISDA)"** is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (c) if **"Actual/365 (Fixed)"** is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (d) if **"Actual/360"** is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (e) if **"30/360"** is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows

Day Count Fraction =

$$\frac{[360x(Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30x(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**D₁**" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case **D₁** will be 30; and

"**D₂**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and **D₁** is greater than 29, in which case **D₂** will be 30;

- (f) if "**30E/360**" or "**Eurobond Basis**" is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

Day Count Fraction =

$$\frac{[360x(Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30x(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"**Y₁**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**Y₂**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₁**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₂**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**D₁**" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case **D₁** will be 30; and

"**D₂**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case **D₂** will be 30; and

- (g) if "**30E/360 (ISDA)**" is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

Day Count Fraction =

$$\frac{[360x(Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30x(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"**Y₁**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**Y₂**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₁**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₂**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**D₁**" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"**D₂**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30,

provided, however, that in each such case the number of days in the Calculation Period is calculated from and including the first day of the Calculation Period to but excluding the last day of the Calculation Period;

"**Early Redemption Amount (Tax)**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the relevant Final Terms;

"**Early Termination Amount**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, these Conditions or the relevant Final Terms;

"**English Law Note**" means any Note where "Governing Law" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being "English Law";

"**EURIBOR**" means, in respect of any specified currency and any specified period, the interest rate benchmark known as the Euro zone interbank offered rate which is calculated and published by a designated distributor (currently Thomson Reuters) in accordance with the requirements from time to time of the European Money Markets Institute (or any person which takes over administration of that rate);

"**Extraordinary Resolution**" has the meaning given in the Agency Agreement;

"**Final Redemption Amount**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"**First Interest Payment Date**" means the date specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Fixed Coupon Amount**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Group**" means Ryanair Holdings plc and its consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole;

"**Guarantee**" means, in relation to any Indebtedness of any Person, any obligation of another Person to pay such Indebtedness including (without limitation):

- (a) any obligation to purchase such Indebtedness;
- (b) any obligation to lend money, to purchase or subscribe shares or other securities or to purchase assets or services in order to provide funds for the payment of such Indebtedness;
- (c) any indemnity against the consequences of a default in the payment of such Indebtedness; and
- (d) any other agreement to be responsible for such Indebtedness;

"**Guarantee of the Notes**" means the guarantee of the Notes given by the Guarantor in the Deed of Guarantee;

"**Holder**", in the case of Bearer Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(b) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Bearer Notes*) and, in the case of Registered Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(d) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Registered Notes*);

"Indebtedness" means any indebtedness of any Person for money borrowed or raised including (without limitation) any indebtedness for or in respect of:

- (a) amounts raised by acceptance under any acceptance credit facility;
- (b) amounts raised under any note purchase facility;
- (c) the amount of any liability in respect of leases or hire purchase contracts which would, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, be treated as finance or capital leases;
- (d) the amount of any liability in respect of any purchase price for assets or services the payment of which is deferred for a period in excess of 120 days; and
- (e) amounts raised under any other transaction (including, without limitation, any forward sale or purchase agreement) having the commercial effect of a borrowing;

"Interest Amount" means, in relation to a Note and an Interest Period, the amount of interest payable in respect of that Note for that Interest Period;

"Interest Commencement Date" means the Issue Date of the Notes or such other date as may be specified as the Interest Commencement Date in the relevant Final Terms;

"Interest Determination Date" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Interest Payment Date" means the First Interest Payment Date and any date or dates specified as such in, or determined in accordance with the provisions of, the relevant Final Terms and, if a Business Day Convention is specified in the relevant Final Terms:

- (a) as the same may be adjusted in accordance with the relevant Business Day Convention; or
- (b) if the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention and an interval of a number of calendar months is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being the Specified Period, each of such dates as may occur in accordance with the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention at such Specified Period of calendar months following the Interest Commencement Date (in the case of the first Interest Payment Date) or the previous Interest Payment Date (in any other case);

"Interest Period" means each period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date or any Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next Interest Payment Date (or, if the Notes are redeemed on any earlier date, the relevant redemption date);

"Irish Law Note" means any Note where "Governing Law" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being "Irish Law";

"ISDA" means the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (or any successor);

"ISDA Definitions" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Issue Date" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Material Subsidiary" means, at any time a Subsidiary of the Issuer or the Guarantor which has a total income representing 10 per cent. or more of the consolidated total income of the Group, total revenue representing 10 per cent. or more of the total revenue of the Group, or total assets representing 10 per cent. or more of the consolidated total assets of the Group, in each case calculated on a consolidated basis in accordance with the then most recent audited consolidated financial statements of the Group;

"**Margin**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Maturity Date**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Maximum Redemption Amount**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Minimum Redemption Amount**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Noteholder**", in the case of Bearer Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(b) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Bearer Notes*) and, in the case of Registered Notes, has the meaning given in Condition 3(d) (*Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer – Title to Registered Notes*);

"**Optional Redemption Amount (Call)**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified the relevant Final Terms;

"**Optional Redemption Amount (Put)**" means, in respect of any Note, its principal amount or such other amount as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Optional Redemption Date (Call)**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Optional Redemption Date (Put)**" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"**Participating Member State**" means a Member State of the European Union which adopts the euro as its lawful currency in accordance with the Treaty;

"**Payment Business Day**" means:

- (a) if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is:
 - (i) a day on which banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for presentation and payment of bearer debt securities and for dealings in foreign currencies; and
 - (ii) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or
- (b) if the currency of payment is not euro, any day which is:
 - (i) a day on which banks in the relevant place of presentation are open for presentation and payment of bearer debt securities and for dealings in foreign currencies; and
 - (ii) in the case of payment by transfer to an account, a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre;

"**Person**" means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, organisation, state or agency of a state or other entity, whether or not having separate legal personality;

"**Principal Financial Centre**" means, in relation to any currency, the principal financial centre for that currency **provided, however, that:**

- (a) in relation to euro, it means the principal financial centre of such Member State of the European Union as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent; and
- (b) in relation to New Zealand dollars, it means either Wellington or Auckland as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent;

"Put Option Notice" means a notice which must be delivered to a Paying Agent by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder;

"Put Option Receipt" means a receipt issued by a Paying Agent to a depositing Noteholder upon deposit of a Note with such Paying Agent by any Noteholder wanting to exercise a right to redeem a Note at the option of the Noteholder;

"Rate of Interest" means the rate or rates (expressed as a percentage per annum) of interest payable in respect of the Notes specified in the relevant Final Terms or calculated or determined in accordance with the provisions of these Conditions and/or the relevant Final Terms;

"Redemption Amount" means, as appropriate, the Final Redemption Amount, the Early Redemption Amount (Tax), the Optional Redemption Amount (Call), the Optional Redemption Amount (Put), the Optional Redemption Amount (Residual Call), the Early Termination Amount or such other amount in the nature of a redemption amount as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"Reference Price" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Reference Rate" means EURIBOR, SONIA, SOFR, or €STR as specified in the relevant Final Terms. Other than in the case of US dollar-denominated floating rate Notes for which the "Reference Rate" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being SOFR, the term Reference Rate shall, following the occurrence of a Benchmark Event under Condition 7(n) (*Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser)*), include any Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and shall, if a Benchmark Event should occur subsequently in respect of any such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate, also include any further Successor Rate or further Alternative Rate;

"Regular Period" means:

- (a) in the case of Notes where interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including the Interest Commencement Date to but excluding the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period from and including one Interest Payment Date to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date;
- (b) in the case of Notes where, apart from the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where **"Regular Date"** means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls; and
- (c) in the case of Notes where, apart from one Interest Period other than the first Interest Period, interest is scheduled to be paid only by means of regular payments, each period from and including a Regular Date falling in any year to but excluding the next Regular Date, where **"Regular Date"** means the day and month (but not the year) on which any Interest Payment Date falls other than the Interest Payment Date falling at the end of the irregular Interest Period;

"Relevant Date" means, in relation to any payment, whichever is the later of (a) the date on which the payment in question first becomes due and (b) if the full amount payable has not been received by the Fiscal Agent on or prior to such due date, the date on which (the full amount having been so received) notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders;

"Relevant Financial Centre" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Relevant Indebtedness" means any indebtedness which is in the form of or represented by any bond, note, debenture, debenture stock, loan stock, certificate or other instrument which is, or is intended to be listed, quoted or traded on any stock exchange or in any securities market (including, without limitation, any over-the-counter market);

"Relevant Screen Page" means the page, section or other part of a particular information service (including, without limitation, Reuters) specified as the Relevant Screen Page in the relevant Final Terms, or such other page, section or other part as may replace it on that information service or such other information service, in each case, as may be nominated by the Person providing or sponsoring the information appearing there for the purpose of displaying rates or prices comparable to the Reference Rate;

"Relevant Time" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Reserved Matter" means any proposal to change any date fixed for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes, to reduce the amount of principal or interest payable on any date in respect of the Notes, to alter the method of calculating the amount of any payment in respect of the Notes or the date for any such payment, to change the currency of any payment under the Notes or to change the quorum requirements relating to meetings or the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution;

"Security Interest" means any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other security interest including, without limitation, anything analogous to any of the foregoing under the laws of any jurisdiction;

"Specified Currency" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Specified Denomination(s)" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Specified Office" has the meaning given in the Agency Agreement;

"Specified Period" has the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms;

"Subsidiary" means, in relation to any Person (the **"first Person"**) at any particular time, any other Person (the **"second Person"**):

- (a) whose affairs and policies the first Person controls or has the power to control, whether by ownership of share capital, contract, the power to appoint or remove members of the governing body of the second Person or otherwise; or
- (b) whose financial statements are, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, consolidated with those of the first Person;

"Talon" means a talon for further Coupons;

"T2" means the real time gross settlement system operated by the Eurosystem or any successor system;

"TARGET Settlement Day" means any day on which T2 is open for the settlement of payments in euro;

"Treaty" means the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended; and

"Zero Coupon Note" means a Note specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

- (b) **Interpretation:** In these Conditions:
 - (i) if the Notes are Zero Coupon Notes, or are Registered Notes, references to Coupons and Couponholders are not applicable;
 - (ii) if Talons are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being attached to the Notes at the time of issue, references to Coupons shall be deemed to include references to Talons;
 - (iii) if Talons are not specified in the relevant Final Terms as being attached to the Notes at the time of issue, references to Talons are not applicable;

- (iv) any reference to principal shall be deemed to include the Redemption Amount, any additional amounts in respect of principal which may be payable under Condition 12 (*Taxation*), any premium payable in respect of a Note and any other amount in the nature of principal payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (v) any reference to interest shall be deemed to include any additional amounts in respect of interest which may be payable under Condition 12 (*Taxation*) and any other amount in the nature of interest payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (vi) references to Notes being "outstanding" shall be construed in accordance with the Agency Agreement;
- (vii) if an expression is stated in Condition 2(a) (*Interpretation – Definitions*) to have the meaning given in the relevant Final Terms, but the relevant Final Terms gives no such meaning or specifies that such expression is "not applicable" then such expression is not applicable to the Notes;
- (viii) any reference to the Agency Agreement or the Deed of Guarantee shall be construed as a reference to the Agency Agreement or the Deed of Guarantee, as the case may be, as amended and/or supplemented up to and including the Issue Date of the Notes; and
- (ix) any reference in these Conditions to any legislation (whether primary legislation or regulations or other subsidiary legislation made pursuant to primary legislation) shall be construed as a reference to such legislation as the same may have been, or may from time to time be, amended or re-enacted.

3. **Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer**

- (a) **Bearer Notes:** Bearer Notes are in the Specified Denomination(s) with Coupons and, if specified in the relevant Final Terms, Talons attached at the time of issue. In the case of a Series of Bearer Notes with more than one Specified Denomination, Bearer Notes of one Specified Denomination will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes of another Specified Denomination.
- (b) **Title to Bearer Notes:** Title to Bearer Notes and the Coupons will pass by delivery. In the case of Bearer Notes, "**Holder**" means the holder of such Bearer Note and "**Noteholder**" and "**Couponholder**" shall be construed accordingly.
- (c) **Registered Notes:** Registered Notes are in the Specified Denomination(s), which may include a minimum denomination specified in the relevant Final Terms and higher integral multiples of a smaller amount specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- (d) **Title to Registered Notes:** The Registrar will maintain the register in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. A certificate (each, a "**Note Certificate**") will be issued to each Holder of Registered Notes in respect of its registered holding. Each Note Certificate will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded in the Register. In the case of Registered Notes, "**Holder**" means the person in whose name such Registered Note is for the time being registered in the Register (or, in the case of a joint holding, the first named thereof) and "**Noteholder**" shall be construed accordingly.
- (e) **Ownership:** The Holder of any Note or Coupon shall (except as otherwise required by law) be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes (whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or any other interest therein, any writing thereon or, in the case of Registered Notes, on the Note Certificate relating thereto (other than the endorsed form of transfer) or any notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) and no Person shall be liable for so treating such Holder. In the case of English Law Notes, no person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of any Note under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999.

- (f) **Transfers of Registered Notes:** Subject to paragraphs (i) (*Closed periods*) and (j) (*Regulations concerning transfers and registration*) below, a Registered Note may be transferred upon surrender of the relevant Note Certificate, with the endorsed form of transfer duly completed, at the Specified Office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, together with such evidence as the Registrar or (as the case may be) such Transfer Agent may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the authority of the individuals who have executed the form of transfer; **provided, however, that** a Registered Note may not be transferred unless the principal amount of Registered Notes transferred and (where not all of the Registered Notes held by a Holder are being transferred) the principal amount of the balance of Registered Notes not transferred are Specified Denominations. Where not all the Registered Notes represented by the surrendered Note Certificate are the subject of the transfer, a new Note Certificate in respect of the balance of the Registered Notes will be issued to the transferor.
- (g) **Registration and delivery of Note Certificates:** Within five business days of the surrender of a Note Certificate in accordance with paragraph (f) (*Transfers of Registered Notes*) above, the Registrar will register the transfer in question and deliver a new Note Certificate of a like principal amount to the Registered Notes transferred to each relevant Holder at its Specified Office or (as the case may be) the Specified Office of any Transfer Agent or (at the request and risk of any such relevant Holder) by uninsured first class mail (airmail if overseas) to the address specified for the purpose by such relevant Holder. In this paragraph, "**business day**" means a day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant Transfer Agent has its Specified Office.
- (h) **No charge:** The transfer of a Registered Note will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Registrar or any Transfer Agent but against such indemnity as the Registrar or (as the case may be) such Transfer Agent may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such transfer.
- (i) **Closed periods:** Noteholders may not require transfers to be registered during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest in respect of the Registered Notes.
- (j) **Regulations concerning transfers and registration:** All transfers of Registered Notes and entries on the Register are subject to the detailed regulations concerning the transfer of Registered Notes scheduled to the Agency Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Issuer with the prior written approval of the Registrar. A copy of the current regulations will be mailed (free of charge) by the Registrar to any Noteholder who requests in writing a copy of such regulations.

4. **Status and Guarantee**

- (a) **Status of the Notes:** The Notes constitute direct, unconditional and unsecured obligations of the Issuer which will at all times rank *pari passu* among themselves and at least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured obligations of the Issuer, save for such obligations as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both mandatory and of general application.
- (b) **Guarantee of the Notes:** The Guarantor has in the Deed of Guarantee unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed the due and punctual payment of all sums from time to time payable by the Issuer in respect of the Notes. This Guarantee of the Notes constitutes direct, unconditional and unsecured obligations of the Guarantor which will at all times rank at least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured obligations of the Guarantor, save for such obligations as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both mandatory and of general application.

5. **Negative Pledge**

So long as any Note remains outstanding, neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor shall, and the Issuer and the Guarantor shall procure that none of their respective Subsidiaries will, create or permit to subsist any Security Interest upon the whole or any part of its present or future undertaking, assets or revenues (including uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness or Guarantee of Relevant Indebtedness other than a Permitted Security Interest without (a) at the same time or prior thereto securing the Notes or the Guarantor's obligations under the Guarantee equally and rateably therewith or (b) providing such other security for the Notes or the Guarantor's obligations under the Guarantee as may be approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of Noteholders.

"**Permitted Security Interest**" means

- (a) any Security Interest which directly or indirectly secures any aircraft or aircraft equipment of the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of the Issuer's or Guarantor's Subsidiaries; or
- (b) any Security Interest existing on property at the time of the acquisition thereof by the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of the Issuer's or Guarantor's Subsidiaries, **provided that** such Security Interest was not created in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition and that the amount secured by such Security Interest is not increased subsequently to the acquisition of the relevant property.

6. **Fixed Rate Note Provisions**

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 6 is applicable to the Notes only if the Fixed Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable.
- (b) **Accrual of interest:** The Notes bear interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the Rate of Interest payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, subject as provided in Condition 10 (*Payments – Bearer Notes*) and Condition 11 (*Payments – Registered Notes*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition 6 (both before and after judgment) until whichever is the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Fiscal Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).
- (c) **Fixed Coupon Amount:** The amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any Interest Period shall be the relevant Fixed Coupon Amount and, if the Notes are in more than one Specified Denomination, shall be the relevant Fixed Coupon Amount in respect of the relevant Specified Denomination.
- (d) **Notes accruing interest otherwise than a Fixed Coupon Amount:** This Condition 6(d) shall apply to Notes which are Fixed Rate Notes only where the Final Terms for such Notes specify that the Interest Payment Dates are subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention specified therein. The relevant amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any Interest Period for such Notes shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by multiplying the product of the Rate of Interest and the Calculation Amount by the relevant Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards). The Calculation Agent shall cause the relevant amount of interest and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer, the Paying Agents, the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes) and the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 19 (*Notices*) as soon as possible after their determination or calculation but in no event later than the fourth Business Day thereafter. If the Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, the Issuer shall, once it has received the aforementioned notification from the Calculation Agent, notify such exchange of the same as soon as possible after such receipt and no later than the time required by the rules of the relevant stock exchange.

- (e) **Calculation of interest amount:** The amount of interest payable in respect of each Note for any period for which a Fixed Coupon Amount is not specified shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination of such Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a "sub-unit" means, in the case of any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of euro, means one cent.

7. Floating Rate Note Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 7 is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable.
- (b) **Accrual of interest:** The Notes bear interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the Rate of Interest payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, subject as provided in Condition 10 (*Payments – Bearer Notes*) and Condition 11 (*Payments – Registered Notes*). Each Note will cease to bear interest from the due date for final redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the Redemption Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case it will continue to bear interest in accordance with this Condition (both before and after judgment) until whichever is the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Fiscal Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).
- (c) **Screen Rate Determination:** If Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes for each Interest Period will be (other than in respect of Notes for which SONIA, SOFR and/or €STR or any related index is specified as the Reference Rate in the relevant Final Terms) determined by the Calculation Agent on the following basis:
 - (i) if the Reference Rate is a composite quotation or customarily supplied by one entity, the Calculation Agent will determine the Reference Rate which appears on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date;
 - (ii) if Linear Interpolation is specified as applicable in respect of an Interest Period in the applicable Final Terms, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight-line linear interpolation by reference to two rates which appear on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date, where:
 - (A) one rate shall be determined as if the relevant Interest Period were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Period; and
 - (B) the other rate shall be determined as if the relevant Interest Period were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Period;

provided, however, that if no rate is available for a period of time next shorter or, as the case may be, next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Period, then the Calculation Agent shall calculate the Rate of Interest at such time and by reference to such sources as the Issuer, in consultation with an Independent Adviser appointed by the Issuer, and such Independent Adviser acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, determines appropriate;

- (iii) in any other case, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean of the Reference Rates which appear on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date; and
 - (iv) if the Calculation Agent is unable to determine a rate in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Interest Period, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes during such Interest Period will be the sum of the Margin and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of a preceding Interest Period.
- (d) **ISDA Determination:** If ISDA Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, the Rate of Interest applicable to the Notes for each Interest Period will be the sum of the Margin and the relevant ISDA Rate where "ISDA Rate" in relation to any Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under an interest rate swap transaction if the Calculation Agent were acting as Calculation Agent for that interest rate swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:
- (i) if the Final Terms specify either "2006 ISDA Definitions" or "2021 ISDA Definitions" as the applicable ISDA Definitions:
 - (A) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the relevant Final Terms;
 - (B) the Designated Maturity, if applicable, is a period specified in the relevant Final Terms;
 - (C) the relevant Reset Date, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, has the meaning given to it in the ISDA Definitions; and
 - (D) if Linear Interpolation is specified as applicable in respect of an Interest Period in the applicable Final Terms, the rate for such Interest Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight-line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Floating Rate Option, where:
 - (1) one rate shall be determined as if the Designated Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Period; and
 - (2) the other rate shall be determined as if the Designated Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Period

provided, however, that if there is no rate available for a period of time next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Period or, as the case may be, next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Period, then the Calculation Agent shall calculate the Rate of Interest at such time and by reference to such sources as the Issuer, in consultation with an Independent Adviser appointed by the Issuer, and such Independent Adviser acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, determines appropriate;
 - (E) if the specified Floating Rate Option is an Overnight Floating Rate Option, Compounding is specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms and:
 - (1) if Compounding with Lookback is specified as the Compounding Method in the relevant Final Terms then (a) Compounding with Lookback is the Overnight Rate Compounding Method and (b) Lookback is the number of Applicable Business Days specified in the relevant Final Terms;

- (2) if Compounding with Observation Period Shift is specified as the Compounding Method in the relevant Final Terms then (a) Compounding with Observation Period Shift is the Overnight Rate Compounding Method, (b) Observation Period Shift is the number of Observation Period Shift Business Days specified in the relevant Final Terms and (c) Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days, if applicable, are the days specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
 - (3) if Compounding with Lockout is specified as the Compounding Method in the relevant Final Terms then (a) Compounding with Lockout is the Overnight Rate Compounding Method, (b) Lockout is the number of Lockout Period Business Days specified in the relevant Final Terms and (c) Lockout Period Business Days, if applicable, are the days specified in the relevant Final Terms;
- (F) if the specified Floating Rate Option is an Overnight Floating Rate Option, Averaging is specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms and:
- (1) if Averaging with Lookback is specified as the Averaging Method in the relevant Final Terms then (a) Averaging with Lookback is the Overnight Rate Averaging Method and (b) Lookback is the number of Applicable Business Days specified in the relevant Final Terms;
 - (2) if Averaging with Observation Period Shift is specified as the Averaging Method in the relevant Final Terms then (a) Averaging with Observation Period Shift is the Overnight Rate Averaging Method, (b) Observation Period Shift is the number of Observation Period Shift Business Days specified in the relevant Final Terms and (c) Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days, if applicable, are the days specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
 - (3) if Averaging with Lockout is specified as the Averaging Method in the relevant Final Terms then (a) Averaging with Lockout is the Overnight Rate Averaging Method, (b) Lockout is the number of Lockout Period Business Days specified in the relevant Final Terms and (c) Lockout Period Business Days, if applicable, are the days specified in the relevant Final Terms; and
- (G) if the specified Floating Rate Option is an Index Floating Rate Option and Index Provisions are specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Compounded Index Method with Observation Period Shift shall be applicable and (a) Observation Period Shift is the number of Observation Period Shift Business Days specified in the relevant Final Terms and (b) Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days, if applicable, are the days specified in the relevant Final Terms;
- (ii) references in the ISDA Definitions to:
- (A) "**Confirmation**" shall be references to the relevant Final Terms;
 - (B) "**Calculation Period**" shall be references to the relevant Interest Period;
 - (C) "**Termination Date**" shall be references to the Maturity Date;
 - (D) "**Effective Date**" shall be references to the Interest Commencement Date;

- (iii) if the Final Terms specify "2021 ISDA Definitions" as being applicable:
 - (A) "**Administrator/Benchmark Event**" shall be disappplied; and
 - (B) if the Temporary Non-Publication Fallback in respect of any specified Floating Rate Option is specified to be "Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Alternative Rate" in the Floating Rate Matrix of the 2021 ISDA Definitions the reference to "Calculation Agent Alternative Rate Determination" in the definition of "Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Alternative Rate" shall be replaced by "Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Previous Day's Rate"; and
- (iv) unless otherwise defined, capitalised terms used in this Condition 7(d) shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the ISDA Definitions.
- (e) **SONIA (Screen Rate Determination):** This Condition 7(e) is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, and the "Reference Rate" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being "SONIA". Where "SONIA" is specified as the Reference Rate in the relevant Final Terms, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be Compounded Daily SONIA plus or minus (as specified in the relevant Final Terms) the Margin, all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

For the purposes of this Condition 7(e):

"**Compounded Daily SONIA**", with respect to an Interest Period, will be calculated by the Calculation Agent on each Interest Determination Date in accordance with the following formula, and the resulting percentage will be rounded, if necessary, to the fourth decimal place, with 0.00005 being rounded upwards:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SONIA_i \times n_i}{D} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{D}{d}$$

where:

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

"**D**" is the number specified in the relevant Final Terms (or, if no such number is specified, 365);

"**d₀**" means the number of London Banking Days in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

"**i**" means a series of whole numbers from one to **d₀**, each representing the relevant London Banking Day in chronological order from, and including, the first London Banking Day in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period,

to, and including, the last London Banking Day in such period;

"Interest Determination Date" means, in respect of any Interest Period, the date falling "p" London Banking Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or the date falling "p" London Banking Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes are due and payable);

"London Banking Day" or "LBD" means any day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London;

"n_i" for any London Banking Day "i", in the relevant Interest Period or Observation Period (as applicable) is the number of calendar days from, and including, such London Banking Day "i" up to, but excluding, the following London Banking Day;

"Observation Period" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the period from, and including, the date falling "p" London Banking Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period (and the first Interest Period shall begin on and include the Interest Commencement Date) and ending on, but excluding, the date which is "p" London Banking Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or the date falling "p" London Banking Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes become due and payable);

"p" for any Interest Period or Observation Period (as applicable), means the number of London Banking Days specified as the "Lag Period" or the "Observation Shift Period" (as applicable) in the relevant Final Terms or if no such period is specified, five London Banking Days;

"SONIA Reference Rate" means, in respect of any London Banking Day, a reference rate equal to the daily Sterling Overnight Index Average ("**SONIA**") rate for such London Banking Day as provided by the administrator of SONIA to authorised distributors and as then published on the Relevant Screen Page (or if the Relevant Screen Page is unavailable, as otherwise is published by such authorised distributors) on the London Banking Day immediately following such London Banking Day; and

"SONIA_i" means the SONIA Reference Rate for:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the London Banking Day falling "p" London Banking Days prior to the relevant London Banking Day "i"; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant London Banking Day "i".

For the avoidance of doubt, the formula for the calculation of Compounded Daily SONIA only compounds the SONIA Reference Rate in respect of any London Banking Day. The SONIA Reference Rate applied to a day that is a non-London Banking Day will be taken by applying the SONIA Reference Rate for the previous London Banking Day but without compounding.

If, in respect of any London Banking Day in the relevant Interest Period or Observation Period (as applicable), the Calculation Agent determines that the SONIA Reference Rate is not available on the Relevant Screen Page and has not otherwise been published by the relevant authorised distributors, such SONIA Reference Rate shall, subject to Condition 7(n) (*Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser)*), be:

- (A) the sum of (a) the Bank of England's Bank Rate (the "**Bank Rate**") prevailing at close of business on the relevant London Banking Day; and (b) the mean of the spread of the SONIA Reference Rate to the Bank Rate over the previous five London Banking Days on which a SONIA Reference Rate has been published, excluding the highest spread (or, if there is more than one highest spread, one only of those highest spreads) and lowest spread (or, if there is more than one lowest spread, one only of those lowest spreads) to the Bank Rate; or
- (B) if the Bank Rate is not published by the Bank of England at close of business on the relevant London Banking Day, (a) the SONIA Reference Rate published on the Relevant Screen Page (or otherwise published by the relevant authorised distributors) for the first preceding London Banking Day on which the SONIA Reference Rate was published on the Relevant Screen Page (or otherwise published by the relevant authorised distributors) or (b) if it is more recent, the latest determined rate under (A).

Subject to Condition 7(n) (*Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser)*), if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Condition 7(e), the Rate of Interest shall be (A) that determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period, in place of the Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period) or (B) if there is no such preceding Interest Determination Date, the initial Rate of Interest which would have been applicable to the Notes for the first Interest Period had the Notes been in issue for a period equal in duration to the scheduled first Interest Period but ending on (and excluding) the Interest Commencement Date (but applying the Margin applicable to the first Interest Period).

- (f) **SOFR (Screen Rate Determination):** This Condition 7(f) is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, and the "Reference Rate" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being "SOFR". Where "SOFR" is specified as the Reference Rate in the Final Terms, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be the Benchmark plus or minus (as specified in the relevant Final Terms) the Margin, all as determined by the Calculation Agent on each Interest Determination Date.

For the purposes of this Condition 7(f):

"Benchmark" means Compounded SOFR, which is a compounded average of daily SOFR, as determined for each Interest Period in accordance with the specific formula and other provisions set out in this Condition 7(f).

Daily SOFR rates will not be published in respect of any day that is not a US Government Securities Business Day, such as a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. For this reason, in determining Compounded SOFR in accordance with the specific formula and other provisions set forth herein, the daily SOFR rate for any US Government Securities Business Day that immediately precedes one or more days that are not US Government Securities Business Days will be multiplied by the number of calendar days from and including such US Government Securities Business Day to, but excluding, the following US Government Securities Business Day.

If the Issuer determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred in respect of Compounded SOFR (or the daily SOFR used in the calculation hereof) prior to the relevant SOFR Determination Time, then the provisions under Condition 7(f)(i) below will apply.

"Compounded SOFR" with respect to any Interest Period, means the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment computed in accordance with the following formula

(and the resulting percentage will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards to 0.00001):

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_o} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{D} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{D}{d}$$

where:

"**d**" is the number of calendar days in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period.

"**D**" is the number specified in the relevant Final Terms (or, if no such number is specified, 360);

"**d_o**" is the number of US Government Securities Business Days in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

"**i**" is a series of whole numbers from one to **d_o**, each representing the relevant US Government Securities Business Day in chronological order from, and including, the first US Government Securities Business Day in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period,

to and including the last US Government Securities Business Day in such period;

"**Interest Determination Date**" means, in respect of any Interest Period, the date falling "p" US Government Securities Business Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or the date falling "p" US Government Securities Business Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes are due and payable);

"**n_i**" for any US Government Securities Business Day "i" in the relevant Interest Period or Observation Period (as applicable), is the number of calendar days from, and including, such US Government Securities Business Day "i" to, but excluding, the following US Government Securities Business Day ("**i+1**");

"**Observation Period**" in respect of an Interest Period means the period from, and including, the date falling "p" US Government Securities Business Days preceding the first day in such Interest Period (and the first Interest Period shall begin on and include the Interest Commencement Date) to, but excluding, the date falling "p" US Government Securities Business Days preceding the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or the date falling "p" US Government Securities Business Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes become due and payable);

"**p**" for any Interest Period or Observation Period (as applicable) means the number of US Government Securities Business Days specified as the "Lag Period" or the "Observation Shift Period" (as applicable) in the relevant Final Terms or if no such period is specified, five US Government Securities Business Days;

"**SOFR**" with respect to any US Government Securities Business Day, means:

- (i) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published for such US Government Securities Business Day as such rate appears on the SOFR Administrator's Website at 3:00 p.m. (New York time) on the immediately following US Government Securities Business Day (the "**SOFR Determination Time**"); or
- (ii) subject to Condition 7(f)(i) below, if the rate specified in (i) above does not so appear, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate as published in respect of the first preceding US Government Securities Business Day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the SOFR Administrator's Website;

"**SOFR Administrator**" means the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate);

"**SOFR Administrator's Website**" means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or any successor source;

"**SOFR_i**" means the SOFR for:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Final Terms, the US Government Securities Business Day falling "p" US Government Securities Business Days prior to the relevant US Government Securities Business Day "i"; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant US Government Securities Business Day "i"; and

"**US Government Securities Business Day**" means any day except for a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in US government securities.

- (i) If the Issuer determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time (as defined below) that a Benchmark Transition Event (as defined below) and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (as defined below) have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement (as defined below) will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the Notes in respect of all determinations on such date and for all determinations on all subsequent dates. In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (as defined below) from time to time, without any requirement for the consent or approval of the Noteholders.

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer pursuant to this section, including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection:

- (A) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error;
- (B) will be made in the sole discretion of the Issuer; and
- (C) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Notes or any other party.

For the purpose of this Condition 7(f)(i):

"Benchmark" means, initially, Compounded SOFR, as such term is defined above; **provided that** if the Issuer determines on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to Compounded SOFR (or the published daily SOFR used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then "Benchmark" shall mean the applicable Benchmark Replacement;

"Benchmark Replacement" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (i) the sum of: (A) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark and (B) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (ii) the sum of: (A) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (B) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
- (iii) the sum of: (A) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by the Issuer as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for US dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time and (B) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

"Benchmark Replacement Adjustment" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (i) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;
- (ii) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or
- (iii) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for US dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time;

"Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes" means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) that the Issuer decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer determines is reasonably necessary);

"Benchmark Replacement Date" means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (i) in the case of clause (i) or (ii) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator

of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

- (ii) in the case of clause (iii) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event that gives rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination;

"Benchmark Transition Event" means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (i) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (ii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (iii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative;

"ISDA Fallback Adjustment" means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the 2006 ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark;

"ISDA Fallback Rate" means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the 2006 ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment;

"Reference Time" with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (i) if the Benchmark is Compounded SOFR, the SOFR Determination Time, and (ii) if the Benchmark is not Compounded SOFR, the time determined by the Issuer after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes;

"Relevant Governmental Body" means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto; and

"Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement" means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

Any Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and the specific terms of any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, determined under Condition 7(f)(i) above will be notified promptly by the Issuer to the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents and, in accordance with Condition 19 (*Notices*), the Noteholders. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the effective date on which such changes take effect.

No later than notifying the Fiscal Agent of the same, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by two authorised signatories of the Issuer:

- (A) confirming (x) that a Benchmark Transition Event has occurred, (y) the relevant Benchmark Replacement and, (z) where applicable, any Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and/or the specific terms of any relevant Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in each case as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 7(f); and
- (B) certifying that the relevant Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Benchmark Replacement and/or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

If the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Condition 7(f), the Rate of Interest shall be (A) that determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period, in place of the Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period) or (B) if there is no such preceding Interest Determination Date, the initial Rate of Interest which would have been applicable to the Notes for the first Interest Period had the Notes been in issue for a period equal in duration to the scheduled first Interest Period but ending on (and excluding) the Interest Commencement Date (but applying the Margin applicable to the first Interest Period).

- (g) **€STR (Screen Rate Determination):** This Condition 7(g) is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, and the "Reference Rate" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being "€STR". Where "€STR" is specified as the Reference Rate in the Final Terms, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be Compounded Daily €STR plus or minus (as specified in the relevant Final Terms) the Margin, all as determined by the Calculation Agent on each Interest Determination Date.

For the purposes of this Condition 7(g):

"Compounded Daily €STR" means, with respect to any Interest Period, the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment (with the daily euro short-term rate as reference rate for the calculation of interest) as calculated by the Calculation Agent as at the relevant Interest Determination Date in accordance with the following formula (and the resulting percentage will be rounded if necessary to the nearest fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards):

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_o} \left(1 + \frac{\text{€STR}_i \times n_i}{D} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{D}{d}$$

where:

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

"**D**" means the number specified as such in the relevant Final Terms (or, if no such number is specified, 360);

"**d_o**" means the number of TARGET Settlement Days in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

the "**€STR reference rate**", in respect of any TARGET Settlement Day, is a reference rate equal to the daily euro short-term rate ("**€STR**") for such TARGET Settlement Day as provided by the €STR Administrator on the €STR Administrator's Website (or, if no longer published on its website, as otherwise published by it or provided by it to authorised distributors and as then published on the Relevant Screen Page or, if the Relevant Screen Page is unavailable, as otherwise published by such authorised distributors) on the TARGET Settlement Day immediately following such TARGET Settlement Day (in each case, at the time specified by, or determined in accordance with, the applicable methodology, policies or guidelines, of the €STR Administrator);

"**€STR Administrator**" means the European Central Bank (or any successor administrator of €STR);

"**€STR Administrator's Website**" means the website of the European Central Bank or any successor source;

"**€STR_i**" means the €STR reference rate for:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the TARGET Settlement Day falling "p" TARGET Settlement Days prior to the relevant TARGET Settlement Day "i"; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant TARGET Settlement Day "i".

"**i**" is a series of whole numbers from one to "**d_o**", each representing the relevant TARGET Settlement Day in chronological order from, and including, the first TARGET Settlement Day in:

- (i) where "Lag" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Interest Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period,

to, and including, the last TARGET Settlement Day in such period;

"**Interest Determination Date**" means, in respect of any Interest Period, the date falling "p" TARGET Settlement Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or the date falling "p" TARGET Settlement Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes are due and payable);

"**n_i**" for any TARGET Settlement Day "i" in the relevant Interest Period or Observation Period (as applicable), means the number of calendar days from (and including) such

TARGET Settlement Day "i" up to (but excluding) the following TARGET Settlement Day;

"**Observation Period**" means, in respect of any Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling "p" TARGET Settlement Days prior to the first day of the relevant Interest Period (and the first Interest Period shall begin on and include the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the date falling "p" TARGET Settlement Days prior to (A) (in the case of an Interest Period) the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period or (B) such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes become due and payable; and

"p" for any latest Interest Period or Observation Period (as applicable), means the number of TARGET Settlement Days specified as the "Lag Period" or the "Observation Shift Period" (as applicable) in the relevant Final Terms or, if no such period is specified, five TARGET Settlement Days.

Subject to Condition 7(n) (*Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser)*), if, where any Rate of Interest is to be calculated pursuant to Condition 7(g) above, in respect of any TARGET Settlement Day in respect of which an applicable €STR reference rate is required to be determined, such €STR reference rate is not made available on the Relevant Screen Page and has not otherwise been published by the relevant authorised distributors, then the €STR reference rate in respect of such TARGET Settlement Day shall be the €STR reference rate for the first preceding TARGET Settlement Day in respect of which €STR reference rate was published by the €STR Administrator's Website, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

Subject to Condition 7(n) (*Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser)*), if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Condition 7(g), the Rate of Interest shall be (A) that determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period, in place of the Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period) or (B) if there is no such preceding Interest Determination Date, the initial Rate of Interest which would have been applicable to the Notes for the first Interest Period had the Notes been in issue for a period equal in duration to the scheduled first Interest Period but ending on (and excluding) the Interest Commencement Date (but applying the Margin applicable to the first Interest Period).

- (h) **SONIA Compounded Index and SOFR Compounded Index (Screen Rate Determination):** This Condition 7(h) is applicable to the Notes only if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined, and "Index Determination" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable.

Where "Index Determination" is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the compounded daily reference rate for the relevant Interest Period, calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Compounded Index End}}{\text{Compounded Index Start}} - 1 \right) \times \frac{\text{Numerator}}{d}$$

and rounded to the Relevant Decimal Place, plus or minus the Margin (if any), all as determined and calculated by the Calculation Agent, where:

"**Compounded Index**" means either the SONIA Compounded Index or the SOFR Compounded Index, as specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"d" is the number of calendar days from (and including) the day on which the relevant Compounded Index Start is determined to (but excluding) the day on which the relevant Compounded Index End is determined;

"**End**" means the relevant Compounded Index value on the day falling the Relevant Number of Index Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period, or such other date on which the relevant payment of interest falls due (but which by its definition or the operation of the relevant provisions is excluded from such Interest Period);

"**Index Days**" means, in the case of the SONIA Compounded Index, London Banking Days, and, in the case of the SOFR Compounded Index, US Government Securities Business Days;

"**Numerator**" means, in the case of the SONIA Compounded Index, 365 and, in the case of the SOFR Compounded Index, 360;

"**Relevant Decimal Place**" shall, unless otherwise specified in the Final Terms, be the fifth decimal place, rounded up or down, if necessary (with 0.000005 being rounded upwards);

"**Relevant Number of Index Days**" is as specified in the applicable Final Terms, but, unless otherwise specified shall be five;

"**SONIA Compounded Index**" means the Compounded Daily SONIA rate as published at 10:00 a.m. (London time) by the Bank of England (or a successor administrator of SONIA) on the Bank of England's Interactive Statistical Database, or any successor source;

"**SOFR Compounded Index**" means the Compounded SOFR rate as published at 3:00 p.m. (New York time) by Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator of SOFR) on the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or any successor source; and

"**Start**" means the relevant Compounded Index value on the day falling the Relevant Number of Index Days prior to the first day of the relevant Interest Period.

Provided that a Benchmark Event has not occurred in respect of the relevant Compounded Index, if, with respect to any Interest Period, the relevant rate is not published for the relevant Compounded Index either on the relevant Start or End date, then the Calculation Agent shall calculate the rate of interest for that Interest Period as if Index Determination was not specified in the applicable Final Terms and as if Compounded Daily SONIA or Compounded Daily SOFR (as defined in Condition 7(e) (*SONIA (Screen Rate Determination)*) or Condition 7(f) (*SOFR (Screen Rate Determination)*), as applicable) had been specified instead in the Final Terms, and in each case "Observation Shift" had been specified as the Observation Method in the relevant Final Terms, and where the Observation Shift Period for the purposes of the references to that term in Condition 7(e) (*SONIA (Screen Rate Determination)*) or Condition 7(f) (*SOFR (Screen Rate Determination)*) (as applicable) shall be deemed to be the same as the Relevant Number of Index Days specified in the Final Terms and where, in the case of Compounded Daily SONIA, the Relevant Screen Page will be determined by the Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt, if a Benchmark Event has occurred in respect of the relevant Compounded Index, the provisions of Condition 7(n) (*Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser)*) shall apply.

- (i) **Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest:** If any Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest is specified in the relevant Final Terms, then the Rate of Interest shall in no event be greater than the maximum or be less than the minimum so specified. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.
- (j) **Calculation of Interest Amount:** The Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after the time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined in relation to each Interest Period, calculate the Interest Amount payable in respect of each Note for such Interest Period. The Interest Amount will be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-

unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination of the relevant Note divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a "sub-unit" means, in the case of any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, in the case of euro, means one cent.

- (k) **Publication:** The Calculation Agent will cause each Rate of Interest and Interest Amount determined by it, together with the relevant Interest Payment Date, and any other amount(s) required to be determined by it together with any relevant payment date(s) to be notified to the Paying Agents and each competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system (if any) by which the Notes have then been admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation as soon as practicable after such determination but (in the case of each Rate of Interest, Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date) in any event not later than 48 hours after the date of determination. Notice thereof shall also promptly be given to the Noteholders. The Calculation Agent will be entitled to recalculate any Interest Amount (on the basis of the foregoing provisions) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the relevant Interest Period. If the Calculation Amount is less than the minimum Specified Denomination the Calculation Agent shall not be obliged to publish each Interest Amount but instead may publish only the Calculation Amount and the Interest Amount in respect of a Note having the minimum Specified Denomination.
- (l) **Notifications etc:** All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Condition by the Calculation Agent will (in the absence of manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Paying Agents, the Noteholders and the Couponholders and (subject as aforesaid) no liability to any such Person will attach to the Calculation Agent in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions for such purposes.
- (m) **Determination of Rate of Interest following acceleration:** If (i) the Notes become due and payable in accordance with Condition 13 (*Events of Default*) and (ii) the Rate of Interest for the Interest Period during which the Notes become due and payable is to be determined by reference to any of Conditions 7(e) (*SONIA (Screen Rate Determination)*), 7(f) (*SOFR (Screen Rate Determination)*), 7(g) (*ESTR (Screen Rate Determination)*) and 7(h) (*SONIA Compounded Index and SOFR Compounded Index (Screen Rate Determination)*), then the final Interest Determination Date shall be the date on which the Notes become so due and payable, and such Rate of Interest shall continue to apply to the Notes for so long as interest continues to accrue thereon as provided in the Conditions.
- (n) **Benchmark Replacement (Independent Adviser):** Other than in the case of a US dollar-denominated floating rate Note for which the Reference Rate is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being "SOFR", if a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to the Reference Rate when the Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) for any Interest Period remains to be determined by reference to such Reference Rate, then the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate (in accordance with Condition 7(n)(i)) and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread, if any (in accordance with Condition 7(n)(ii)) and any Benchmark Amendments (in accordance with Condition 7(n)(iii)).

In the absence of bad faith or fraud, the Independent Adviser shall have no liability whatsoever to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent or the Noteholders for any determination made by it pursuant to this Condition 7(n) and the Fiscal Agent will not be liable for any loss, liability, cost, charge or expense which may arise as a result thereof.

- (i) If the Independent Adviser determines in its discretion that:
 - (A) there is a Successor Rate, then such Successor Rate shall (subject to adjustment as provided in Condition 7(n)(ii)) subsequently be used in place of the Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part(s) thereof) for the relevant Interest Period and

all following Interest Periods, subject to the subsequent operation of this Condition 7(n) in the event of a further Benchmark Event affecting the Successor Rate; or

- (B) there is no Successor Rate but that there is an Alternative Rate, then such Alternative Rate shall (subject to adjustment as provided in Condition 7(n)(ii)) subsequently be used in place of the Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part(s) thereof) for the relevant Interest Period and all following Interest Periods, subject to the subsequent operation of this Condition 7(n) in the event of a further Benchmark Event affecting the Alternative Rate.
- (ii) If the Independent Adviser determines in its discretion (A) that an Adjustment Spread is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and (B) the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Adjustment Spread shall apply to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be).
- (iii) If any relevant Successor Rate, Alternative Rate or Adjustment Spread is determined in accordance with this Condition 7(n) and the Independent Adviser determines in its discretion (A) that amendments to these Conditions are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate, Alternative Rate and/or Adjustment Spread (such amendments, the "**Benchmark Amendments**") and (B) the terms of the Benchmark Amendments, then the Issuer shall, following consultation with the Calculation Agent (or the person specified in the relevant Final Terms as the party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and the Interest Amount(s)), subject to giving notice thereof in accordance with Condition 7(n)(v), without any requirement for the consent or approval of relevant Noteholders, vary these Conditions to give effect to such Benchmark Amendments with effect from the date specified in such notice (and for the avoidance of doubt, the Fiscal Agent shall, at the direction and expense of the Issuer, consent to and effect such consequential amendments to the Agency Agreement and these Conditions as the Fiscal Agent may be required in order to give effect to this Condition 7(n)).
- (iv) If (A) the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser or (B) the Independent Adviser appointed by it fails to determine a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Rate in accordance with this Condition 7(n) prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Reference Rate applicable to the relevant Interest Period shall be the Reference Rate applicable as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date. If there is no such preceding Interest Determination Date, the Reference Rate shall be the initial Reference Rate which would have been applicable to the Notes for the first Interest Period had the Notes been in issue for a period equal in duration to the scheduled first Interest Period but ending on (and excluding) the Interest Commencement Date plus the Margin applicable to the first Interest Period. For the avoidance of doubt, any adjustment pursuant to this Condition 7(n)(iv) shall apply to the relevant Interest Period only. Any subsequent Interest Period may be subject to the subsequent operation of this Condition 7(n).
- (v) Any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate, Adjustment Spread and the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments, determined under this Condition 7(n) will be notified promptly by the Issuer to the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents and, in accordance with Condition 19 (*Notices*), the Noteholders. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the effective date of the Benchmark Amendments, if any.
- (vi) No later than notifying the Fiscal Agent of the same, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by two authorised signatories of the Issuer:

- (A) confirming (x) that a Benchmark Event has occurred, (y) the relevant Successor Rate, or, as the case may be, the relevant Alternative Rate and, (z) where applicable, any relevant Adjustment Spread and/or the specific terms of any relevant Benchmark Amendments, in each case as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 7(n); and
- (B) certifying that (1) the relevant Benchmark Amendments are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such relevant Successor Rate, Alternative Rate and/or Adjustment Spread and (2) the intent of the drafting of such changes is solely to implement the relevant Benchmark Amendments.

The Fiscal Agent and the Agents shall be entitled to rely on such certificate (without further enquiry and without liability to any person) as sufficient evidence thereof.

The Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and the Adjustment Spread (if any) and the Benchmark Amendments (if any) specified in such certificate will (in the absence of manifest error or bad faith in the determination of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and such Adjustment Spread (if any) and such Benchmark Amendments (if any)) be binding on the Issuer, Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents and the Noteholders.

As used in this Condition 7(n):

"Adjustment Spread" means either a spread (which may be positive or negative), or the formula or methodology for calculating a spread, in either case, which the Independent Adviser determines is required to be applied to the relevant Successor Rate or the relevant Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- (A) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended, or formally provided as an option for parties to adopt, in relation to the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or
- (B) (if no such recommendation has been made, or in the case of an Alternative Rate), the Independent Adviser, determines is customarily applied to the relevant Successor Rate or Alternative Rate (as the case may be) in international debt capital markets transactions to produce an industry-accepted replacement rate for the Reference Rate; or
- (C) (if no such determination has been made) the Independent Adviser determines, is recognised or acknowledged as being the industry standard for over-the-counter derivative transactions which reference the Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be); or
- (D) (if the Independent Adviser determines that no such industry standard is recognised or acknowledged) the Independent Adviser determines to be appropriate to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as the case may be) to Noteholders as a result of the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be);

"Alternative Rate" means an alternative benchmark or screen rate which the Independent Adviser determines in accordance with this Condition 7(n) is customary in market usage in the international debt capital markets for the purposes of determining floating rates of interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for a commensurate period and in the Specified Currency;

"Benchmark Amendments" has the meaning given to it in Condition 7(n)(iii);

"Benchmark Event" means:

- (A) the relevant Reference Rate has ceased to be published on the Relevant Screen Page as a result of such benchmark ceasing to be calculated or administered; or
- (B) a public statement by the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate that (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been or will be appointed that will continue publication of such Reference Rate) it has ceased publishing such Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely or that it will cease to do so by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"); or
- (C) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate that such Reference Rate has been or will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (D) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate that means that such Reference Rate will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be prohibited from being used or that its use will be subject to restrictions or adverse consequences, either generally or in respect of the Notes; or
- (E) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate (as applicable) that, in the view of such supervisor, such Reference Rate is or will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be no longer representative of an underlying market; or
- (F) it has or will, by a specified date within the following six months, become unlawful for the Calculation Agent to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder using the relevant Reference Rate (as applicable) (including, without limitation, under the Benchmarks Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, if applicable).

Notwithstanding the sub-paragraphs above, where the relevant Benchmark Event is a public statement within sub-paragraphs (B), (C), (D), or (E) above and the Specified Future Date in the public statement is more than six months after the date of that public statement, the Benchmark Event shall not be deemed to occur until the date falling six months prior to such Specified Future Date;

"**Independent Adviser**" means an independent financial institution of international repute or other independent financial adviser experienced in the international capital markets, in each case appointed by the Issuer at its own expense;

"**Relevant Nominating Body**" means, in respect of a benchmark or screen rate (as applicable):

- (A) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable); or
- (B) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (a) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, (b) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable), (c) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities or (d) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof; and

"**Successor Rate**" means a successor to or replacement of the Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body.

8. **Zero Coupon Note Provisions**

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 8 is applicable to the Notes only if the Zero Coupon Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable.
- (b) **Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes:** If the Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note is improperly withheld or refused, the Redemption Amount shall thereafter be an amount equal to the sum of:
 - (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price on the basis of the relevant Day Count Fraction from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) whichever is the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder and (ii) the day which is seven days after the Fiscal Agent has notified the Noteholders that it has received all sums due in respect of the Notes up to such seventh day (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).

9. **Redemption and Purchase**

- (a) **Scheduled redemption:** Unless previously redeemed, or purchased and cancelled, the Notes will be redeemed at their Final Redemption Amount on the Maturity Date, subject as provided in Condition 10 (*Payments – Bearer Notes*) and Condition 11 (*Payments – Registered Notes*).
- (b) **Redemption for tax reasons:** The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part:
 - (i) at any time (if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as not being applicable); or
 - (ii) on any Interest Payment Date (if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable),

on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders, or such other period(s) as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount (Tax), together with interest accrued (if any) to the date fixed for redemption, if:

- (A) (1) the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 12 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the Republic of Ireland or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the first Tranche of the Notes; and (2) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it; or
- (B) (1) the Guarantor has or (if a demand was made under the Guarantee of the Notes) would become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 12 (*Taxation*) on the Guarantee of the Notes as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the Republic of Ireland or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the first Tranche of the

Notes; and (2) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Guarantor taking reasonable measures available to it,

provided, however, that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than:

1. where the Notes may be redeemed at any time, 90 days, or such other period(s) as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due; or
2. where the Notes may be redeemed only on an Interest Payment Date, 60 days, or such other period(s) as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, prior to the Interest Payment Date occurring immediately before the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall deliver or procure that there is delivered to the Fiscal Agent (1) a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred and (2) an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment. Upon the expiry of any such notice as is referred to in this Condition 9(b), the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Notes in accordance with this Condition 9(b).

- (c) **Redemption at the option of the Issuer:** If the Call Option is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, in part on any Optional Redemption Date (Call) at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Call) on the Issuer's giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders, or such other period(s) as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall oblige the Issuer to redeem the Notes or, as the case may be, the Notes specified in such notice on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Call) at the Optional Redemption Amount (Call) plus accrued interest (if any) to such date).
- (d) **Partial redemption:** If the Notes are to be redeemed in part only on any date in accordance with Condition 9(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*), in the case of Bearer Notes, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected by the drawing of lots in such place as the Fiscal Agent approves and in such manner as the Fiscal Agent considers appropriate, subject to compliance with applicable law, the rules of each competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system (if any) by which the Notes have then been admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation and the notice to Noteholders referred to in Condition 9(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) shall specify the serial numbers of the Notes so to be redeemed, and, in the case of Registered Notes, each Note shall be redeemed in part in the proportion which the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes to be redeemed on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Call) bears to the aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes on such date. If any Maximum Redemption Amount or Minimum Redemption Amount is specified in the relevant Final Terms, then the Optional Redemption Amount (Call) shall in no event be greater than the maximum or be less than the minimum so specified.
- (e) **Issuer Residual Call:** If Issuer Residual Call is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, and if, at any time, (other than following a redemption of some but not all of the relevant Series of Notes at the Issuer's option pursuant to Condition 9(c) (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) at an Optional Redemption Amount (Call) that is greater than the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Residual Call)) the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Notes is 20 per cent. or less of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes originally issued (and, for these purposes, any further Notes issued pursuant to Condition 18 (*Further Issues*) and consolidated with the Notes as part of the same Series shall be deemed to have been originally issued), the Issuer may redeem all

(but not some only) of the remaining outstanding Notes on any date (or, if the Floating Rate Note Provisions are specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, on any Interest Payment Date) upon giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) (which notice shall specify the date for redemption and shall be irrevocable), at the Optional Redemption Amount (Residual Call) specified in the relevant Final Terms together, if appropriate, with any accrued and unpaid interest up to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

- (f) **Redemption at the option of Noteholders:** If the Put Option is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, the Issuer shall, at the option of the Holder of any Note redeem such Note on the Optional Redemption Date (Put) specified in the relevant Put Option Notice at the relevant Optional Redemption Amount (Put) together with interest (if any) accrued to such date. In order to exercise the option contained in this Condition 9(f), the Holder of a Note must, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days before the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), or such other period(s) as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, deposit with any Paying Agent such Note together with all unmatured Coupons relating thereto and a duly completed Put Option Notice in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent. The Paying Agent with which a Note is so deposited shall deliver a duly completed Put Option Receipt to the depositing Noteholder. No Note, once deposited with a duly completed Put Option Notice in accordance with this Condition may be withdrawn; **provided, however, that** if, prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), any such Note becomes immediately due and payable or, upon due presentation of any such Note on the relevant Optional Redemption Date (Put), payment of the redemption moneys is improperly withheld or refused, the relevant Paying Agent shall mail notification thereof to the depositing Noteholder at such address as may have been given by such Noteholder in the relevant Put Option Notice and shall hold such Note at its Specified Office for collection by the depositing Noteholder against surrender of the relevant Put Option Receipt. For so long as any outstanding Note is held by a Paying Agent in accordance with this Condition 9(f), the depositor of such Note and not such Paying Agent shall be deemed to be the Holder of such Note for all purposes.
- (g) **Change of Control:** This Condition 9(g) is applicable to the Notes only if Change of Control Put Option is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, whereupon, if at any time while the Notes remain outstanding a Change of Control (as defined below) occurs and within the Change of Control Period a Downgrade (as defined below) of the Issuer or the Guarantor in respect of that Change of Control occurs and that Downgrade is expressed by the Rating Agencies to be due, in whole or in part, to the Change of Control (an "**Early Redemption Event**"), the Issuer or, as relevant, the Guarantor, will:
- (i) immediately after becoming aware of the Early Redemption Event, publish this fact by way of a notice pursuant to Condition 19 (*Notices*); and
 - (ii) determine and publish pursuant to Condition 19 (*Notices*) the effective date for the purposes of this subparagraph (the "**Effective Date**").

The Effective Date must be a Business Day not less than 60 and not more than 90 days after publication of the notice regarding the Early Redemption Event pursuant to subparagraph (g)(i).

If the Issuer, or, as relevant, the Guarantor, has published a notice regarding an Early Redemption Event pursuant to subparagraph (g)(ii), any Noteholder may, at its option, by submitting a redemption notice in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent (the "**Early Redemption Notice**"), demand from the Issuer redemption as of the Effective Date of any or all of its Notes which are or were not otherwise declared due for early redemption, at their principal amount, plus interest accrued on their principal amount until (but excluding) the Effective Date. Each Early Redemption Notice must be received by the Fiscal Agent not less than 10 days prior to the Effective Date.

Any Early Redemption Notice shall be made by means of a written notice to be delivered to the Fiscal Agent together with evidence by means of a certificate of the Noteholder's depository bank that such Holder at the time of such written notice is the holder of the relevant Notes. Early Redemption Notices shall be irrevocable.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if at any time during the Change of Control Period a Reinstatement (as defined below) occurs, any Early Redemption Notices received by the Fiscal Agent on or after the calendar day following the date on which the Early Redemption Cancellation Notice (as defined below) is published may be disregarded at the Issuer's sole discretion. Immediately after becoming aware of a Reinstatement, the Issuer or, as relevant, the Guarantor, will publish this fact by way of a notice pursuant to Condition 19 (*Notices*), specifying that such Reinstatement has occurred and that the option of the Noteholders to demand from the Issuer redemption of any or all of its Notes as of the Effective Date has been terminated (an "**Early Redemption Cancellation Notice**"). For the avoidance of doubt, where the Fiscal Agent has received a valid Early Redemption Notice prior to the calendar day following the date of the Early Redemption Cancellation Notice, the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the relevant Notes in accordance with this Condition 9(g).

A "**Change of Control**" occurs if any person or group, acting in concert, gains Control of the Issuer or the Guarantor.

"**Control**" means (i) any direct or indirect legal or beneficial ownership of, or any direct or indirect legal or beneficial entitlement to, in the aggregate, more than 50 per cent. of the ordinary shares of the Issuer or the Guarantor, the right to directly or indirectly appoint a majority of the directors of the Issuer or the Guarantor, or any other ability to control the affairs of the Issuer or the Guarantor, or (ii) in the event of a tender offer for shares of the Issuer or the Guarantor, circumstances where (A) the shares already in the control of the offeror and the shares with respect to which the offer has been accepted carry in aggregate more than 50 per cent. of the voting rights in the Issuer or, as relevant, the Guarantor, and (B) at the same time the offer has become unconditional, or (iii) the disposal or transfer by the Issuer or the Guarantor of all or substantially all of its assets to another person or other persons.

"**Change of Control Period**" means the period commencing on the date that is the earlier of (1) the date of the first public announcement of a Change of Control; and (2) the date of the earliest Potential Change of Control Announcement and ending 90 days after the Change of Control.

"**Potential Change of Control Announcement**" means any public announcement or statement by the Issuer, the Guarantor or any actual or potential bidder relating to any potential Change of Control where within 180 days of the date of such announcement or statement, a Change of Control occurs.

A "**Downgrade**" occurs if the solicited credit ratings assigned to the Issuer's or the Guarantor's long-term unsecured debt : (i) were rated at or above BBB- (in the case of Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or Baa3 (in the case of Moody's) at the start of the Change of Control Period, and are downgraded below BBB- (in the case of Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or Baa3 (in the case of Moody's); (ii) were rated below BBB- (in the case of Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or Baa3 (in the case of Moody's) at the start of the Change of Control Period, and are downgraded by at least one full rating notch; or (iii) are withdrawn or cease to be assigned (other than temporarily).

"**Rating Agencies**" means each of the rating agencies of Fitch Ratings ("**Fitch**"), Moody's Investors Service ("**Moody's**") or Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("**Standard & Poor's**") and their respective successors to their ratings business.

A "**Reinstatement**" occurs if within the Change of Control Period any one or more of the Rating Agencies subsequently upgrade (in the case of a downgrade) or reinstate (in the case of a withdrawal or cessation) such credit rating(s): (A) in the case of part (i) of the

definition of Downgrade, to at least BBB- (in the case of Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or Baa3 (in the case of Moody's); or (B) in the case of parts (ii) and (iii) of the definition of Downgrade, to the credit rating(s) assigned at the start of the Change of Control Period or better.

- (h) **No other redemption:** The Issuer shall not be entitled to redeem the Notes otherwise than as provided in paragraphs (a) to (g) above, or through purchase and cancellation in accordance with paragraphs (j) and (k) below.
- (i) **Early redemption of Zero Coupon Notes:** Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Redemption Amount payable on redemption of a Zero Coupon Note at any time before the Maturity Date shall be an amount equal to the sum of:
 - (i) the Reference Price; and
 - (ii) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which the Note becomes due and payable.

Where such calculation is to be made for a period which is not a whole number of years, the calculation in respect of the period of less than a full year shall be made on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms for the purposes of this Condition 9(h) or, if none is so specified, a Day Count Fraction of 30E/360.

- (j) **Purchase:** The Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Subsidiaries may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise and at any price, **provided that** all unmatured Coupons are purchased therewith.
- (k) **Cancellation:** All Notes so redeemed or purchased by the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Subsidiaries and any unmatured Coupons attached to or surrendered with them may at their option be cancelled and may not be reissued or resold.

10. **Payments – Bearer Notes**

This Condition 10 is only applicable to Bearer Notes.

- (a) **Principal:** Payments of principal shall be made only against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of Bearer Notes at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due on, or by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency.
- (b) **Interest:** Payments of interest shall, subject to paragraph (h) below, be made only against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of the appropriate Coupons at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States in the manner described in Condition 10(a) (*Payments – Bearer Notes – Principal*).
- (c) **Payments in New York City:** Payments of principal or interest may be made at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent in New York City if (i) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents will be able to make payment of the full amount of the interest on the Notes in the currency in which the payment is due when due, (ii) payment of the full amount of such interest at the offices of all such Paying Agents is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions and (iii) payment is permitted by applicable United States law.
- (d) **Payments subject to fiscal laws:** All payments in respect of the Bearer Notes are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 12 (*Taxation*) and (ii) any withholding

or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "**Code**") or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 12 (*Taxation*)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders in respect of such payments.

- (e) ***Deductions for unmatured Coupons:*** If the relevant Final Terms specifies that the Fixed Rate Note Provisions are applicable and a Bearer Note is presented without all unmatured Coupons relating thereto:
- (i) if the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons is less than or equal to the amount of principal due for payment, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that** if the gross amount available for payment is less than the amount of principal due for payment, the sum deducted will be that proportion of the aggregate amount of such missing Coupons which the gross amount actually available for payment bears to the amount of principal due for payment;
 - (ii) if the aggregate amount of the missing Coupons is greater than the amount of principal due for payment:
 - (A) so many of such missing Coupons shall become void (in inverse order of maturity) as will result in the aggregate amount of the remainder of such missing Coupons (the "**Relevant Coupons**") being equal to the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that** where this subparagraph would otherwise require a fraction of a missing Coupon to become void, such missing Coupon shall become void in its entirety; and
 - (B) a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the Relevant Coupons (or, if less, the amount of principal due for payment) will be deducted from the amount of principal due for payment; **provided, however, that**, if the gross amount available for payment is less than the amount of principal due for payment, the sum deducted will be that proportion of the aggregate amount of the Relevant Coupons (or, as the case may be, the amount of principal due for payment) which the gross amount actually available for payment bears to the amount of principal due for payment.

Each sum of principal so deducted shall be paid in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above against presentation and (**provided that** payment is made in full) surrender of the relevant missing Coupons.

- (f) ***Unmatured Coupons void:*** If the relevant Final Terms specifies that this Condition 10(f) is applicable or that the Floating Rate Note Provisions are applicable, on the due date for final redemption of any Note or early redemption in whole of such Note pursuant to Condition 9(b) (*Redemption and Purchase – Redemption for tax reasons*), Condition 9(c) (*Redemption and Purchase – Redemption at the option of the Issuer*), Condition 9(f) (*Redemption and Purchase – Redemption at the option of Noteholders*) or Condition 13 (*Events of Default*), all unmatured Coupons relating thereto (whether or not still attached) shall become void and no payment will be made in respect thereof.
- (g) ***Payments on business days:*** If the due date for payment of any amount in respect of any Bearer Note or Coupon is not a Payment Business Day in the place of presentation, the Holder shall not be entitled to payment in such place of the amount due until the next succeeding Payment Business Day in such place and shall not be entitled to any further interest or other payment in respect of any such delay.
- (h) ***Payments other than in respect of matured Coupons:*** Payments of interest other than in respect of matured Coupons shall be made only against presentation of the relevant Bearer Notes at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (or in New

York City if permitted by Condition 10(c) (*Payments – Bearer Notes – Payments in New York City*)).

- (i) **Partial payments:** If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Bearer Note or Coupon presented to it for payment, such Paying Agent will endorse thereon a statement indicating the amount and date of such payment.
- (j) **Exchange of Talons:** On or after the maturity date of the final Coupon which is (or was at the time of issue) part of a Coupon Sheet relating to the Bearer Notes, the Talon forming part of such Coupon Sheet may be exchanged at the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent for a further Coupon Sheet (including, if appropriate, a further Talon but excluding any Coupons in respect of which claims have already become void pursuant to Condition 14 (*Prescription*)). Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note, any unexchanged Talon relating to such Note shall become void and no Coupon will be delivered in respect of such Talon.

11. **Payments - Registered Notes**

This Condition 11 is only applicable to Registered Notes.

- (a) **Principal:** Payments of principal shall be made by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due drawn on, or, upon application by a Holder of a Registered Note to the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent not later than the fifteenth day before the due date for any such payment, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency (in the case of a sterling cheque, a town clearing branch of a bank in the City of London) and (in the case of redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note Certificates at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.
- (b) **Interest:** Payments of interest shall be made by cheque drawn in the currency in which the payment is due drawn on, or, upon application by a Holder of a Registered Note to the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent not later than the fifteenth day before the due date for any such payment, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency (in the case of a sterling cheque, a town clearing branch of a bank in the City of London) and (in the case of interest payable on redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note Certificates at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.
- (c) **Payments subject to fiscal laws:** All payments in respect of Registered Notes are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 12 (*Taxation*) and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 12 (*Taxation*)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders in respect of such payments.
- (d) **Payments on business days:** Where payment is to be made by transfer to an account, payment instructions (for value the due date, or, if the due date is not Payment Business Day, for value the next succeeding Payment Business Day) will be initiated and, where payment is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed (i) (in the case of payments of principal and interest payable on redemption) on the later of the due date for payment and the day on which the relevant Note Certificate is surrendered (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsed) at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent and (ii) (in the case of payments of interest payable other than on redemption) on the due date for payment. A Holder of a Registered Note shall not be entitled to any interest or other payment in respect of any delay in payment resulting from (A) the due date for a payment not being a Payment

Business Day or (B) a cheque mailed in accordance with this Condition 11 arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the mail.

- (e) **Partial payments:** If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Registered Note, the Issuer shall procure that the amount and date of such payment are noted on the Register and, in the case of partial payment upon presentation of a Note Certificate, that a statement indicating the amount and the date of such payment is endorsed on the relevant Note Certificate.
- (f) **Record date:** Each payment in respect of a Registered Note will be made to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the opening of business in the place of the Registrar's Specified Office on the fifteenth day before the due date for such payment (the "**Record Date**"). Where payment in respect of a Registered Note is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed to the address shown as the address of the Holder in the Register at the opening of business on the relevant Record Date.

12. Taxation

- (a) **Gross up:** All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes and the Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Guarantor shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of the Republic of Ireland or any political subdivision therein or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, the Issuer or (as the case may be) the Guarantor shall pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders after such withholding or deduction of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any Note or Coupon presented for payment:
 - (i) by or on behalf of a Holder which is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note or Coupon by reason of its having some connection with the jurisdiction by which such taxes, duties, assessments or charges have been imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed other than the mere holding of the Note or Coupon; or
 - (ii) where such withholding or deduction is required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto; or
 - (iii) where the relevant Note or Coupon or Note Certificate is presented or surrendered for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the Holder of such Note or Coupon would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting or surrendering such Note or Coupon or Note Certificate for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days.
- (b) **Taxing jurisdiction:** If the Issuer or the Guarantor becomes subject at any time to any taxing jurisdiction other than the Republic of Ireland in respect of payments made by it of principal or interest on the Notes and Coupons, references in these Conditions to the Republic of Ireland shall be construed as references to the Republic of Ireland and/or such other jurisdiction.

13. Events of Default

If any of the following events occurs and is continuing:

- (a) **Non-payment:** default is made in the payment of any amount of principal or any amount of interest in respect of the Notes on the due date for payment thereof and the default continues for a period of 30 days in the case of principal or interest; or
- (b) **Breach of other obligations:** the Issuer or the Guarantor defaults in the performance or observance of any of its other obligations under or in respect of the Notes or the Guarantee of the Notes and such default remains unremedied for 45 days after written notice thereof, addressed to the Issuer and the Guarantor by any Noteholder, has been delivered to the Issuer and the Guarantor or to the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent; or
- (c) **Cross default:** any present or future financial indebtedness of the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their Material Subsidiaries for or in respect of moneys borrowed or raised, other than the Notes and any moneys borrowed or raised by the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their Material Subsidiaries from any other member of the Group, shall not be paid when it shall become due and payable on its stated maturity date (following the giving of such notice, if any, as required under the document governing such indebtedness and as extended by any applicable grace period) or becomes due and payable prior to its stated maturity by reason of the occurrence of any default or event of default, or the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their Material Subsidiaries fails to pay when due any amount payable by it under any present or future guarantees for, or indemnity in respect of, any such financial indebtedness (other than in respect of any such guarantee or indemnity granted in favour of any other member of the Group) unless: (i) the aggregate amount of all such financial indebtedness or guarantees or indemnities is less than €100,000,000 or its equivalent in any other currencies; or (ii) the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of their Material Subsidiaries, as the case may be, is disputing in good faith by appropriate proceedings that such financial indebtedness is due or such guarantees or indemnities are callable, in which event such default shall not constitute an event of default hereunder so long as the dispute shall not have been finally adjudicated against the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of their Material Subsidiaries, as the case may be; or
- (d) **Unsatisfied judgment:** one or more judgment(s) or order(s) (which is not being disputed in good faith by appropriate proceedings) for the payment of any amount is rendered against the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries and continue(s) unsatisfied and unstayed for a period of 60 days after the date(s) thereof or, if later, the date therein specified for payment; or
- (e) **Security enforced:** a secured party takes possession, or a receiver, manager or other similar officer is appointed, of the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking, assets and revenues of the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries; or
- (f) **Insolvency etc:** (i) the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries becomes insolvent or is unable to pay its debts as they fall due, (ii) an administrator, examiner or liquidator is appointed (or application or petition for any such appointment is made) in respect of the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries or the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking, assets and revenues of the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries, (iii) the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries takes any action for a readjustment or deferment of any of its obligations or makes a general assignment or an arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors or declares a moratorium in respect of any of its Indebtedness or any Guarantee of any Indebtedness given by it or (iv) the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries ceases or threatens to cease to carry on all or substantially all of its business, in the case of (iii) or (iv) above other than in the case of a solvent reorganisation; or

- (g) **Winding up etc:** an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding up, liquidation or dissolution of the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their respective Material Subsidiaries; or
- (h) **Analogous event:** any event occurs which under the laws of the Republic of Ireland has an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in Condition 13(d) (*Events of Default – Unsatisfied Judgement*) to Condition 13(g) (*Events of Default – Winding up etc*); or
- (i) **Guarantee not in force:** the Guarantee of the Notes is not (or is claimed by the Guarantor not to be) in full force and effect,

then any Note may, by written notice addressed by the Holder thereof to the Issuer and the Guarantor and delivered to the Issuer and the Guarantor or to the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent, be declared immediately due and payable, whereupon it shall become immediately due and payable at its Early Termination Amount together with accrued interest (if any) without further action or formality.

In the case of an Event of Default occurring in relation to a Material Subsidiary, the Issuer and/or the Guarantor will, following the publication of the consolidated financial statements of the Guarantor, promptly notify Noteholders that such Event of Default has occurred. All such notifications will be made in accordance with Condition 19 (*Notices*).

14. **Prescription**

Claims for principal in respect of Bearer Notes shall become void unless the relevant Bearer Notes are presented for payment within ten years of the appropriate Relevant Date. Claims for interest in respect of Bearer Notes shall become void unless the relevant Coupons are presented for payment within five years of the appropriate Relevant Date. Claims for principal and interest on redemption in respect of Registered Notes shall become void unless the relevant Note Certificates are surrendered for payment within ten years of the appropriate Relevant Date.

15. **Replacement of Notes and Coupons**

If any Note, Note Certificate or Coupon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent, in the case of Bearer Notes, or the Registrar, in the case of Registered Notes (and, if the Notes are then admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent or Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Paying Agent or Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system), subject to all applicable laws and competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system requirements, upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection with such replacement and on such terms as to evidence, security, indemnity and otherwise as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Note Certificates or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

16. **Agents**

In acting under the Agency Agreement and in connection with the Notes and the Coupons, the Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and the Guarantor and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for or with any of the Noteholders or Couponholders.

The initial Agents and their initial Specified Offices are listed below. The initial Calculation Agent (if any) is specified in the relevant Final Terms. The Issuer and the Guarantor reserve the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and to appoint a successor fiscal agent or registrar or Calculation Agent and additional or successor paying agents; **provided, however, that:**

- (a) the Issuer and the Guarantor shall at all times maintain a fiscal agent and a registrar; and
- (b) if a Calculation Agent is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Issuer and the Guarantor shall at all times maintain a Calculation Agent; and

- (c) if and for so long as the Notes are admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Issuer and the Guarantor shall maintain a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system.

Notice of any change in any of the Agents or in their Specified Offices shall promptly be given to the Noteholders.

17. **Meetings of Noteholders; Modification and Waiver**

- (a) **Meetings of Noteholders:** The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of noteholders to consider matters relating to the Notes, including the modification of any provision of these Conditions. Any such modification may be made if sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer and the Guarantor (acting together) and shall be convened by them upon the request in writing of Noteholders holding not less than one-tenth of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes. The quorum at any meeting convened to vote on an Extraordinary Resolution will be two or more Persons holding or representing one more than half of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes or, at any adjourned meeting, two or more Persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the principal amount of the Notes held or represented; **provided, however, that** Reserved Matters may only be sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders at which two or more Persons holding or representing not less than three-quarters or, at any adjourned meeting, one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes form a quorum. Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed at any such meeting shall be binding on all the Noteholders and Couponholders, whether present or not.

Any such meeting of the Noteholders may be convened at a physical location, or such other method (which may include, without limitation, a conference call or video conference) as the Fiscal Agent may determine in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement.

In addition, a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of all Noteholders who for the time being are entitled to receive notice of a meeting of Noteholders will take effect as if it were an Extraordinary Resolution. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

- (b) **Modification:** The Notes, these Conditions, the Deed of Guarantee and the Deed of Covenant may be amended without the consent of the Noteholders or the Couponholders to correct a manifest error. In addition, the parties to the Agency Agreement may agree to modify any provision thereof, but the Issuer and the Guarantor shall not agree, without the consent of the Noteholders, to any such modification unless it is of a formal, minor or technical nature, it is made to correct a manifest error or it is, in the opinion of such parties, not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders.

18. **Further Issues**

The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders or the Couponholders, create and issue further notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the first payment of interest) so as to form a single series with the Notes.

19. **Notices**

- (a) **Bearer Notes:** Notices to the Holders of Bearer Notes shall be valid if published in a leading English language daily newspaper published in London (which is expected to be the *Financial Times* or, if such publication is not practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in Europe), or via the Companies Announcement Office of Euronext Dublin if so required. Any such notice shall be deemed

to have been given on the date of first publication (or if required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in all the required newspapers). Couponholders shall be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the Holders of Bearer Notes.

- (b) *Registered Notes*: Notices to the Holders of Registered Notes shall be sent to them by first class mail (or its equivalent) or (if posted to an overseas address) by airmail at their respective addresses on the Register or, if such publication is not practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in Europe, or via the Companies Announcement Office of Euronext Dublin if so required. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after the date of mailing.

20. **Currency Indemnity**

If any sum due from the Issuer in respect of the Notes or the Coupons or any order or judgment given or made in relation thereto has to be converted from the currency (the "**first currency**") in which the same is payable under these Conditions or such order or judgment into another currency (the "**second currency**") for the purpose of (a) making or filing a claim or proof against the Issuer, (b) obtaining an order or judgment in any court or other tribunal or (c) enforcing any order or judgment given or made in relation to the Notes, the Issuer shall indemnify each Noteholder, on the written demand of such Noteholder addressed to the Issuer and delivered to the Issuer or to the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent, against any loss suffered as a result of any discrepancy between (i) the rate of exchange used for such purpose to convert the sum in question from the first currency into the second currency and (ii) the rate or rates of exchange at which such Noteholder may in the ordinary course of business purchase the first currency with the second currency upon receipt of a sum paid to it in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of any such order, judgment, claim or proof.

This indemnity constitutes a separate and independent obligation of the Issuer and shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action.

21. **Rounding**

For the purposes of any calculations referred to in these Conditions (unless otherwise specified in these Conditions or the relevant Final Terms), (a) all percentages resulting from such calculations will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded up to 0.00001 per cent.), (b) all United States dollar amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one half cent being rounded up), (c) all Japanese Yen amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded downwards to the next lower whole Japanese Yen amount, and (d) all amounts denominated in any other currency used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest two decimal places in such currency, with 0.005 being rounded upwards.

22. **Governing Law and Jurisdiction**

- (a) *Governing law*: The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes are governed by (i) in the case of an English Law Note, English law or (ii) in the case of an Irish Law Note, Irish law.
- (b) *Jurisdiction*: (i) In the case of English Law Notes, the courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute (a "**Dispute**") arising out of or in connection with the English Law Notes (including any non-contractual obligation arising out of or in connection with the English Law Notes); and (ii) in the case of Irish Law Notes, the courts of Ireland have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any Dispute arising out of or in connection with the Irish Law Notes (including any non-contractual obligation arising out of or in connection with the Irish Law Notes).
- (c) *Appropriate forum*: (i) In the case of English Law Notes, the Issuer agrees that the courts of England are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle any Dispute and, accordingly, that it will not argue to the contrary; and (ii) in the case of Irish Law Notes,

the Issuer agrees that the courts of Ireland are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle any Dispute and, accordingly, that it will not argue to the contrary.

- (d) ***Service of process:*** Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor agree that the documents which start any Proceedings in England and any other documents required to be served in relation to those Proceedings in England may be served on it by being delivered to Ryanair UK Limited at Enterprise House, 2nd Floor, Bassingbourn Road, London Stansted Airport, England, CM24 1QW, or to such other person with an address in England and/or at such other address in England as the Issuer or Guarantor respectively may specify by notice in writing to the Noteholders.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

[MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and eligible counterparties only target market

– Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[UK MiFIR product governance / Professional investors and eligible counterparties only target market

– Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook ("**COBS**"), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the United Kingdom ("**UK**") by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**EUWA**") ("**UK MiFIR**"); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any [person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "**distributor**")][distributor] should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS - The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("**EEA**"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of [Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**")][MiFID II]; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the "**Insurance Distribution Directive**") where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the [United Kingdom ("**UK**")][UK]. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**EUWA**")][EUWA]; (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "**FSMA**") and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement [Directive (EU) 2016/97][the Insurance Distribution Directive], where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of [Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA][UK MiFIR]. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "**UK PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.]

[Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification – Solely for the purposes of its obligations pursuant to Sections 309B(1)(a) and 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "**SFA**"), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A of the SFA) that the Notes are ["prescribed capital markets

products"/["capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products"] (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018).]¹

Final Terms dated [•]

RYANAIR DAC

Legal Entity Identifier Code: 635400WKFIPCHKVW376

Issue of [Aggregate Principal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

RYANAIR HOLDINGS PLC

Legal Entity Identifier Code: 635400BR2ROC1FVEBQ56

under the €6,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme

PART A – CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the "**Conditions**") set forth in the base prospectus dated 1 July 2024 [and the supplemental base prospectus dated [•]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus (the "**Base Prospectus**") for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation. This document [constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation and]² must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus in order to obtain all relevant information.

(The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under a base prospectus with an earlier date and the relevant terms and conditions from that base prospectus with an earlier date were incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus.)

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the "**Conditions**") set forth in the base prospectus dated 31 July 2020. These Final Terms contain the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with the base prospectus dated 1 July 2024 [and the supplemental base prospectus dated [•]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus (the "**Base Prospectus**") for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation, save in respect of the Conditions which are set forth in the base prospectus dated 31 July 2020 and are incorporated by reference in the Base Prospectus. [This document constitutes the Final Terms relating to the issue of Notes described herein for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation.]³

Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus [is] [are] available for viewing [at <https://live.euronext.com/en/markets/dublin>] [and] during normal business hours at [address] [and copies may be obtained from [address]].

[The expression "**Prospectus Regulation**" used herein means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.]

(Include whichever of the following apply or specify as "Not Applicable" (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if "Not Applicable" is indicated for individual paragraphs (in which case the sub-paragraphs of the paragraphs which are not applicable can be deleted). Italics denote guidance for completing the Final Terms.)

- | | | | |
|----|------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. | (i) | Issuer: | Ryanair DAC |
| | (ii) | Guarantor: | Ryanair Holdings plc |

¹ To be included where sales are made to investors other than "institutional investors" or "accredited investors" (each as defined in Section 4(a) of the SFA).

² To be deleted if Notes are unlisted and/or Notes are not admitted to trading on a regulated market.

³ To be deleted if Notes are unlisted and/or Notes are not admitted to trading on a regulated market.

2. (i) Series Number: [•]
- (ii) Tranche Number: [•]
- (iii) Date on which the Notes become fungible: [Not Applicable/The Notes shall be consolidated, form a single series and be interchangeable for trading purposes with the [•] on [[•]/the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph 23 below [which is expected to occur on or about [•]].]
3. Specified Currency or Currencies: [•]
4. Aggregate Principal Amount: [•]
- (i) Series: [•]
- (ii) Tranche: [•]
5. Issue Price: [•] per cent. of the Aggregate Principal Amount [plus accrued interest from [•]]
6. (i) Specified Denominations: [[•] and integral multiples of [•] in excess thereof [up to and including [•]]. No notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [•]].
- (ii) Calculation Amount: [•]
7. (i) Issue Date: [•]
- (ii) Interest Commencement Date: [[•]/Issue Date/Not Applicable]
8. Maturity Date: [•]⁴
9. Interest Basis: [•] per cent. Fixed Rate]
- [•][•] EURIBOR/SONIA/SONIA
Compounded Index/ SOFR/SOFR
Compounded Index/€STR] +/- [•] per cent.
Floating Rate]
- [Zero Coupon]
- (further particulars specified below – see
*"Provisions relating to Interest (if any)
payable"*)
10. Redemption/Payment Basis: Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed on the Maturity Date at 100 per cent. of their principal amount.
11. Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
12. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]

⁴ No Notes may be issued with a maturity of less than a year under this Programme.

[Change of Control Put/Put Event] (*The placeholder here should reflect the name ascribed to any "event risk" put in the Conditions*)

[Issuer Call]

[Issuer Residual Call]

[(further particulars specified below – see "*Provisions relating to redemption*")]

13. (i) Governing law: [English Law] / [Irish Law]
- (ii) Status of the Notes: Senior
- (iii) Status of the Guarantee: Senior
- (iv) Date Board approval for issuance of Notes and Guarantee respectively obtained: [•] and [•], respectively

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

14. **Fixed Rate Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (i) Rate[(s)] of Interest: [•] per cent. per annum payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [•] in each year
- (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount[(s)]: [•] per Calculation Amount
- (iv) Broken Amount(s): [•] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [•]
- (v) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA) / Actual/Actual (ISDA) / Actual/365 (Fixed) / Actual/360 / 30/360 / 30E/360 / Eurobond Basis / 30E/360 (ISDA)]
- (vi) [Interest Determination Date(s): [•] in each year]
- (vii) Unmatured Coupons void: Condition 10(f) (*Payments – Bearer Notes – Unmatured Coupons void*) is [Applicable/Not Applicable]
15. **Floating Rate Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (i) Interest Period(s): [•]
- (ii) Specified Period: [•]
- (iii) Specified Interest Payment Dates: [Not Applicable/[•], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (v) below]
- (iv) First Interest Payment Date: [•]
- (v) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/ Modified]

		Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
(vi)	Additional Business Centre(s):	[Not Applicable/[•]]
(vii)	Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined:	[Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
(viii)	Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and/or Interest Amount(s):	[[Fiscal Agent]/[an institution other than the Fiscal Agent] shall be the Calculation Agent]
(ix)	Screen Rate Determination:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (<i>If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph</i>)
	• Reference Rate:	[•][•] [EURIBOR/SONIA/SOFR/€STR]
	• Observation Method:	[Lag / Observation Shift]
	• Lag Period:	[5 / [•] TARGET Settlement Days/US Government Securities Business Days/London Banking Days/Not Applicable]
	• Observation Shift Period:	[5 / [•] TARGET Settlement Days/US Government Securities Business Days/London Banking Days /Not Applicable]
		<i>(NB: A minimum of 5 should be specified for the Lag Period or Observation Shift Period, unless otherwise agreed with the Calculation Agent)</i>
	• D:	[360/365/[•]]/ [Not Applicable]
	• Index Determination:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	• SONIA Compounded Index:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	• SOFR Compounded Index:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	• Relevant Decimal Place:	[•] [5] (<i>unless otherwise specified in the Final Terms, it should be the fifth decimal place</i>)
	• Relevant Number of Index Days:	[•] [5] (<i>unless otherwise specified in the Final Terms, the Relevant Number of Index Days shall be 5</i>)
	• Interest Determination Date(s):	[The first Business Day in the relevant Interest Period]/ (<i>select where Interest Determination Date has the meaning specified in Condition 7(e), 7(f) or 7(g)</i>) [•] [London Banking Days/US Government Securities Business Days/TARGET Settlement Days] prior to each Interest Payment Date]
	• Relevant Screen Page:	[•]

- Relevant Time: [•]
 - Relevant Financial Centre: [•]
- (x) ISDA Determination: [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*
- ISDA Definitions: [2006 ISDA Definitions / 2021 ISDA Definitions]
 - Floating Rate Option: [•]
(The Floating Rate Option should be selected from one of: CHF-SARON / EUR-EURIBOR-Reuters (if 2006 ISDA Definitions apply) EUR-EURIBOR (if 2021 ISDA Definitions apply) / EUR-EuroSTR / EUR-EuroSTR Compounded Index / GBP SONIA / GBP SONIA Compounded Index / HKD-HONIA / JPY-TONA / USD-SOFR / USD-SOFR Compounded Index (each as defined in the ISDA Definitions). These are the options envisaged by the terms and conditions)
 - Designated Maturity: [•]
(Designated Maturity will not be relevant where the Floating Rate Option is a risk free rate)
 - Reset Date: [•]/[as specified in the ISDA Definitions]/[the first day of the relevant Interest Period, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in [(v)] above and as specified in the ISDA Definitions]
 - Compounding: [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*
 - [Compounding with Lookback]
 - Lookback: [•] Applicable Business Days
 - [Compounding with Observation Period Shift]
 - Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business Days
 - Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•] / [Not Applicable]]
 - [Compounding with Lockout]
 - Lockout: [•] Lockout Period Business Days
 - Lockout Period Business Days: [•]/[Applicable Business Days]]
 - Compounding Method:
 - Lookback: [•] Applicable Business Days
 - [Compounding with Observation Period Shift]
 - Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business Days
 - Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•] / [Not Applicable]]
 - [Compounding with Lockout]
 - Lockout: [•] Lockout Period Business Days
 - Lockout Period Business Days: [•]/[Applicable Business Days]]

- Averaging: [Applicable/Not Applicable] (*If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph*)
 - Averaging Method: [Averaging with Lookback
 - Lookback: [•] Applicable Business Days
 - [Averaging with Observation Period Shift
 - Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business Days
 - Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•]/[Not Applicable]
 - [Averaging with Lockout
 - Lockout: [•] Lockout Period Business Days
 - Lockout Period Business Days: [•]/[Applicable Business Days]
 - Index Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable] (*If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph*)
 - Index Method: Compounded Index Method with Observation Period Shift
 - Observation Period Shift: [•] Observation Period Shift Business Days
 - Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [•] / [Not Applicable]
 - (xi) [Linear interpolation: Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (*specify for each short or long interest period*)
 - (xii) Margin(s): [+/-][•] per cent. per annum
 - (xiii) Minimum Rate of Interest: [The Minimum Rate of Interest shall not be less than zero] / [The Minimum Rate of Interest shall not be less than [•] per cent. per annum]
 - (xiv) Maximum Rate of Interest: [•] per cent. per annum
 - (xv) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA) / Actual/Actual (ISDA) / Actual/365 (Fixed) / Actual/360 / 30/360 / 30E/360 / Eurobond Basis / 30E/360 (ISDA)]
16. **Zero Coupon Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (i) Accrual Yield: [•] per cent. per annum

- (ii) Reference Price: [•]
- (iii) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA) / Actual/Actual (ISDA) / Actual/365 (Fixed) / Actual/360 / 30/360 / 30E/360 / Eurobond Basis / 30E/360 (ISDA)]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- 17. **Call Option** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
 - (i) Optional Redemption Date(s) (Call): [•]
 - (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) (Call) of each Note: [•] per Calculation Amount
 - (iii) If redeemable in part:
 - (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: [•] per Calculation Amount
 - (b) Maximum Redemption Amount: [•] per Calculation Amount
 - (iv) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions): [Minimum Period: [•] days / Not Applicable]
[Maximum Period: [•] days / Not Applicable]
- 18. **Issuer Residual Call** [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

 - (i) Optional Redemption Amount (Residual Call): [•] per Calculation Amount
 - (ii) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions): [Minimum Period: [•] days / Not Applicable]
[Maximum Period: [•] days / Not Applicable]
- 19. **Put Option** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
 - (i) Optional Redemption Date(s) (Put): [•]
 - (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) (Put) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [•] per Calculation Amount
 - (iii) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions): [Minimum Period: [•] days / Not Applicable]
[Maximum Period: [•] days / Not Applicable]
- 20. **Change of Control Put Option** [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(The placeholder here should reflect the name ascribed to any "event risk" put in the Conditions)*
- 21. **Final Redemption Amount of each Note** [•] per Calculation Amount
- 22. **Early Redemption Amount**
 - (i) Early Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount payable on [Not Applicable]/[•]

redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default or other early redemption:

- (ii) (Notice period on redemption for tax reasons (if different from Condition 9(b) (*Redemption for tax reasons*)): [Not less than [•] nor more than [•] days] / [Not Applicable – in line with Conditions]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

23. Form of Notes: Bearer Notes:
[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [•] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]
[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [•] days' notice]
[Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [•] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]
[Registered Notes]
(N.B. The exchange upon notice/at any time options as specified above and in the Conditions should not be expressed to be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes in paragraph 6 includes language substantially to the following effect:
"[EUR100,000] and integral multiples of [EUR1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [EUR199,000]"
24. [New Global Note]/[New Safekeeping Structure]: [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
25. Additional Financial Centre(s): [Not Applicable/give details]
26. Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature): [Yes/No. As the Notes have more than 27 coupon payments, talons may be required if, on exchange into definitive form, more than 27 coupon payments are left.]

Signed on behalf of RYANAIR DAC:

By:
Duly authorised

Signed on behalf of RYANAIR HOLDINGS PLC:

By:
Duly authorised

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1. LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

- (i) Listing and admission to trading: Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to the Official List of Euronext Dublin and for the Notes to be admitted to trading on its regulated market with effect from [•]. [Application is expected to be made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to the Official List of Euronext Dublin and for the Notes to be admitted to trading on its regulated market with effect from [•].]
- (ii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [•]

2. RATINGS

The Notes to be issued [have not been]/[have been/are expected to be] rated/[The following ratings reflect ratings assigned to Notes of this type issued under the Programme generally]:

[S&P Global Rating's Europe Limited: [•]]

[Fitch Ratings Ltd: [•]]

[[Other]: [•]]

[Add a brief explanation of the meaning of the ratings if previously published by the ratings provider.]

Option 1 - CRA established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation and details of whether rating is endorsed by a credit rating agency established and registered in the UK or certified under the UK CRA Regulation

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EEA and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**"). [[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] appears on the latest update of the list of registered credit rating agencies (as of [insert date of most recent list]) on the European Securities and Markets Authority's website <http://www.esma.europa.eu>]. [The rating [Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] has given to the Notes is endorsed by [insert legal name of credit rating agency], which is established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**").] / [[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] has been certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**") and the rating it has given to the Notes is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation.]

Option 2 – CRA established in the EEA, not registered under the EU CRA Regulation but has applied for registration and details of whether rating is endorsed by a credit rating agency established and registered in the UK or certified under the UK CRA Regulation

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EEA and has applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**"), although notification of the corresponding registration decision has not yet been provided by the [relevant competent authority]/[European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**")]. [[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity

providing rating] appears on the latest update of the list of registered credit rating agencies (as of *[insert date of most recent list]*) on the [ESMA] website <http://www.esma.europa.eu>. [The rating *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has given to the Notes is endorsed by *[insert legal name of credit rating agency]*, which is established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the United Kingdom by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**").] / *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has been certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**").] / *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has not been certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "**UK CRA Regulation**") and the rating it has given to the Notes is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation.]

Option 3 - CRA established in the EEA, not registered under the EU CRA Regulation and has not applied for registration and details of whether rating is endorsed by a credit rating agency established and registered in the UK or certified under the UK CRA Regulation

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EEA and is neither registered nor has it applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**"). *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* appears on the latest update of the list of registered credit rating agencies (as of *[insert date of most recent list]*) on the ESMA website <http://www.esma.europa.eu>. [The rating *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has given to the Notes is endorsed by *[insert legal name of credit rating agency]*, which is established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**").] / *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has been certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**").] / *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has not been certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**") and the rating it has given to the Notes is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation.]

Option 4 - CRA established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation and details of whether rating is endorsed by a credit rating agency established and registered in the EEA or certified under the EU CRA Regulation

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**"). *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* appears on the latest update of the list of registered credit rating agencies (as of *[insert date of most recent list]*) on the FCA's website. [The rating *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has given to the Notes to be issued under the Programme is endorsed by *[insert legal name of credit rating agency]*, which is established in the EEA and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended. (the "**EU CRA Regulation**").] *[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating]* has not been certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**") and the rating it has given to the Notes is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation.]

Option 5 - CRA not established in the EEA or the UK but relevant rating is endorsed by a CRA which is established and registered under the EU CRA Regulation AND/OR under the UK CRA Regulation

[*Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating*] is not established in the EEA or the UK but the rating it has given to the Notes to be issued under the Programme is endorsed by [*insert legal name of credit rating agency*], which is established in the EEA and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**")][and][*insert legal name of credit rating agency*], which is established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**")].

Option 6 - CRA not established in the EEA or the UK and relevant rating is not endorsed under the EU CRA Regulation or the UK CRA Regulation but CRA is certified under the EU CRA Regulation AND/OR under the UK CRA Regulation

[*Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating*] is not established in the EEA or the UK but is certified under [Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**")][and][Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**")].

Option 7 - CRA neither established in the EEA or the UK nor certified under the EU CRA Regulation or the UK CRA Regulation and relevant rating is not endorsed under the EU CRA Regulation or the UK CRA Regulation

[*Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating*] is not established in the EEA or the UK and is not certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**") or Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the [European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018][EUWA] (the "**UK CRA Regulation**") and the rating it has given to the Notes is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in either the EEA or in the United Kingdom and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or the UK CRA Regulation, as applicable.

3. **DISTRIBUTION**

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (i) | Method of distribution: | [Syndicated/Non-syndicated] |
| (ii) | If syndicated: | [Not Applicable] |
| | (a) Names and addresses of Managers and underwriting commitments: | [•] |
| | (b) Stabilisation Manager(s) (if any): | [Not Applicable/[•]] |
| (iii) | If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer: | [Not Applicable/[•]] |
| (iv) | Indication of the overall amount of the underwriting commission and of the placing commission: | [•] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount |
| (v) | US Selling Restrictions: | [[TEFRA C]/TEFRA D] |
| (vi) | Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors: | [Applicable/Not Applicable] |
- [*If the Notes clearly do not constitute "packaged" products or the Notes do constitute*

"packaged" products and a key information document will be prepared in the EEA, "Not Applicable" should be specified. If the Notes may constitute "packaged" products and no Key Information Document will be prepared, "Applicable" should be specified.)

- (vii) Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If the Notes clearly do not constitute "packaged" products or the Notes do constitute "packaged" products and a key information document will be prepared in the UK, "Not Applicable" should be specified. If the Notes may constitute "packaged" products and no Key Information Document will be prepared, "Applicable" should be specified.)

4. **REASONS FOR THE OFFER, ESTIMATED NET PROCEEDS AND TOTAL EXPENSES**

- [(i)] Reasons for the offer [•]
 [(ii)] Estimated net proceeds: [•]
 [(iii)] Estimated total expenses: [•]

5. **[Fixed Rate Notes only – YIELD]**

- Indication of yield: [•]

6. **[Floating Rate Notes only - HISTORIC INTEREST RATES]**

Details of historic EURIBOR rates can be obtained from [Reuters].]

7. **OPERATIONAL INFORMATION**

- (i) ISIN Code: [•]
 (ii) Common Code: [•]
 (iii) [FISN: [See the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN / Not Applicable / Not Available]]
 (iv) [CFI Code: [See the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN / Not Applicable / Not Available]]
(If the CFI and/or FISN is not required or requested, it/they should be specified to be "Not Applicable")
 (v) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear Bank SA/NV and address(es) [Not Applicable]/[Give name(s) and address(es)]

Clearstream Banking, SA and the relevant identification number(s):

- (vi) [Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility: [Not Applicable] /

[Yes. Note that the designation "yes" simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper [(and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper,)[include this text for registered notes held under NSS structure] and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the European Central Bank being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.] /

[No. Whilst the designation is specified as "no" at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper (and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the European Central Bank being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.)

9. Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [•]

10. Relevant Benchmark[s]: [[specify benchmark] is provided by [administrator legal name]][repeat as necessary]. As at the date hereof, [[administrator legal name][appears]/[does not appear]][repeat as necessary] in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 (*Register of administrators and benchmarks*) of the EU Benchmarks Regulation/[As far as the Issuer is aware, as at the date hereof, [specify benchmark] does not fall within the scope of the EU Benchmarks Regulation/ [As far as the Issuer is aware, the transitional provisions in Article 51 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, as amended apply, such that [name of administrator] is not currently required to obtain authorisation/registration (or, if located

outside the European Union, recognition, endorsement or equivalence)]/ [Not Applicable]

[[*specify benchmark*] is provided by [*administrator legal name*]][*repeat as necessary*]. As at the date hereof, [[*administrator legal name*][appears]/[does not appear]][*repeat as necessary*] in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the FCA pursuant to Article 36 (*Register of administrators and benchmarks*) of the UK Benchmarks Regulation]/[As far as the Issuer is aware, as at the date hereof, [*specify benchmark*] does not fall within the scope of the UK Benchmarks Regulation]/ [As far as the Issuer is aware, the transitional provisions in Article 51 of UK Benchmarks Regulation apply, such that [*name of administrator*] is not currently required to obtain authorisation/registration (or, if located outside the UK, recognition, endorsement or equivalence)]/ [Not Applicable]

11. Use of proceeds:

[Per the Base Prospectus/[•]]

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

Clearing System Accountholders

In relation to any Tranche of Notes represented by a Global Note in bearer form, references in the Conditions of the Notes to "Noteholder" are references to the bearer of the relevant Global Note which, for so long as the Global Note is held by a depositary or a common depositary, in the case of a CGN, or a common safekeeper, in the case of an NGN for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system, will be that depositary or common depositary or, as the case may be, common safekeeper.

In relation to any Tranche of Notes represented by a Global Registered Note, references in the Conditions to "Noteholder" are references to the person in whose name such Global Registered Note is for the time being registered in the Register which, for so long as the Global Registered Note is held by or on behalf of a depositary or a common depositary or a common safekeeper for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system, will be that depositary or common depositary or common safekeeper or a nominee for that depositary or common depositary or common safekeeper.

Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system as being entitled to an interest in a Global Note or a Global Registered Note (each an "**Accountholder**") must look solely to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such other relevant clearing system (as the case may be) for such Accountholder's share of each payment made by the Issuer or the Guarantor to the holder of such Global Note or Global Registered Note and in relation to all other rights arising under such Global Note or Global Registered Note. The extent to which, and the manner in which, Accountholders may exercise any rights arising under the Global Note or Global Registered Note will be determined by the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and any other relevant clearing system from time to time. For so long as the relevant Notes are represented by a Global Note or Global Registered Note, Accountholders shall have no claim directly against the Issuer or the Guarantor in respect of payments due under the Notes and such obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantor will be discharged by payment to the holder of such Global Note or Global Registered Note.

Conditions applicable to Global Notes

Each Global Note and Global Registered Note will contain provisions which modify the Conditions of the Notes as they apply to the Global Note or Global Registered Note. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions:

Payments: All payments in respect of the Global Note or Global Registered Note which, according to the Conditions, require presentation and/or surrender of a Note, Note Certificate or Coupon will be made against presentation and (in the case of payment of principal in full with all interest accrued thereon) surrender of the Global Note or Global Registered Note to or to the order of any Paying Agent and will be effective to satisfy and discharge the corresponding liabilities of the Issuer in respect of the Notes. On each occasion on which a payment of principal or interest is made in respect of the Global Note, the Issuer shall procure that in respect of a CGN the payment is noted in a schedule thereto and in respect of an NGN the payment is entered *pro rata* in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Calculation of interest: the calculation of any interest amount in respect of any Note which is represented by a Global Note, or a Global Registered Note, will be calculated on the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note, or Global Registered Note, as the case may be, and not by reference to the Calculation Amount.

Payment Business Day: In the case of a Global Note, or a Global Registered Note, shall be, if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or, if the currency of payment is not euro, any day which is a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre.

Payment Record Date: Each payment in respect of a Global Registered Note will be made to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the close of business (in the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payment (the "**Record Date**") where "**Clearing System**

Business Day" means a day on which each clearing system for which the Global Registered Note is being held is open for business.

Exercise of put option: In order to exercise the option contained in Conditions 9(f) (*Redemption and Purchase – Redemption at the option of Noteholders*) and 9(g) (*Redemption and Purchase – Change of Control*) the bearer of the Permanent Global Note or the holder of a Global Registered Note must, within the period specified in the Conditions for the deposit of the relevant Note and put notice, give written notice of such exercise to the Fiscal Agent specifying the principal amount of Notes in respect of which such option is being exercised. Any such notice will be irrevocable and may not be withdrawn.

Partial exercise of call option: In connection with an exercise of the option contained in Condition 9(c) (*Redemption and Purchase – Redemption at the option of the Issuer*) in relation to some only of the Notes, the Permanent Global Note or Global Registered Note may be redeemed in part in the principal amount specified by the Issuer in accordance with the Conditions and the Notes to be redeemed will not be selected as provided in the Conditions but in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in principal amount, at their discretion).

Notices: Notwithstanding Condition 19 (*Notices*), while all the Notes are represented by a Permanent Global Note (or by a Permanent Global Note and/or a Temporary Global Note) or a Global Registered Note and the Permanent Global Note is (or the Permanent Global Note and/or the Temporary Global Note are), or the Global Registered Note is, deposited with a depositary or a common depositary for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system or a common safekeeper, notices to Noteholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system and, in any case, such notices shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 19 (*Notices*) on the date of delivery to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system.

DESCRIPTION OF RYANAIR

Introduction

The Guarantor was incorporated on 5 June 1996 as a holding company for Ryanair Designated Activity Company ("**Ryanair DAC**") (previously called Ryanair Limited). Ryanair DAC was incorporated on 28 November 1984. Ryanair DAC operates a low-fare, scheduled-passenger airline serving short-haul, point-to-point routes mainly within Europe. In fiscal year 2019, the Company set up Buzz, formally known as Ryanair Sun (a Polish charter and scheduled passenger airline with a Polish AOC) and acquired Lauda (a Maltese wet lease provider to the Group with a Maltese AOC), and set-up Ryanair UK (with a UK AOC). In fiscal year 2020, Malta Air became the fifth airline in the Group. Each of Buzz, Lauda, Malta Air, Ryanair DAC and Ryanair UK are wholly owned airlines within the Group. As of 31 March 2024, Ryanair had a principal fleet of 557 Boeing 737 aircraft and 27 Airbus A320 aircraft (with a total short-haul fleet of 584 aircraft). As of 26 June 2024, the Group offered over 3,500 short-haul flights per day serving approximately 235 airports largely throughout Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. See "*Route System and Scheduling*" below for more details of Ryanair's route network. As used herein, the term "**Ryanair Holdings**" refers to Ryanair Holdings plc. The term the "**Company**" refers to Ryanair DAC or Ryanair Holdings together with its consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires. The term "**Ryanair**" refers to Ryanair DAC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Ryanair Holdings, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise.

Ryanair Holdings recorded a profit after taxation of €1.92 billion in fiscal year 2024, as compared with a profit of €1.31 billion in fiscal year 2023. This movement was primarily attributable to a 9 per cent. increase in traffic at higher average fares (offset by higher jet fuel and other operating costs). Ryanair generated an average booked passenger load factor of approximately 94 per cent. in fiscal year 2024, compared to 93 per cent. in fiscal year 2023 and total revenue increased by 25 per cent. to €13.44 billion in fiscal year 2024, up from €10.78 billion in fiscal year 2023.

Management believes that the market's acceptance of Ryanair's low-fares service is reflected in the "Ryanair Effect" – Ryanair's history of stimulating significant annual passenger traffic growth on the routes where it commences service. Fiscal year 2024 scheduled revenue increased 32 per cent. to €9.15 billion. Traffic grew 9 per cent. to 184 million passengers while average fares rose 21 per cent. to approximately €49.80, thanks to a record first half of fiscal year 2024 and a strong Easter in late March 2024, offset by softer than expected fares and load factors in the three months ended 31 December 2023 (following the sudden, but welcome, removal of Ryanair flights from many OTA "Pirate" websites in early December 2023). Ancillary revenue increased 12 per cent. to €4.30 billion (approximately €23.40 per passenger). Total fiscal year 2024 revenue rose 25 per cent. to €13.44 billion. Operating costs increased 22 per cent. to €11.38 billion, primarily due to a 28 per cent. increase in fuel costs, higher staff costs (including pay restoration, crew, engineering and handler pay rises, higher crewing ratios and pilot productivity pay as Ryanair improves operational resilience) and Boeing delivery delays. More importantly, the widening cost gap (on a per-passenger basis) between Ryanair and EU competitors (which is further enhanced by Ryanair's low-cost financing and net interest income) remains a growing competitive advantage.

Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair are each domiciled in Ireland and operate subject to the Companies Act 2014 (as amended) of Ireland. The address of each of Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair is: Dublin Office, Airside Business Park, Swords, County Dublin, K67 NY94, Republic of Ireland. The telephone number is +353-1-945-1212. The registered number of Ryanair Holdings is 249885 and the registered number of Ryanair is 104547.

Strategy

Ryanair's objective is to establish itself as Europe's largest scheduled passenger airline group in a disciplined and sustainable manner, through continued improvements and expanded offerings of its low-fares service. Ryanair offers low fares that generate increased passenger traffic while maintaining a continuous focus on cost-containment and operating efficiencies. The key elements of Ryanair's long-term strategy are:

Low Fares

Ryanair's low fares are designed to stimulate demand, particularly from fare-conscious leisure and business travellers who might otherwise use alternative forms of transportation or choose not to travel at all. Ryanair

sells seats on a one-way basis, thus eliminating minimum stay requirements from all travel on Ryanair scheduled services. Ryanair sets fares on the basis of the demand for particular flights and by reference to the period remaining to the date of departure of the flight, with higher fares typically charged on flights with higher levels of demand and for bookings made nearer to the date of departure. Ryanair also periodically runs special promotional fare campaigns. See "*Widely Available Low Fares*" below.

Customer Service

Ryanair's strategy is to deliver the best customer service performance in its peer group. Ryanair delivers industry leading punctuality and cancelled significantly fewer flights in fiscal year 2024 (less than 1 per cent.) compared to its peer group. Ryanair achieves this by focusing strongly on the execution of these services. Ryanair conducts a daily conference call with airport personnel at each of its base airports, during which the reasons for each "first wave" flight delay and baggage short shipment are discussed in detail and logged to ensure that the root cause is identified and rectified. Subsequent (consequential) delays and short shipments are investigated by Ryanair ground operations personnel.

During fiscal year 2024, Ryanair revamped its operations control centres in both Dublin and Warsaw, adopting a bridge structure that includes representatives from all sections of the operation. This team includes Customer Service staff who represent the customer on the day of travel, specifically representing their needs in the event of a disruption. Ryanair continues to deliver industry leading on time performance; during fiscal year 2024, despite unprecedented air traffic control ("**ATC**") disruptions, approximately 87 per cent. of Ryanair's flights arrived at their destination on time.

After a successful launch of the "Day of Travel Assistant" in the Ryanair app in fiscal year 2022, Ryanair has continued to enhance the features available through this service, supporting passengers with information on gates, boarding times, gate closure, updated expected time of departures in the event of delays, and videos explaining what is happening and what to expect next. Since the launch of the "Day of Travel Assistant" the Group has seen double digit increases in customer satisfaction ("**CSAT**") scores from those passengers experiencing a delay, with over 70 per cent. of passengers very satisfied with the quality and timeliness of Ryanair's communication.

Ryanair has an ongoing commitment to improving customer satisfaction across the customer journey and this is measured by regular post flight CSAT surveys and online "mystery-passenger" checks. Ryanair continues to achieve industry leading results, surpassing internal targets and improving results year on year. Every passenger who flies with Ryanair can rate their flying experience. Ryanair's strong operational resilience during the summer period in fiscal year 2023 resulted in the fiscal year 2024 CSAT score reaching over 85 per cent, despite the widespread disruption caused by continued French ATC strikes and UK NATS system failures.

Throughout the fiscal year 2024, Ryanair continued the success of the "We're Listening" initiative first launched in 2021 by holding workshops with 12 panellists representing 10 countries in Madrid in May 2023 and Dublin in April 2024. These events help Ryanair to stay in touch with what its customers need and want, particularly as the Group continues its self-service journey, and help Ryanair to evaluate the new technology it plans to launch and informs management on improvements they need to make to the website, mobile applications and customer communications. Ryanair will also deliver a new customer portal in the customer's Ryanair account, allowing customers to interact with Ryanair through a secure service portal, providing timely responses to common questions and updates on refunds, claims and queries.

Ryanair is proud of how it supports its passengers with reduced mobility and hidden disabilities, with approximately 3 million passengers travelling with the Group in fiscal year 2024 needing some level of additional assistance. Ryanair officially recognises the hidden disabilities sunflower symbol across its network and its crews are trained on how to assist passengers wearing the sunflower symbol. For those passengers that have difficulty accessing Ryanair's website, Ryanair operates voice recognition software in partnership with "Amazon Alexa", allowing customers who are sight impaired or who cannot use a keyboard or phone keypad to access the Ryanair Help Centre through Amazon Alexa. Amazon Alexa relays to customers and/or app users relevant information contained in Ryanair's Help Centre. In fiscal year 2024, Ryanair launched the "SignVideo" service which provides specific assistance for sign language users. Ryanair is an active participant with aviation authorities on accessibility frameworks and the development of industry leading practices on improving accessibility to customers.

Frequent Point-to-Point Flights on Short-Haul Routes

Ryanair provides frequent point-to-point service on short-haul routes. In fiscal year 2024, Ryanair flew an average route length of approximately 780 miles and an average flight duration of approximately 2.2 hours. Short-haul routes allow Ryanair to offer its low fares and frequent service, while eliminating the need to provide unnecessary "frills", like free in-flight meals and movies, otherwise expected by customers on longer flights. Point-to-point flying (as opposed to hub-and-spoke service) allows Ryanair to offer direct, non-stop routes and avoid the costs of providing "through service" for connecting passengers, including baggage transfer and transit passenger assistance.

Low Operating Costs

Management believes that Ryanair's operating costs are among the lowest of any European scheduled-passenger airline. Ryanair strives to reduce or control four of the primary expenses involved in running a major scheduled airline group: (i) aircraft equipment and finance costs; (ii) personnel costs; (iii) customer service costs; and (iv) airport access and handling costs:

Aircraft Equipment and Finance Costs

Ryanair currently operates mainly Boeing 737s. The operation of primarily a single aircraft type enables Ryanair to limit the costs associated with personnel training, maintenance, and the purchase and storage of spare parts while also affording the Company greater flexibility in the scheduling of crews and equipment. Management also believes that the terms of Ryanair's contracts with Boeing are favourable to Ryanair. The strength of Ryanair's balance sheet and cash flows also enables the Group to lease aircraft at competitive rates (such as the 27 A320s leased by Lauda). See "*Boeing Aircraft*" and "*Airbus Aircraft*" below for additional information on Ryanair's fleet. The Company has a BBB+ (stable outlook) credit rating from both S&P and Fitch (see "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—The Company Will Incur Significant Costs Acquiring New Aircraft and Any Instability in the Credit and Capital Markets Could Negatively Impact Ryanair's Ability to Obtain Financing on Acceptable Terms*" above) and can raise inexpensive unsecured debt in the capital markets. The Company also finances aircraft from its strong cash flows.

Personnel Costs

Ryanair endeavours to control its labour costs through incentivising high productivity. Compensation for personnel emphasises productivity-based pay incentives. These incentives include sales bonus payments for onboard sales of products for cabin crew and payments based on the number of hours or sectors flown by pilots and cabin crew within strict limits set by regulations fixing maximum working hours.

Customer service costs

Ryanair has entered into agreements with external contractors at certain airports for ticketing, passenger and aircraft handling, and other services (including the use of self-service kiosks) that management believes can be more cost-efficiently provided by third parties. Ryanair negotiates competitive rates for such services by negotiating fixed-price, multi-year contracts. The development of its own internet booking facility has allowed Ryanair to eliminate travel agent commissions. As part of its strategic initiatives, and the Always Getting Better ("**AGB**") customer experience program launched in 2013, the Company has broadened its distribution base by making Ryanair's fares available to bricks and mortar travel agents and corporate travel booking tools via GDSs Travelport (trading as Galileo and Worldspan), Amadeus and Sabre, as well as Concur and Kyte. Direct sales via the Ryanair website and mobile app (including through referrals from OTAs under "direct distribution agreements" – see "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—The Company Faces Risks Related to Unauthorised Use of Information from the Company's Website*") continues to be the main generator of scheduled passenger revenues.

Airport Access and Handling Costs

Ryanair prioritises airports that offer competitive prices. Ryanair's record of delivering a consistently high volume of passenger traffic growth at many airports has allowed it to negotiate favourable growth contracts with such airports. Since the launch of AGB in 2013, the Company has accessed more primary airports, which typically have higher airport charges and greater competition along with slot limitations. Secondary and regional airports generally do not have slot requirements or other operating restrictions that can increase operating expenses and limit the number of allowed take-offs and landings. Ryanair endeavours to reduce

its airport charges by opting, when practicable, for less expensive gate locations as well as outdoor boarding stairs, rather than jetways, which are more expensive and operationally less efficient to use. Ryanair requires all passengers to check-in on the Internet, which reduces waiting times at airports and speeds a passenger's journey from arrival at the airport to boarding, as well as significantly reducing airport handling costs. Ryanair also charges a checked-bag fee, which is payable on the Internet at the time of booking or post booking and is aimed at reducing the number of bags carried by passengers in order to further reduce handling and CO₂ costs. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—The Company Faces Risks Related to its Internet Reservations Operations and its Elimination of Airport Check-in Facilities.*"

Taking Advantage of Digital Platforms

Ryanair's reservation system operates under a hosting agreement with Navitaire which currently extends to November 2027. As part of the implementation of the reservation system, Navitaire developed an Internet booking facility. The Ryanair system allows Internet users to access its host reservation system and to make and pay for confirmed reservations in real time through the Ryanair.com website. The Company also has a mobile app which makes it simpler and easier for customers to book Ryanair flights. The website and app also offer customers the ability to add additional discretionary products on day of travel (e.g. checked bags, priority boarding, preferred seating and fast track). Ryanair has continued to invest in its website with the key features being personalisation, a "My-Ryanair" account, easier booking flow and more content. These features make Ryanair's website faster, intuitive and fully responsive for mobile devices. The "My-Ryanair" registration service, which allows customers to securely store their personal and payment details, has also significantly quickened the booking process and made it easier for customers to book a flight. Membership of "My-Ryanair" is automatic for all bookings. Ryanair endeavours to continue to improve its website and mobile app through a series of ongoing upgrades.

Commitment to Safety

Safety is the primary priority of Ryanair. This commitment includes the hiring and training of Ryanair's pilots, cabin crew, and maintenance personnel and maintenance of its aircraft in accordance with regulatory requirements and the highest European industry standards. Ryanair has not had a single passenger or flight crew fatality as a result of an accident with one of its aircraft in its 39-year operating history. Although Ryanair seeks to maintain its fleet in a cost-effective manner, management does not seek to extend Ryanair's low-cost operating strategy to the areas of safety, maintenance, training or quality assurance. Routine aircraft maintenance and repair services are performed primarily by Ryanair, at Ryanair's main bases, but are also performed at other base airports by maintenance contractors approved under the terms of an EASA Part 145 and UK CAA approval. Ryanair currently performs the majority of heavy airframe maintenance in-house, but contracts with other parties who perform engine overhaul services and rotatable repairs. Ryanair also outsources some heavy maintenance activity. These contractors also provide similar services to a number of other major European airlines.

Enhancement of Operating Results through Ancillary Services

Ryanair distributes travel insurance, fast track services, parking and airport transfers, and accommodation services through its website and the App. Ryanair also offers car hire services via a contract with RentalCars. Ancillary revenues accounted for over 30 per cent. of Ryanair's total operating revenues in both fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2023.

Focused Criteria for Growth

Ryanair believes it will have opportunities for continued growth by: (i) using fare promotions to stimulate demand; (ii) initiating additional routes in the EU; (iii) initiating additional routes in countries party to a European Common Aviation Agreement with the EU that are currently served by higher-cost, higher-fare carriers or where competitor traffic capacity has not yet fully returned following the Covid-19 pandemic; (iv) increasing the frequency of service on its existing routes; (v) starting new domestic routes within individual EU countries and the UK; (vi) considering acquisition opportunities that may become available in the future; (vii) connecting airports within its existing route network; (viii) establishing new bases; and (ix) initiating new routes not currently served by any carrier.

Responding to Market Challenges

In recent periods, Ryanair's low-fares business model faced substantial pressure due to significantly increased fuel costs and economic contraction in the economies in which it operates (including global market disruptions related to the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, the war in Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict). The Company has aimed to meet these challenges by: (i) grounding aircraft during the winter season; (ii) controlling costs and liquidity; (iii) renegotiating contracts with existing suppliers, airports and handling companies and (iv) flexibly reallocating capacity to new markets. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving all of the foregoing or taking other similar measures, or that doing so will allow the Company to earn profits in any period. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—Changes in Fuel Costs and Availability Affect the Company's Results*" and "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—The Company May Not Be Successful in Increasing Fares and Revenues to Cover Rising Business Costs*".

In prior fiscal years, in response to an operating environment characterised by high fuel prices, typically lower seasonal yields and higher airport charges and/or taxes, Ryanair adopted a policy of grounding a certain portion of its fleet during the winter months. Ryanair also carries out its scheduled aircraft maintenance at this quieter time of the year. While seasonal grounding does reduce the Company's operating costs, it also decreases Ryanair's winter season flight and non-flight revenues. Decreasing the number and frequency of flights may also negatively affect the Company's labour relations, including its ability to attract flight personnel interested in full-time employment. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—Ryanair has Seasonally Grounded Aircraft*".

Route System and Scheduling

As of 26 June 2024, the Company offered over 3,500 daily scheduled short-haul flights serving approximately 235 airports largely throughout Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The following table lists Ryanair's 95 operating bases:

Operating Bases		
Agadir	Fez	Paris (Beauvais)
Alicante	Frankfurt (Hahn)	Pescara
Athens	Gdansk	Pisa
Baden-Baden	Girona	Porto
Barcelona (El Prat)	Gothenburg	Poznan
Bari	Ibiza	Prague
Belfast International	Katowice	Prestwick
Berlin (Brandenburg)	Kaunas	Reggio
Billund	Krakow	Riga
Birmingham	Lamezia	Rome (Ciampino)
Bologna	Lanzarote	Rome (Fiumicino)
Bordeaux	Leeds Bradford	Santiago
Bournemouth	Lisbon	Seville
Bratislava	Liverpool	Shannon
Brindisi	London (Luton)	Sofia
Bristol	London (Stansted)	Stockholm (Arlanda)
Brussels (Charleroi)	Madeira	Tangier
Bucharest	Madrid	Tenerife South
Budapest	Malaga	Thessaloniki
Cagliari	Malta	Toulouse
Catania	Manchester	Trieste
Chania	Marrakesh	Turin
Cologne	Marseille	Valencia
Copenhagen	Memmingen	Venice (Marco Polo)
Corfu	Milan (Bergamo)	Venice (Treviso)
Cork	Milan (Malpensa)	Vienna
Dublin	Naples	Vilnius
Dubrovnik	Newcastle	Warsaw (Modlin)
Dusseldorf (Weeze)	Nuremberg	Wroclaw
East Midlands	Palermo	Zadar
Edinburgh	Palma de Mallorca	Zagreb
Faro	Paphos	

Ryanair's objective is to schedule a sufficient number of flights per day on each of Ryanair's routes to satisfy demand for Ryanair's low-fares service. Ryanair schedules departures on its most popular routes at frequent intervals, normally between approximately 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. Management regularly reviews the need for adjustments in the number of flights on all of its routes.

As part of Ryanair's AGB customer experience programme Ryanair has focused on high frequency and business friendly timings between Europe's main business centres.

During fiscal year 2024, the Group opened 4 new bases and approximately 265 new routes across its network. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—Ryanair's New Routes and Expanded Operations May Have an Adverse Financial Impact on Its Results*".

Widely Available Low Fares

Ryanair offers low fares, with prices generally varying on the basis of advance booking, seat availability and demand. Ryanair sells seats on a one-way basis, thus removing minimum stay requirements from all travel on Ryanair scheduled services. All tickets can be changed, subject to certain conditions, including fee payment and applicable upgrade charges. However, tickets are generally non-cancellable and non-refundable and must be paid for at the time of reservation.

Ryanair's discounted fares are driven by Ryanair's "load factor active – yield passive" strategy whereby seats are priced to ensure that high load factor targets are achieved.

Ryanair also periodically runs special promotional fare campaigns, in particular in connection with the opening of new routes, and endeavours to always offer the lowest fare on any route it serves. Promotional fares may have the effect of increasing load factors and reducing Ryanair's yield and passenger revenues on the relevant routes during the periods they are in effect. Ryanair expects to continue to offer significant fare promotions to stimulate demand in periods of lower activity or during off-peak times for the foreseeable future.

Marketing and Advertising

Ryanair's primary marketing strategy is to emphasise its widely available low fares, route choice and great care. In doing so, Ryanair primarily advertises its services in national and regional media across Europe. In addition, Ryanair uses online advertising, email marketing and social media to drive awareness of Ryanair's flights and ancillary services to potential customers. Social media gives Ryanair access to reach a weekly audience of over 50 million potential customers. Other marketing activities include co-operative advertising campaigns with other travel-related entities, including local tourist boards. Ryanair also regularly contacts people who have registered in its database to inform them about promotions and special offers.

Reservations on Ryanair.Com

Passenger airlines generally rely on travel agents (whether traditional or online) for a significant portion of their ticket sales and pay travel agents' commission for their services, as well as reimbursing them for the fees charged by reservation systems providers. In contrast, Ryanair encourages all passengers to make reservations and purchase tickets directly. Due to Ryanair's long standing online distribution policy, the majority of reservations and purchases are made through the website Ryanair.com, although a significant number of customers are also booking on the Ryanair app and, therefore, Ryanair are not reliant on travel agents. Ryanair has long campaigned against the anti-consumer practices of OTAs who overcharge customers, apply hidden mark-ups, and provide fake customer contact and payment details. In calendar year 2024, several OTAs have signed "direct distribution agreements" with Ryanair that allow them to market Ryanair flights to consumers in compliance with the principles of price transparency, ensuring that Ryanair is provided with genuine customer details. These deals protect customers from anti-consumer practices of screen scraping OTAs. Customers who book through unauthorised OTAs are asked to verify their identity on our website to ensure all safety and security protocols during online check-in are adhered to.

Ryanair's reservations system is hosted under an agreement with the system provider, Navitaire. Under the agreement, the system serves as Ryanair's core seating inventory and booking system. In return for access to these system functions, Ryanair pays transaction fees that are generally based on the number of passenger seat journeys booked through the system. Navitaire also retains back-up booking engines to support operations in the event of a breakdown in the main system.

The Company has agreements with the GDSs Amadeus, Travelport (which operates the Galileo and Worldspan GDSs) and Sabre. These GDSs provide access to Ryanair fares (except for some promotional fare categories) to traditional bricks and mortar travel agents and corporate travel booking tools, but do not offer Ryanair's fares for re-sale online. In fiscal year 2024 Ryanair extended its distribution to corporate travellers by announcing agreements with Concur and Kyte.

Boeing Aircraft

As of 31 March 2024, the Company had a fleet of 557 Boeing 737 aircraft which are currently operated by Buzz, Malta Air, Ryanair DAC and Ryanair UK. The fleet includes 146 Boeing 737-8200 aircraft, each having 197 seats, and 410 Boeing 737-800 next generation ("NG") aircraft, each having 189 seats and 1 Boeing 737-700.

Between March 1999 and March 2024, Ryanair took delivery of 532 Boeing 737 NG aircraft, 1 Boeing 737-700 aircraft and 146 new Boeing 737-8200s under its contracts with Boeing and disposed of 122 Boeing 737 NG aircraft, including 77 lease hand-backs. In fiscal year 2024, Ryanair took delivery of 48 new Boeing 737-8200 aircraft.

Under the terms of the 2014 Boeing Contract, which was re-priced in December 2020, Ryanair agreed to purchase 210 new Boeing 737-8200 "Gamechanger" aircraft delivering between fiscal years 2022 and 2025 inclusive. Deliveries commenced in June 2021. The aircraft will be used on new and existing routes to grow Ryanair's business.

The Boeing 737-8200 represents the newest generation of Boeing's 737 aircraft. It is a short-to-medium range aircraft and seats 197 passengers (eight (4 per cent.) more seats than Ryanair's Boeing 737-800 NG 189 seat fleet). The basic price (equivalent to a standard list price for an aircraft of this type) for each of the Boeing 737-8200 series aircraft under the 2014 Boeing Contract is approximately US\$102.5 million. Net of basic credits and reflective of price escalation over the original scheduled delivery timeframe, the value of the 210 Boeing 737-8200 aircraft under the 2014 Boeing Contract is approximately US\$9.6 billion.

Boeing has granted Ryanair certain price concessions as part of the 2014 Boeing Contract. As a result, the "effective price" (the purchase price of the new aircraft net of discounts received from Boeing) of each new aircraft will be significantly below the basic price mentioned above. The effective price applies to all new aircraft delivering from fiscal year 2022 through to fiscal year 2025. The Boeing 737 is the world's most widely used commercial aircraft and exists in a number of generations, the Boeing 737-8200 being the most recent entering service.

Under the terms of the 2023 Boeing Contract, Ryanair agreed to purchase up to 300 Boeing 737-MAX-10 series aircraft (of which 150 are firm orders and 150 are subject to an option exercisable at Ryanair's discretion) for delivery between 2027 to 2033 (inclusive). It is a short-to-medium range aircraft and, for Ryanair's specified configuration, will seat 228 passengers (39 (21 per cent.) more than the Group's existing Boeing 737-800NGs). The Boeing 737-MAX-10 also offers significantly improved fuel, carbon and noise efficiencies compared to the Boeing 737-800NG, with approximately 20 per cent. lower fuel and CO₂ emissions and up to 50 per cent. less noise. The "basic price" (equivalent to a standard list price for an aircraft of this type) for each of the Boeing 737-MAX-10 series aircraft is approximately US\$135 million. Net of basic credits, the value of the 150 firm Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft under the 2023 Boeing Contract is approximately US\$10.6 billion. Boeing has granted Ryanair certain price concessions as part of the 2023 Boeing Contract. As a result, the effective price of each Boeing 737-MAX-10 will be significantly below the "basic price" mentioned above. The effective price applies to all Boeing 737-MAX-10s due for delivery from early calendar year 2027.

The Boeing 737 NGs are fitted with CFM 56-7B engines and have advanced CAT III Autoland capability, advanced traffic collision avoidance systems, and enhanced ground-proximity warning systems. The Boeing 737-8200s are fitted with CFM LEAP-1B engines which, combined with the Advanced Technology winglet and other aerodynamic improvements, should reduce fuel consumption by up to approximately 16 per cent. on a per seat basis compared to the Boeing 737 NGs in Ryanair's configuration and reduce operational noise emissions by up to 50 per cent.

For additional information, please see "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—A Majority of Ryanair's Aircraft and Certain Parts are Sourced from a Single Supplier; therefore, Ryanair Would be Materially and Adversely Affected if such Supplier were Unable to Provide Additional Equipment or Support*"

At 31 March 2024, the average aircraft age of the Company's Boeing 737 fleet was approximately 9 years.

Airbus Aircraft

As of 31 March 2024, the Company had a fleet of 27 leased Airbus A320, compared to 28 as of 31 March 2023. These aircraft are operated by Lauda, as a wet lease operator for the Group, and have 180 seats. They are powered by a mix of CFM 56-5B and Pratt & Whitney V2500 engines. At 31 March 2024, the average aircraft age of the Company's leased Airbus A320 fleet was approximately 17 years.

Summary

Ryanair expects to have approximately 800 narrow-body aircraft in its fleet following delivery of all the Boeing 737-8200 and Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft, assuming up to 150 disposals of older aircraft (including lease returns) over the period to 2034, subject to Boeing's ability to fulfil both the 2014 Boeing Contract and the 2023 Boeing Contract.

Training and Regulatory Compliance

As at 31 March 2024, Ryanair owned and operated 10 Boeing 737-800 NG, 8 Boeing 737-8200 and 1 A320 full flight simulators for pilot training. The simulators were purchased from CAE Inc of Quebec, Canada ("CAE"). In addition, Ryanair currently owns and operates 9 state of the art, fixed base simulators from Multi Pilot Simulations ("MPS") which are used for pilot assessments and pilot training. In autumn 2021, Ryanair, in partnership with Aviation Flight Academy ("AFA") opened a new, state of the art, training centre in Dublin which includes both Boeing 737-8200 and A320 full flight simulators and a full Boeing 737 Cabin Trainer. At the end of 2021, Ryanair agreed to purchase an additional 8 (6 confirmed and 2 options) full flight simulators from CAE and 1 fixed base simulator from MPS. In fiscal year 2023, Ryanair took delivery of 3 Boeing 737-8200 full flight simulators and a new fixed base simulator. In the summer period in fiscal year 2023 Ryanair expanded the East Midlands Training Centre by acquiring a second facility allowing for additional capacity across both facilities. In fiscal year 2024, Ryanair took delivery of 2 Boeing 737-8200 full flight simulators, 1 into the Bergamo Training Centre, and 1 into the East Midlands Training Centre. In fiscal year 2025, Ryanair will take delivery of 1 Boeing 737-8200 full flight simulator, which will replace a Boeing 737-800NG full flight simulator (manufactured 2004) at the East Midlands Training Centre. In the summer period in fiscal year 2023, Ryanair also agreed to exercise the remaining 2 options in the 2021 purchase agreement and purchase an additional 12 (6 firm orders and 6 options) full flight simulators from CAE. The Group recently commenced construction of two further, state-of-the-art, training centres in Krakow and Madrid.

Management believes that Ryanair is currently in compliance with all applicable regulations and EU directives concerning its fleet of Boeing 737 and Airbus A320 aircraft and will comply with any regulations or applicable EU and UK directives that may come into effect in the future. However, there can be no assurance that the FAA, the UK CAA, EASA or any other regulatory authorities will not recommend or require other safety-related undertakings that could adversely impact the Company's results of operations or financial condition, in particular safety-related undertakings related to the Boeing 737-8200. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Airline Industry—Safety-Related Undertakings Could Affect the Company's Results*".

Ancillary Services

Ryanair provides various ancillary services and engages in other activities connected with its core air passenger service, including non-flight scheduled services (e.g. priority boarding and reserved seating), internet-related services (e.g. SMS flight confirmation and dynamic currency conversion), and the in-flight sale of beverages, food, duty-free and merchandise.

Ryanair primarily markets car hire, travel insurance and accommodation services through its website and mobile app. Ryanair offers car hire services via a contract with RentalCars. Ryanair receives a commission on these sales.

Ryanair markets car parking, fast-track, airport transfers, attractions and activities on its website and mobile app. Ryanair also sells gift vouchers, which are redeemable online.

Government Regulation

Regulatory Authorities

EU air carriers such as the Company and the Group airlines are generally able to provide passenger services on domestic routes within any EU member state outside their home country as well as between EU member states without restriction, subject to applicable EU and national regulations implemented by competent authorities, including the European Commission and EASA, as well as oversight by the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation ("**Eurocontrol**"). The Group Airlines are also subject to national regulation in their home countries, which is implemented primarily by (i) in Ireland, the Irish Aviation Authority ("**IAA**") and the Department of Transport ("**DoT**") in the case of Ryanair DAC, (ii) in Poland, the Polish Civil Aviation Authority ("**Polish CAA**") in the case of Buzz, (iii) in Malta, Transport Malta and the Civil Aviation Directorate ("**Maltese CAD**") in the case of Lauda Europe and Malta Air, and (iv) in the United Kingdom, the Civil Aviation Authority and the Department for Transport ("**UK DfT**") in the case of Ryanair UK.

Management believes that the present regulatory environment in the EU is generally characterised by high sensitivity to safety and security issues, which is demonstrated by intensive reviews of safety-related

procedures, training, and equipment by the national and EU regulatory authorities. During the Covid-19 crisis, various public health measures were imposed on airlines, including requirements in certain countries to verify passenger's health documentation and, in certain cases, restrictions on the freedom to operate flights.

Ireland

Irish Aviation Authority

The IAA is primarily responsible for regulating the safety, security and technical aspects of aviation in Ireland. The IAA has broad regulatory and enforcement powers, including the authority to require reports and investigate and institute enforcement proceedings.

To operate in the EU, an Irish air carrier is required to hold an Air Operator Certificate and Operating Licence ("AOC") granted by the IAA attesting to the air carrier's operational and technical competence to conduct airline services with specified types of aircraft. The IAA has broad authority to amend or revoke an AOC, with Ryanair's ability to continue to hold its AOC being subject to ongoing compliance with current and future applicable statutes, rules and regulations pertaining to the airline industry. Ryanair DAC's current AOC (No. IE 07/94) was issued by the IAA on 11 January 2022.

Each aircraft operated by Ryanair DAC is required to have a Certificate of Airworthiness issued by the IAA. The validity of each Certificate of Airworthiness, and the Company's Flight Operations Department, flight personnel, flight and emergency procedures, aircraft, and maintenance facilities are each subject to periodic review and inspections by the IAA.

Under Ireland's Air Navigation and Transport Act 2022, the air navigation service provision function of the IAA was transferred into a new corporate entity, AirNav Ireland, in May 2023, while the safety and security regulation functions of the IAA were retained within the IAA. The Act further provided for the dissolution of the Commission for Aviation Regulation ("CAR") and the merger of its functions and responsibilities with the IAA, creating a single regulator for the civil aviation sector in Ireland, covering safety, security, economic and consumer regulation.

Following the dissolution of CAR and the merger of its functions with the IAA (which took place on 30 April 2023), the IAA is responsible for issuing operating licenses to air carriers registered in Ireland under Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008. The criteria for granting an operating license include, *inter alia*, an air carrier's financial fitness, the adequacy of its insurance and the fitness of its management. In addition, EU regulations require that (i) the air carrier must be owned, for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008, and continue to be owned (directly or through majority ownership) by EU member states and/or EU nationals and (ii) the air carrier must at all times be effectively controlled by such EU member states or EU nationals. The IAA has broad authority to revoke an operating license.

Ryanair's current operating license (No 05/16) was issued by CAR on 20 September 2016 and is subject to periodic review.

Department of Transport

The DoT is responsible for implementation of certain EU and Irish legislation and international standards relating to air transport.

Poland

Polish Civil Aviation Authority

The Polish CAA is a government body and the civil aviation supervisory authority in Poland. Apart from certification and licencing of airlines, the Polish CAA performs operational and regulatory functions in all matters relating to qualifications of personnel, safety, security, as well as maintaining registers of aircraft, personnel and training entities, amongst others.

The Company's subsidiary, Ryanair Sun S.A, operating as Buzz, obtained an AOC (No. PL-066) and operating licence (No. ULC-LER-1/4000-0156/06/17) from the Polish CAA in April 2018.

Malta

The Maltese Civil Aviation Directorate

The Maltese CAD is Malta's aviation regulator, assisting the Maltese Director General for Civil Aviation in fostering the development of civil aviation in Malta within a safety oversight system. The Maltese CAD is responsible for the safety of aircraft, aircraft and aerodrome operators, air navigation service providers, licensing of aeronautical personnel and the conclusion of international air services agreements. To operate in the EU, a Maltese air carrier is required to hold an AOC granted by the Maltese CAD attesting to the air carrier's operational and technical competence to conduct airline services with specified types of aircraft. The Maltese CAD has authority to amend or revoke the AOC, with Lauda Europe's and Malta Air's ability to continue to hold their respective AOCs being subject to ongoing compliance with applicable statutes. Lauda Europe's and Malta Air's flight operations, aircraft, maintenance facilities and air crew are subject to ongoing review and inspections by the Maltese CAD.

The Company's subsidiary, Malta Air, obtained an AOC (No. MT-57) and operating license (No. CAD/MT-57) from the Maltese CAD on 12 June 2019.

The Company's subsidiary, Lauda Europe, obtained an AOC (No. MT-62) and operating licence (No. CAD/MT-62) from the Maltese CAD on 4 September 2020.

Transport Malta is a government body overseeing transport in Malta, including the work of the Maltese CAD. It is responsible for implementation of certain EU and Maltese legislation and international standards relating to air transport.

UK

The UK Civil Aviation Authority

The UK CAA is primarily responsible for ensuring safety standards, consumer protection, efficient use of airspace and security risks. A UK air carrier is required to hold an AOC granted by the UK CAA attesting to the air carrier's operational and technical competence to conduct airline services with specified types of aircraft. The UK CAA has an authority to amend or revoke the AOC, with Ryanair UK's ability to continue to hold its AOC being subject to ongoing compliance with applicable statutes. Ryanair UK's flight operations, aircraft, maintenance facilities and air crew are subject to ongoing review and inspections by the UK CAA.

The Company's subsidiary, Ryanair UK, obtained an AOC (No. GB 2451) and an operating license (OL/A/624) from the UK CAA on 20 December 2018.

The UK Department for Transport

The UK DfT is responsible for implementation of certain UK legislation and international standards relating to air transport.

European Union

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency

EASA is an agency of the EU that has been given specific regulatory and executive tasks in the field of aviation safety. The purpose of EASA is to draw-up common standards to ensure the highest levels of safety, oversee their uniform application across Europe and promote them at the global level.

The European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation

The European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation ("**Eurocontrol**") is an autonomous international organisation established under the Eurocontrol Convention of 13 December 1960. Eurocontrol is responsible for, *inter alia*, the safety of air navigation and the collection of charges for air navigation services throughout Europe.

International agreements concerning Eurocontrol provide for the payment of charges to Eurocontrol in respect of air navigation services for aircraft in airspace under the control of Eurocontrol. The relevant legislation imposes liability for the payment of any charges upon the operators of the aircraft in respect of

which services are provided and upon the owners of such aircraft or the managers of airports used by such aircraft. The Company's airline subsidiaries, as aircraft operators, are primarily responsible for the payment to Eurocontrol of charges incurred in relation to their aircraft. The legislation also authorises the detention of aircraft in the case of default in the payment of any charge for air navigation services by the aircraft operator or the aircraft owner, as the case may be. This power of detention extends to any equipment, stores or documents, which may be onboard the aircraft when it is detained, and may result in the possible sale of the aircraft.

European Commission

The European Commission is the EU body with primary responsibility for the preparation of legislative proposals (for adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU) and for the monitoring of the implementation of EU legislation by member states of the EU. The European Commission is also responsible for the enforcement of EU competition law and certain other laws.

The European Commission has published guidelines on the financing of airports and start-up aid to airlines by regional airports that place restrictions on the incentives public airports can offer to airlines delivering traffic, when compared with the commercial freedom available to private airports.

The European Union has adopted several legislative acts aimed at modernising the EU's air traffic control system, including the legislative package known as the "single European sky", and its subsequent amendments "SES2" and "SES2+". For example, EU Regulation (EC) No 1070/2009 (under "SES2") focused on air traffic control performance and extended the authority of EASA to include airports and air traffic management. The objective of the EU's policy in this area is to enhance safety standards and the overall efficiency of air traffic control in Europe, as well as to reduce the cost of air traffic control services.

The European Union has also adopted legislation on airport charges (Directive 2009/12/EC), which was originally intended to address abusive pricing at monopoly airports. However, the legislation includes all European airports with over five million passengers per year. Management believes that the scope that exists within this Directive to address abuses of their dominant positions by Europe's larger airports is very limited. See "*Legal Proceedings—EU State Aid-Related Proceedings*".

Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 grants EU airlines the freedom to set prices, reinforcing a principle that has underpinned the liberalised EU air transport market since the 1980s. However, in calendar year 2020 certain politicians in Austria and Italy called for the introduction of minimum prices on airline tickets and in 2023 the Italian government passed a decree attempting to introduce a price cap on certain flights to Sicily and Sardinia. While none of these measures were ultimately implemented, it cannot be guaranteed that some form of government intervention in airline fares will not be introduced at a national or European level. If allowed to stand following judicial review, any such restriction would severely impact the Company's ability to attract the most price sensitive consumers. Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 also sets out rules in respect of transparency of airline fares, requiring the inclusion of all mandatory taxes, fees, and charges in advertised prices. Ryanair includes this information in its advertised fares in all markets where it operates. While consumer benefits of the unbundling of airline services are widely acknowledged, some consumer law enforcement authorities have argued that certain optional price components should be included in advertised prices and/or that certain optional services should be considered mandatory, which, if implemented, would limit the Company's commercial freedom.

The European Union has also passed legislation governing the allocation and use of airport slots, a directive governing access to the ground handling market at EU airports, a directive on the terms of airlines' participation in the EU ETS, regulations on passenger rights and the rights of passengers with reduced mobility, and several other legislative acts affecting air transport, including matters of aviation security, noise, social security, and sustainable aviation fuel.

Registration of Aircraft

Pursuant to the Irish Aviation Authority (Nationality and Registration of Aircraft) Order 2015 (the "**Order**"), the IAA regulates the registration of aircraft in Ireland. In order to be registered or continue to be registered in Ireland, an aircraft must be wholly owned by either (i) a citizen of Ireland or a citizen of another member state of the EU having a place of residence or business in Ireland or (ii) a company incorporated in and having a place of business in Ireland and having its principal place of business in Ireland or another member state of the EU and not less than two-thirds of the Directors of which are citizens of

Ireland or of another member state of the EU. As of the date of this Base Prospectus, all Directors of Ryanair Holdings are citizens of a member state of the EU.

The Company's aircraft operated by Malta Air and Lauda Europe are registered in Malta, the aircraft operated by Buzz are registered in Poland and the aircraft operated by Ryanair UK are registered in the UK. In each of these countries similar regulations apply to the registration of aircraft as those described above in relation to aircraft operated by Ryanair DAC, which are registered in Ireland.

Regulation of Competition

Competition/Antitrust Law

It is a general principle of EU competition law that no agreement may be concluded between two or more separate economic undertakings that prevents, restricts or distorts competition in the common market or any part of the common market. Such an arrangement may nevertheless be exempted by the European Commission, on either an individual or category basis. The second general principle of EU competition law is that any business or businesses having a dominant position in the EU common market or any substantial part of the common market may not abuse such dominant position. Similar competition laws apply at national level in EU member states, as well as in the UK and other non-EU countries where the Company operates. Ryanair is subject to the application of the general rules of EU competition law as well as specific rules on competition in the airline sector.

An aggrieved person may sue for breach of competition law in the courts of a member state and/or petition the European Commission or a national competition authority for an order to put an end to the breach of competition law. The European Commission and national competition authorities also may impose fines and daily penalties on businesses and the courts may award damages and other remedies (such as injunctions) in appropriate circumstances.

Competition law in Ireland is primarily embodied in the Competition Acts 2002 to 2022. This legislation is modelled on the EU competition law system. The Irish rules generally prohibit anti-competitive arrangements among businesses and prohibit the abuse of a dominant position. These rules are enforced either by public enforcement (primarily by the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission) through both criminal and civil sanctions or by private action in the courts. These rules apply to the airline sector, but are subject to EU rules that override any contrary provisions of Irish competition law.

In December 2022, the AGCM launched an investigation into alleged illegal price coordination between airlines, including Ryanair, on routes between mainland Italy and Sicily during the Christmas period. The investigation was closed in late 2023 with no finding of infringement. The AGCM subsequently launched a review of the use of pricing algorithms by airlines, which is ongoing.

In September 2023, the AGCM launched an investigation into alleged abuse of dominance by Ryanair in its dealings with online and offline bricks and mortar travel agents in Italy. The Company has strongly refuted the allegation and is engaging with the AGCM whose investigation will likely conclude in late 2024. In the context of this investigation, in April 2024 the AGCM started interim proceedings to determine whether there exists a risk of irreparable damage to competition during the time required for completing the main investigation, unless interim measures are imposed on Ryanair. The AGCM closed these interim proceedings in late May 2024, concluding that there was no basis for the adoption of precautionary measures pending the outcome of the main investigation.

Certain operators of screen scraping websites (including Lastminute and On the Beach) have alleged in court proceedings that Ryanair's objection to the unauthorised selling of its flight tickets by online travel agents to consumers is an attempt to restrict competition. Ryanair is vigorously defending such claims and welcomed the withdrawal by On the Beach ("**OTB**") of its action in UK courts in February 2024.

State Aid

EU law sets conditions on which state aid may be granted by EU member states to businesses. The EU Treaty prevents member states from granting such aid unless approved in advance by the EU. Any such grant of state aid to an airline is subject to challenge before the European Commission or, in certain circumstances, national courts. If aid is held to have been unlawfully granted it may have to be repaid by the airline to the granting member state, together with interest thereon. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related*

to the Company—*The Company Is Subject to Legal Proceedings Alleging State Aid at Certain Airports*" and *"Legal Proceedings—EU State Aid-Related Proceedings"*.

Under the terms of the EU-UK TCA, the UK has introduced a new subsidy control regime in order to prevent distortions of competition between the UK and the EU. See *"Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—The Company Is Subject to Legal Proceedings Alleging State Aid at Certain Airports"* and *"Legal Proceedings—EU State Aid-Related Proceedings"*.

Data Protection

Ryanair's processing of personal data is subject to increasingly complex data protection laws including the EU's GDPR as well as relevant national implementing legislation (Irish Data Protection Act 2018). The GDPR is directly applicable across the member states of the EU and an equivalent data protection regime operates in the UK post-Brexit (the European Commission has considered the UK regime to be adequate by way of the "adequacy decision" adopted on 28 June 2021). The GDPR imposes strict obligations on companies which process personal data, including requirements to implement appropriate security measures to ensure that processing, storing and transferring of personal data is done in accordance with the key data protection principles contained in the GDPR. There is an obligation to report data breaches which are likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons (and in some instances an obligation to inform the data subjects) within stipulated timeframes. The GDPR also provides data subjects with enhanced rights in respect of their personal data, such as the "right to be forgotten" (to be erased from the databases of organisations holding their personal data, including erased from third party providers databases, provided there are no legitimate grounds for retaining the personal data) and the right to "data portability" (the right to receive the personal data concerning the data subject in a structured and commonly used and machine-readable format and to transmit that data to a nominated third party).

A breach of the GDPR may result in the imposition of fines by supervisory authorities up to €20 million or 4 per cent. of annual group-wide turnover (whichever is higher). Supervisory authorities also have the power to audit businesses and require measures to be taken by businesses to rectify any non-compliance (which can include orders to suspend data processing activities). Additionally, data subjects are entitled to seek compensation for any damage (including non-material damage) suffered in the event that the processing of their personal data is in breach of the GDPR's requirements. See *"Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—Ryanair is Subject to Increasingly Complex Data Protection Laws and Regulations"*.

Consumer Protection

Ryanair operates under stringent consumer protection laws. Despite diligent efforts to ensure full compliance, there is a possibility that government bodies or other entities might claim non-compliance with these laws by Ryanair. Certain authorities across Ryanair's network have the power to conduct audits and demand corrective actions for any non-compliance. A significant breach by Ryanair of consumer laws could lead to authorities imposing fines of up to 10 per cent. of the annual Group-wide turnover, or the issuing of strict compliance orders. Furthermore, consumers have the right to seek damages for any harm caused by a breach of their consumer rights and may also be represented in collective redress or class actions. Such cases, whether individually or collectively, could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operational results. See *"Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company— The Company is Subject to Increasingly Strict Sanctions for Non-Compliance with Consumer Protection Laws"*.

Environmental Regulation

Aircraft Noise Regulations

Ryanair is subject to international, national and, in some cases, local noise regulation standards. EU and Irish regulations have required that all aircraft operated by Ryanair comply with Stage 3 noise requirements. All of Ryanair's aircraft currently comply with these regulations. Many airports in Ryanair's network (including London Stansted, London Gatwick, Rome Ciampino, Dublin and Amsterdam) have established local noise restrictions, including limits on the number of hourly or daily operations or the time of such operations.

Company Facilities

Ryanair maintains facilities across its network, including engineering facilities at the airports in Dublin, Shannon, Malta, Glasgow (Prestwick), London (Stansted), Frankfurt (Hahn), Nuremberg, Bergamo, Wrocław, Kaunas, Seville, Madrid, Porto and Vienna. Planning permissions for Ryanair's facilities have been obtained in accordance with local requirements and management of noxious or potentially toxic substances as well as of waste removal is conducted in adherence to applicable local, national and EU regulations.

Ryanair's Policy on Noise and Emissions

Ryanair is committed to reducing emissions and noise through investments in new, efficient aircraft and engine technologies and the implementation of certain operational and commercial decisions to minimise the environmental impact of its operations. The Company is constantly working towards improving its environmental performance and in February 2024, was upgraded to a Leadership Level "A-" rating (which was previously a "B" rating) from CDP – an international non-profit that helps organizations to disclose their environmental impact.

In December 2005, Ryanair completed the fleet replacement programme it commenced in 1999. All of Ryanair's older Boeing 737-200A aircraft were replaced with Boeing 737-800 NG aircraft. The design of these new aircraft is aimed at minimising drag, thereby reducing the rate of fuel burn and noise levels. The engines are also quieter and more fuel-efficient. The Boeing 737-800 NG aircraft have a significantly superior fuel-burn to passenger-kilometre ratio than Ryanair's former fleet of Boeing 737-200A aircraft. Ryanair has installed winglets on all of its Boeing 737-800 NG aircraft. Winglets reduce both the rate of fuel burn and carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 4 per cent. and also reduce noise emissions. In fiscal year 2023, Ryanair began to retrofit scimitar winglets on the Boeing 737-800 NG fleet. Management estimate that this retrofit program will further reduce fuel burn of these aircraft by approximately 1.5 per cent over a period of four to five years based on supplier forecasts and noise by approximately 6 per cent.

In September 2014, Ryanair entered into an agreement with Boeing to purchase up to 200 Boeing 737-8200 "Gamechanger" aircraft (including 100 firm orders and 100 aircraft subject to option). The contract was approved by the shareholders of the Company at an extraordinary general meeting ("EGM") on 28 November 2014. In June 2017, the Group agreed to purchase an additional 10 Boeing 737-8200 aircraft. In April 2018, the Company announced that it had converted 25 Boeing 737-8200 options into firm orders. In December 2020, the Company announced that it had converted the remaining 75 options to firm orders. This brought the Company's firm order to 210 Boeing 737-8200s with a total contract value of approximately US\$9.6 billion at standard list price of US\$102.5 million per aircraft (net of basic credits and reflective of price escalation over the originally scheduled delivery timeframe). These aircraft have 197 seats and are fitted with CFM-LEAP-1B engines which, combined with the Advanced Technology winglet and other aerodynamic improvements, reduce fuel consumption by up to approximately 16 per cent. on a per seat basis compared to the Boeing 737-800 NGs in Ryanair's configuration and reduce operational noise emissions by up to 50 per cent. See "*Aircraft*" above for details on Ryanair's fleet plan.

In May 2023, Ryanair signed an agreement with Boeing to purchase up to 300 Boeing 737-MAX-10 aircraft (including 150 firm orders and 150 aircraft subject to option) for delivery between 2027 and 2033 (inclusive). This agreement was approved by Shareholders at Ryanair Holding's 2023 AGM. These aircraft have 228 seats and are fitted with CFM-LEAP-1B engines, which reduce fuel consumption by up to approximately 20 per cent. compared to the Boeing 737-800 NG and reduce noise emissions by approximately 50 per cent. Management expect that up to 50 per cent. of this order will replace older aircraft in the fleet (including lease hand-backs), while the remainder will facilitate disciplined traffic growth to approximately 300 million passengers per annum by fiscal year 2034.

In addition, Ryanair has distinctive operational characteristics that management believes help reduce the Company's impact on the environment. In particular, Ryanair:

- operates with a high-seat density of 189 seats on the Boeing 737-800 NGs and 197 on the Boeing 737-8200 aircraft. This is in contrast to the 162 seats and two-class configuration of the Boeing 737-800 aircraft used by traditional network airlines, reducing fuel burn and emissions per passenger/kilometre. The Lauda A320 fleet has a high density of 180 seats;

- has reduced per-passenger/kilometre emissions through high load factors (94 per cent. in fiscal year 2024);
- achieves quick turn-around times, thus reducing fuel burn and emissions when aircraft are on the ground;
- provides mainly direct services as opposed to connecting flights, in order to limit the need for passengers to transfer at main hubs and thus reduces the number of take-offs and landings per journey from four to two, reducing fuel burn and emissions per journey; and
- has minimal scheduled late-night departures of aircraft, reducing the impact of noise emissions.

In 2021, a law was passed in France prohibiting domestic flights where an alternative direct train service operates in under 2.5 hours, with an exception made for connecting flights. The European Commission found this distorted competition between point to point carriers and network operators. Consequently, France amended their national laws to remove this exemption for connecting flights. The new formulation of the law *de facto* means that only 3 routes to Paris Orly airport (where the Company does not operate) are affected. The European Commission approved this law in December 2022 and it entered into force on 24 May 2023 for a period of three years. Ryanair does not believe that any such measures can in fact make a significant contribution to reducing aviation's environmental impact given that over half of all emissions from European aviation come from long-haul flights (which account for just a few percent of total European flights) and has argued that policy-makers should instead focus on measures that discourage connecting flights, the most environmentally inefficient form of air travel. A widespread introduction of bans on short-haul flights could have a negative impact on the Company's results and operations.

Fit for 55

Ryanair engages with European decision makers to support a fair green transition of the aviation sector. Among the measures included in the "Fit for 55" package, Ryanair welcomes the legislation to increase the use of SAF and engaged relevant stakeholders to stress the importance of using sustainable fuels to cut the sector's carbon footprint. Ryanair has highlighted the limited environmental benefit and the harmful consequences for the EU economy and connectivity resulting from other elements of the package, e.g., a kerosene tax that applies only to intra-EU flights. In December 2022, the EU Parliament, the Council of Europe and the European Commission reached a political agreement to apply the ETS exclusively to intra-EEA flights until at least 2027. In 2026, the European Commission will again assess and review the geographic scope of the ETS with the view potentially to including long-haul flights within the scope.

Emissions Trading

On 19 November 2008, the European Union adopted legislation to add aviation to the ETS as of 2012. This scheme, which had previously applied mainly to energy producers, is a cap-and-trade system for CO₂ emissions to encourage industries to improve their CO₂ efficiency. Under the legislation, airlines were granted initial free CO₂ allowances based on historical "revenue ton kilometres" and a CO₂ efficiency benchmark. Any shortage of allowances has to be purchased in the open market and/or at government auctions. Management believes that this legislation has a negative impact on the European airline industry, as it does not sufficiently promote environmentally efficient growth. The free CO₂ allowances are being phased out between 2024 and 2026, which will increase the cost of compliance by the Company with the ETS.

On 1 January 2021, a UK ETS replaced the UK's participation in the EU ETS (in principle covering UK domestic flights and flights from the UK to the EU, while EU ETS still applies on flights from the EU to the UK, regardless of the nationality of the operating carrier). This scheme contains many consistent features with the concurrent EU ETS. Airlines have been granted allowances under the scheme with a subsequent deduction in allocated free EU ETS allowances. These were distributed in proportion to UK ETS activity based on historical "revenue ton kilometer". The UK has announced it plans to phase out the free CO₂ allowances from 2026.

Ryanair takes its environmental responsibilities seriously and intends to continue to improve its environmental efficiency and to minimise emissions. Under Regulation 7 of the UK Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, Ryanair is obliged to state its annual quantity of emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. Ryanair's EU and UK Emissions Trading Scheme

monitoring, reporting and allowance surrender obligations are mandated on a calendar year basis. During calendar year 2023, the Group emitted 15.0 million tCO₂ (calendar year 2022: 13.6 million tCO₂), which equates to 0.082 tCO₂ (calendar year 2022: 0.085 tCO₂) per passenger (a drop of over 3.5 per cent. per passenger).

Carbon Offsetting

On 6 October 2016, the CORSIA (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation) agreement was agreed between 191 International Civil Aviation Organisation ("ICAO") countries. The CORSIA scheme uses market-based environmental policy instruments (carbon credits) to offset CO₂ emissions above 2019 levels, from 2021 to 2023, and above 85 per cent. of 2019 levels from 2024 to 2035. The scheme is voluntary for ICAO countries until 2026. As of June 2024, 126 out of 191 countries have decided to participate.

Aviation Taxes

Ryanair is fundamentally opposed to the introduction of additional aviation taxes, including new environmental taxes, fuel taxes or emissions levies. Ryanair has offered, and continues to offer, among the lowest fares in Europe, to make passenger air travel affordable and accessible to European consumers. Ryanair remitted over €1.17 billion in various environmental taxes in fiscal year 2024, up from approximately €0.83 billion in fiscal year 2023 (and approximately €0.26 billion in fiscal year 2022). Ryanair believes that the imposition of additional taxes on airlines will not only increase airfares, but will discourage new entrants into the market, resulting in less choice for consumers. Ryanair believes this would ultimately have adverse effects on the European economy in general.

As a company, Ryanair believes in free market competition and that aviation taxation distorts competition by favouring the less efficient flag carriers which generally have smaller and older aircraft, lower load factors, which offer connecting flights and operate primarily into congested airports, and which, as a result, have a much higher fuel burn per passenger. Furthermore, the introduction of a tax at a European level only, such as that proposed under the Energy Taxation Directive would distort competition between airlines operating solely within Europe and those operating long-haul flights to and from Europe.

Airport charges

The EU Airport Charges Directive of March 2009 sets forth general principles that are to be followed by airports with more than five million passengers per annum, and the airport with the highest passenger movement in each Member State, when setting airport charges, and provides for an appeals procedure for airlines in the event that they are not satisfied with the level of charges. However, Ryanair does not believe that this procedure is effective or that it constrains those airports that are currently abusing their dominant position, in part because the legislation was transposed improperly in certain countries, such as Ireland and Spain, thereby depriving airlines of even the basic safeguards provided for in the Directive. This legislation may in fact lead to higher airport charges, depending on how its provisions are applied by EU member states and subsequently by the courts.

Slots

Currently, many of Ryanair's airports have no "slot" allocation restrictions; however, a substantial number of the airports Ryanair airlines serve, including its primary bases, are regulated by means of "slot" allocations, which represent authorisations to take off or land at a particular airport within a specified time period. EU law currently regulates the acquisition, transfer and loss of slots. Under Regulation (EC) No 793/2004, slots may be transferred from one route to another by the same carrier, transferred within a group or as part of a change of control of a carrier, or swapped between carriers. In April 2008, the European Commission issued a communication on the application of the slot allocation regulation, signalling the acceptance of secondary trading of airport slots between airlines. This was intended to allow more flexibility and mobility in the use of slots and further enhance possibilities for market entry at slot constrained airports. Any future legislation that might create an official secondary market for slots could create a potential source of revenue for certain of Ryanair's current and potential competitors, many of which have many more slots allocated at primary airports at present than Ryanair. The European Commission proposed a revision to the slots' legislation reflecting the principle of secondary trading. This revision has been negotiated by the EU institutions since 2014 and is currently stalled. Slot values depend on several factors, including the airport, time of day covered, the availability of slots and the class of

aircraft. Ryanair's ability to gain access to and develop its operations at slot-controlled airports will be affected by the availability of slots for take-offs and landings at these specific airports. New entrants to an airport are currently given certain privileges in terms of obtaining slots, but such privileges are subject to the grandfathered rights of existing operators that are utilising their slots. In March 2020, the European Union suspended the "80/20 use it or lose it" rule for the IATA summer season 2020 due to the Covid-19 crisis. The "80/20" rule provides that an airline is entitled to the same slot in the next equivalent scheduling period if it has used the allocated slot 80 per cent. of the time. The suspension of the 80/20 rule has been phased out and restored from the IATA summer season 2023. There is no assurance that the Group will be able to obtain a sufficient number of slots at the slot-controlled airports that it desires to serve in the future at the time it needs them or on acceptable terms. See *"Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—Ryanair's Continued Growth is Dependent on Access to Suitable Airports; Charges for Airport Access are Subject to Increase"*.

Other

The Company transitioned to local contracts of employment in a number of EU countries in recent years. Where this transition has occurred the Company is subject to local laws and regulations (examples below).

Health and occupational safety issues relating to Ryanair employees employed under Irish law are addressed in Ireland by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005 (as amended) and other regulations under that Act. Although licences or permits are not issued under such legislation, compliance is monitored by the Health and Safety Authority (the "**Authority**"), which is the regulating body in this area. The Authority periodically reviews Ryanair DAC's health and safety record and when appropriate, issues improvement notices or prohibition notices. Ryanair DAC has responded to all such notices to the satisfaction of the Authority.

For Malta Air and Lauda Europe, health and occupational safety issues are addressed in the Maltese Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act XXVII of 2000. Compliance is monitored by the Occupational Health and Safety Authority ("**OHS**A"), which enforces the law in workplaces. OHS A advises the Minister responsible for occupational health and safety regarding the making of regulations to promote, maintain and protect a high level of occupational health and safety, as well as takes enforcement action. OHS A can also carry out investigations on any matter concerning occupational health and safety.

The Polish Labour Code (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 1320, with amendments) covers health and occupational safety issues. Under Article 18 of the Labour Code, compliance with provisions on health and occupational safety is monitored by the National Labour Inspectorate ("**Państwowa Inspekcja Pracy**") and the National Sanitary Inspectorate ("**Państwowa Inspekcja Sanitarna**").

Occupational health and safety issues relating to Ryanair UK are governed by various legislation, the primary statute in England being the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (the "**Health and Safety at Work Act**"). The Health and Safety Executive ("**HSE**"), monitors compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act and related legislation.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is engaged in litigation arising in the ordinary course of its business. Although no assurance can be given as to the outcome of any current or pending litigation, management does not believe that any such litigation will, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company, except as described below.

EU State Aid-Related Proceedings

Since 2002, the European Commission has examined the agreements between Ryanair and various airports to establish whether they constituted illegal state aid. In many cases, the European Commission has concluded that the agreements did not constitute state aid. In other cases, Ryanair has successfully challenged the European Commission findings that there was state aid. In 2014, the European Commission announced findings of state aid to Ryanair in its arrangements with Pau, Nîmes, Angoulême, Altenburg and Zweibrücken airports, ordering Ryanair to repay a total of approximately €10 million of alleged aid. In 2016, the European Commission announced findings of state aid to Ryanair in its arrangements with Cagliari and Klagenfurt, ordering Ryanair to repay approximately €13 million of alleged aid. Ryanair appealed these "aid" decisions to the EU General Court. In 2018, the EU General Court upheld the European

Commission's findings regarding Ryanair's arrangements with Pau, Nimes, Angouleme and Altenburg airports, and overturned the European Commission's finding regarding Ryanair's arrangement with Zweibrücken airport. Ryanair appealed the four negative rulings to the European Court of Justice, but in December 2019 Ryanair discontinued the appeals as the Court had refused to grant an oral hearing in any of the cases. The appeal before the General Court regarding Ryanair's arrangements with Cagliari airport has been discontinued following the European Commission's withdrawal of its decision in March 2023 as a result of a General Court ruling in a related case. In 2021, the General Court upheld the European Commission's finding regarding Ryanair's arrangements with Klagenfurt airport. Ryanair appealed this negative finding to the European Court of Justice and received a ruling in November 2023 where the European Commission's finding was upheld. In August 2019, the European Commission announced findings of state aid to Ryanair in its arrangements with Montpellier airport, ordering Ryanair to repay a total of approximately €8 million of alleged aid. Ryanair appealed the Montpellier "aid" decision into the General Court and received a judgment in June 2023 upholding the European Commission's finding. Ryanair appealed the General Court judgment to the European Court of Justice in August 2023. In July 2022, the European Commission announced a finding of state aid to Ryanair in its arrangements at La Rochelle airport, ordering Ryanair to repay approximately €8m of alleged aid. Ryanair appealed the La Rochelle "aid" decision to the General Court in November 2023.

Ryanair is facing similar legal challenges with respect to agreements with certain other airports, notably Carcassonne, Girona, Reus, Târgu Mureş, Beziers and Frankfurt (Hahn). These investigations are ongoing (as is the European Commission's re-examination of the Cagliari case following its withdrawal in March 2023 of the 2016 "aid" decision) and Ryanair currently expects that they will conclude in 2024 to 2025, with any European Commission decisions appealable to the EU General Court. Ryanair is also facing an allegation that it has benefited from unlawful state aid in a German court case in relation to its arrangements with Frankfurt (Hahn) launched by Lufthansa in 2006.

Adverse rulings in the above or similar cases could be used as precedents by competitors to challenge Ryanair's agreements with other publicly-owned airports and could cause Ryanair to strongly reconsider its growth strategy in relation to public or state-owned airports across Europe. This could in turn lead to a scaling back of Ryanair's growth strategy due to the smaller number of privately owned airports available for development. No assurance can be given as to the outcome of these proceedings, nor as to whether any unfavourable outcomes may, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

Legal Proceedings Against Internet Ticket Touts

The Company is involved in a number of legal proceedings against screen scraper websites in Germany, Ireland, France, Italy and the US. Screen scraper websites gain unauthorised access to Ryanair's website and booking system, extract flight and pricing information and display it on their own websites for sale to customers at prices which include intermediary mark-ups on top of Ryanair's fares. Ryanair does not allow any such commercial use of its website and objects to the practice of screen scraping also on the basis of certain legal principles, such as contractual and database rights, copyright protection, etc. The Company's objective is to prevent any unauthorised use of its website and to prevent consumer harm, and the resultant reputational damage to the Company, that may arise due to the failure by some operators of screen scraper websites to provide Ryanair with the passengers' genuine contact and payment method details. The Company also believes that the selling of airline tickets by screen scraper websites is inherently anti-consumer as it inflates the cost of air travel. At the same time, Ryanair encourages genuine price comparison websites which allow consumers to compare prices of several airlines and then refer consumers to the airline website in order to perform the booking at the original fare. Ryanair offers licensed access to its flight and pricing information to such websites. Ryanair also permits GDSs to provide access to Ryanair's fares to traditional bricks and mortar travel agencies and closed corporate travel booking platforms. In addition, Ryanair offers DDAs to OTAs. DDAs align with Ryanair's exclusive online distribution model while allowing OTAs access to Ryanair's price, flight, timetable and ancillary data for the purpose of display only on the OTA websites. The passenger can purchase accurately priced Ryanair flights and ancillary products and is brought to log in to their MyRyanair account and confirm their purchase on Ryanair.com. The Company has received favourable rulings in France, Germany, Czechia, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the US, and unfavourable rulings in Germany, Czechia, Spain, France, Switzerland, the UK and Italy. Following a positive decision in Ireland in November 2023, whereby the Irish High Court found that Flightbox, a screen scraper website, was bound by the Terms of Use of the Ryanair website and, as such, granted Ryanair a permanent injunction prohibiting Flightbox from breaching the binding Terms of Use of

the Ryanair website, Ryanair was approached by a number of OTAs, including OTB and Kiwi with whom Ryanair have been in litigation with for several years. OTB and Kiwi both signed DDAs which culminated in the cessation of all extant legal proceedings between the parties. However, pending the outcome of the legal proceedings that remain ongoing or which may be initiated in the future, or of competition authority investigations (such as the one launched by the AGCM in September 2023, as outlined in "*Regulation of Competition—Competition/Antitrust Law*"), and if Ryanair were to be ultimately unsuccessful in any of them, the activities of screen scraper websites could lead to a reduction in the number of customers who book directly on Ryanair's website and loss of ancillary revenues which are an important source of profitability through the sale of car hire, hotels, travel insurance etc. Also, some business may be lost to the Company once potential customers are presented by a screen scraper website with a Ryanair fare or a fee for an ancillary product such as checked baggage or priority boarding inflated by the screen scraper's intermediary fee. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—The Company Faces Risks Related to Unauthorised Use of Information from the Company's Website*".

US Litigation

In November 2018, a putative securities class action complaint was filed against Ryanair and Mr. O'Leary in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "**District Court**"). The District Court appointed lead plaintiffs, the City of Birmingham Retirement and Relief System and City of Birmingham Firemen's and Policemen's Supplemental Pension System (the "**Birmingham Funds**"), in January 2019. The Birmingham Funds filed an amended complaint in April 2019 that purported to be on behalf of purchasers of Ryanair American Depositary Shares ("**ADSs**") between 30 May 2017 and 28 September 2018. The amended complaint alleged, among other things, that in filings with the SEC, investor calls, interviews, and other communications, Ryanair and/or Mr. O'Leary made materially false and misleading statements and omissions regarding employment and financial data, employee negotiation processes, the September 2017 pilot rostering management issue, and the likelihood and financial impact of unionisation, which allegedly artificially inflated the market value of Ryanair's securities. In June 2020, the District Court issued a ruling dismissing in part the Birmingham Funds' claims, including claims regarding employment and financial data, employee negotiation processes, the September 2017 pilot rostering management issue, and the financial impact of unionisation. The Birmingham Funds' claims regarding the likelihood of unionisation were not dismissed. In March 2021, the Birmingham Funds issued a motion to amend their claim, seeking, among other things, to re-introduce prior dismissed claims. The Company and Mr O'Leary filed an opposition to the motion to amend in May 2021. The motion was refused in March 2022. In March 2023, following mediation, the parties agreed to settle the case. The total settlement amount was US\$5 million, which is considerably less than the legal costs that would have been incurred had this action gone all the way to trial. The Company's position remains that there was no lawful basis for this claim, but that the settlement will enable it to avoid the further costs and distraction of ongoing litigation, and it is therefore in the interest of all of the Company's shareholders to agree to this very modest settlement. The final settlement agreement was approved by the District Court in October 2023.

Consumer Affairs

In mid-2023, the Spanish Ministry of Consumer Affairs launched sanctioning proceedings against Ryanair and several other airlines regarding cabin baggage and other customer policies. The Company filed submissions with the Spanish Ministry of Consumer Affairs explaining that its policies are fair, necessary for operational and safety purposes and fully transparent. In May 2024, the Spanish Ministry of Consumer Affairs ordered the discontinuation of these policies and imposed a substantial fine on Ryanair and other airlines as part of a cumulative total of approximately €150 million in fines imposed on the airlines subject to the investigation. This decision is subject to review by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, which is expected to conclude between June and September 2024, with any final decision appealable to courts. Ryanair intends to fully defend its position with reference to its rights under Spanish and EU law, as well as positive court rulings in similar matters, but the outcome of these proceedings cannot be guaranteed.

Insurance

Ryanair is exposed to potential catastrophic losses that may be incurred in the event of an aircraft accident or terrorist incident. Any such accident or incident could involve costs related to the repair or replacement of a damaged aircraft and its consequent temporary or permanent loss from service. In addition, an accident or incident could result in significant legal claims against the Company from injured passengers and others who experienced injury or property damage as a result of the accident or incident, including ground victims. Ryanair maintains aviation third-party liability insurance, passenger liability insurance, employer liability

insurance, directors' and officers' liability insurance, aircraft insurance for aircraft loss or damage, and other business insurance in amounts per occurrence consistent with industry standards. Ryanair believes its insurance coverage is adequate, although not comprehensive. There can be no assurance that the amount of such coverage will not need to be increased, that insurance premiums will not increase significantly or that Ryanair will not be forced to bear substantial losses from accidents. Ryanair's insurance does not cover claims for losses incurred when, due to unforeseen events, airspace is closed and aircraft are grounded such as the airspace closures described in "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Airline Industry—Extreme Weather Events Could Affect the Company and Have a Material Adverse Effect on the Company's Results of Operations*".

The cost of insurance coverage for certain third-party liabilities arising from "acts of war" or terrorism increased dramatically as a result of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks and the war in Ukraine. Ryanair's insurers have indicated that the scope of the Company's current war-related insurance coverage may exclude certain types of catastrophic incidents, which may result in the Company seeking alternative coverage.

Ryanair has established Aviation Insurance Limited ("**AIL**"), a wholly owned captive insurance company subsidiary based in Malta, to provide the Company with self-insurance as part of its ongoing risk-management strategy. AIL underwrites a portion of the Company's aviation insurance programme, which covers not only the Company's aircraft but also its liability to passengers and to third parties. AIL reinsures virtually all of the aviation insurance risk it underwrites with recognised third parties in the aviation reinsurance market, with the amount of AIL's maximum aggregate exposure not currently subject to such reinsurance agreements being equal to approximately US\$15 million.

Regulation (EC) No 2027/97, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 889/2002, governs air carrier liability. This legislation provides for unlimited liability of an air carrier in the event of death or bodily injuries suffered by passengers, implementing the Warsaw Convention of 1929 for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Transportation by Air, as amended by the Montreal Convention of 1999. Ryanair has extended its liability insurance to meet the appropriate requirements of the legislation. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Airline Industry—The Company Faces the Risk of Loss and Liability*" for information on the Company's risks of loss and liability.

Staff and Labour Relations

The following table sets forth the details of Ryanair's team (including all Ryanair airlines) at each of 31 March 2024, 2023, and 2022.

Classification	Number of Staff at 31 March		
	2024	2023	2022
Management	124	125	116
Administrative/IT Labs	1,552	1,028	828
Maintenance	652	506	483
Ground Operations	794	655	488
Pilots	7,049	6,582	5,860
Cabin Crew	16,905	13,365	11,341
Total	27,076	22,261	19,116

Ryanair has concluded CLAs with trade unions in most of their major markets. Ryanair will continue to defend its existing high productivity business model. Ryanair believes that existing terms and conditions for both pilots and cabin crew are industry leading among European low cost operators with competitive pay, advantageous fixed rosters, outstanding promotional opportunities and a wide choice of base locations across Europe.

European regulations require pilots to be licensed as commercial pilots with specific ratings for each aircraft type to be flown. In addition, European regulations require all commercial pilots to be medically certified as physically fit. Licenses and medical certification are subject to periodic re-evaluation and require recurrent training and recent flying experience in order to be maintained. Maintenance engineers must be licensed and qualified for specific aircraft types. Cabin crew must undergo initial and periodic competency training. Training programs are subject to approval and monitoring by the competent authority. In addition, the appointment of senior management personnel directly involved in the supervision of flight operations,

training, maintenance and aircraft inspection must be satisfactory to the competent authority. Based on its experience in managing the airline's growth to date, management believes that while there is a sufficient pool of qualified and licensed pilots, engineers and mechanics within the EU and the UK, supplemented through traineeships, to satisfy Ryanair's anticipated future needs in the areas of flight operations, maintenance and quality control. Ryanair has also been able to supplement its pool of pilots and cabin crew through the limited use of contract agencies. These contract pilots and cabin crew are included in the table above.

Ryanair's crew earn productivity-based incentive payments, including a sales bonus for onboard sales for flight attendants and payments based on the number of hours or sectors flown by pilots and cabin crew (within limits set by regulations governing maximum working hours). Ryanair's pilots and cabin crew are currently subject to EASA-approved limits of 900 flight-hours per calendar year.

If more stringent regulations on flight hours were to be adopted, Ryanair's flight personnel could experience a reduction in their total pay due to lower compensation for the number of hours or sectors flown and Ryanair could be required to hire additional flight personnel.

Ryanair Holdings' shareholders have approved a number of share-based remuneration plans for employees and Directors, including Share Option Plan 2013 and LTIP 2019 (which replaced Option Plan 2013 for share based remuneration granted after the 2019 AGM). Ryanair Holdings has granted share-based remuneration to several of its senior managers.

Share Buyback Programme

Following shareholder approval at the 2006 AGM, a €300 million share buyback programme was formally announced on 5 June 2007. Permission was received at the AGM held on 20 September 2007 to repurchase a maximum of 75.6 million ordinary shares representing 5 per cent. of the Company's then outstanding share capital. The €300 million share buyback of approximately 59.5 million ordinary shares, representing approximately 3.8 per cent. of the Company's pre-existing share capital, was completed in November 2007. In February 2008, the Company announced a second share buyback programme of up to €200 million worth of ordinary shares, which was ratified by shareholders at the AGM held on 18 September 2008. 18.1 million ordinary shares were repurchased under this programme at a cost of approximately €46 million. The Company also completed share buybacks of €125 million in respect of 36.5 million ordinary shares in the 2012 fiscal year and 15 million ordinary shares at a cost of approximately €68 million in the 2013 fiscal year.

In April 2012, the Company held an EGM to authorize the Directors to repurchase ordinary shares and ADRs for up to 5 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company traded on the NASDAQ. Up until April 2012, shareholders had only authorised the Directors to repurchase ordinary shares. As the ADRs typically trade at a premium compared to ordinary shares, this has resulted in increased costs in performing share buybacks and may continue to do so in the future. This authority was renewed at the Annual General Meeting held on 20 September 2013 and at subsequent Annual General Meetings and an EGM in 2016.

In fiscal year 2014, 69.5 million ordinary shares (including ordinary shares underlying just over 6 million ADRs) were repurchased at a cost of approximately €482 million. In February 2015, the Company announced a €400 million ordinary share buyback programme which was completed between February and August 2015. In February 2016, the Company announced an €800 million Ordinary Share buyback programme (including ordinary shares underlying ADRs) and this programme was subsequently increased to €886 million in June 2016. €418 million of this programme was completed in fiscal year 2016 to buyback approximately 29.1 million shares (including approximately 19.9 million shares underlying ADRs) with the remaining €468 million spent in fiscal year 2017 to buyback approximately 36 million shares (including approximately 3.9 million shares underlying ADRs). In addition to the above, in fiscal year 2017, the Company bought back 36.4 million shares (including approximately 17.7 million shares underlying ADRs) at a total cost of approximately €550 million during the period November 2016 to February 2017. In February 2017, the Company announced the commencement of a €150 million share buyback programme in respect of shares underlying ADRs. The Company bought back approximately 2 million shares underlying ADRs at a cost of €39 million under this programme during fiscal year 2018. In addition to the above, in fiscal year 2018, the Company bought back 33 million shares at a total cost of €600 million under its €600 million share buyback programme which commenced in May 2017 and 11.7 million shares at a total cost of €190 million under its €750 million share buyback programme which commenced in February

2018. In fiscal year 2019 the Company bought back 37.8 million shares at a total cost of approximately €561 million under its €750 million share buyback which commenced in February 2018.

In fiscal year 2020, the Company bought back approximately 47.2 million shares (including 15.8 million shares underlying ADRs) at a cost of €581 million under its €700 million share buyback programme (including ordinary shares underlying ADRs) which was announced and commenced in May 2019. This share buyback programme was terminated in March 2020 as part of a series of measures introduced to preserve cash during the Covid-19 crisis.

There were no share repurchases in fiscal year 2024, 2023 or 2022. In May 2024 (fiscal year 2025), Ryanair Holdings announced and launched a €700 million share buyback program (including ordinary shares underlying American Depositary Receipts).

Major Shareholders

As of 31 March 2024, there were 1,140,045,528 ordinary shares outstanding. Based on information available to the Company, the following table summarises the holdings of those shareholders holding 3 per cent. or more of the ordinary shares as of 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

	As of 31 March 2024		As of 31 March 2023		As of 31 March 2022	
	No. of Shares	% of Class	No. of Shares	% of Class	No. of Shares	% of Class
Capital	140,769,464	12.3	62,310,109	5.5	117,345,252	10.3
HSBC Holdings PLC	96,561,856	8.5	88,611,652	7.8	103,285,582	9.1
Parvus Asset Management Europe	81,374,943	7.1	45,532,192	4.0	49,760,850	4.4
BNP PARIBAS	79,917,192	7.0	-	-	-	-
Baillie Gifford	67,571,625	5.9	67,437,688	5.9	88,863,106	7.8
Société Générale SA (SG SA)	67,181,217	5.9	-	-	72,365,694	6.4
Fidelity	66,359,213	5.8	48,099,289	4.2	44,399,286	3.9
MFS	46,399,853	4.1	49,646,209	4.4	44,973,351	4.0
Michael O'Leary	44,099,892	3.9	44,096,725	3.9	44,096,725	3.9
Bank of America Corporation	36,575,999	3.2	-	-	-	-
AKO Capital	34,433,901	3.0	58,367,069	5.1	57,494,324	5.1
Harris Associates	-	-	41,063,200	3.6	-	-
Causeway Capital Management	-	-	46,214,550	4.1	-	-
Marshall Wace	-	-	-	-	44,356,764	3.9

As of 31 March 2024, the beneficial holdings in ordinary shares of the Directors of Ryanair Holdings as a group was 45,508,380 ordinary shares, representing 4 per cent. of Ryanair Holdings' outstanding ordinary shares as of such date.

Directors and Senior Management

Directors

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the Directors of Ryanair Holdings as of 1 July 2024. Following the retirements from the Board of Michael Cawley and Louise Phelan in June 2024 and the appointment of Jinane Laghrari Laabi and Amber Rudd on 1 July 2024, the Board comprises 14 Directors:

Name	Age	Positions
Stan McCarthy (b)(c)	66	Chairman and Director
Róisín Brennan (b)(d)	59	Senior Independent Director
Eamonn Brennan (d)(e)	66	Director
Emer Daly (a)	61	Director
Geoff Doherty (a)	53	Director
Bertrand Grabowski (a)	67	Director
Elisabeth Köstinger (c)	45	Director
Jinane Laghrari Laabi (c)*	43	Director
Howard Millar (b)(c)	62	Director
Roberta Neri (d)	59	Director
Anne Nolan (c)	64	Director

Mike O'Brien (e)	80	Director
Michael O'Leary (b)	63	Director and Group CEO
Amber Rudd (d)*	60	Director

- (a) Audit Committee
(b) Executive Committee.
(c) Nomination Committee.
(d) Remuneration Committee.
(e) Safety & Security Committee.

*Appointed from 1 July 2024

Stan McCarthy was appointed as a Director of Ryanair in May 2017, Deputy Chairman in April 2019 and Chairman in June 2020. Mr. McCarthy was Chief Executive of Kerry Group plc from January 2008 until September 2017. He joined Kerry Group in 1976 and worked in a number of finance roles before being appointed as Vice President of Sales and Marketing in the USA in 1991, as President of Kerry North America in 1996 and as a Director of Kerry Group in 1999. Mr. McCarthy is an investor, advisor and Board member of a small number of privately-owned companies in diverse industries. An active philanthropist in both Ireland and the US, he donates to various organizations in health, education and poverty reduction. He has dual Irish and US citizenship.

Róisín Brennan has served as a Director since May 2018 and was appointed Senior Independent Director in April 2024. She is a former Chief Executive of IBI Corporate Finance Ltd. where she had extensive experience advising Irish public companies. Ms. Brennan is currently a Non-Executive Director of Musgrave Group plc, Glanbia plc and Dell Bank International DAC having previously been a Non-Executive Director of DCC plc from 2005 until 2016 and Hibernia REIT plc from 2019 to 2022. She is an Irish Citizen.

Eamonn Brennan has served as a Director since April 2023. Mr. Brennan was formerly Chief Executive of the IAA, and more recently the Director General of Eurocontrol from 2018 to 2022. He is an Irish citizen.

Emer Daly has served as a Director of Ryanair since December 2017. She is currently Board Chairman at RSA Insurance Ireland DAC and a Non-Executive Director of Chetwood Financial Limited and RGA International Reinsurance Company DAC. Ms. Daly previously served as a Non-Executive Director of Permanent TSB Group plc and as a Director of Payzone plc. Prior to that, Ms. Daly also held senior roles with PwC and AXA Insurance for over 20 years. She is an Irish citizen.

Geoff Doherty has served as a Director of Ryanair since October 2021. Mr. Doherty is the Group Chief Financial Officer and an Executive Director of Kingspan Group plc. Prior to that, he was an Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of Greencore Group plc. He is an Irish citizen.

Bertrand Grabowski joined the Board in October 2023. He is a former Executive Board Member of DVB Bank and held senior roles with Citibank, Credit Agricole Indosuez and Banque Indosuez. Bertrand is an independent aviation consultant and a Non-Executive Director of Jazeera Airways in Kuwait and Flybondi in Argentina. He is a French citizen.

Elisabeth Köstinger has served as a Director since April 2023. She is a former Austrian politician who was an MEP from 2009 to 2017, and subsequently served as Minister for Agriculture, Sustainability and Tourism. Since retiring from politics in 2022, she has operated as an entrepreneur. She is an Austrian citizen.

Jinane Laghrari Laabi joined the Board on 1 July 2024. She is a former partner with McKinsey & Co. (Casablanca) covering Morocco, Africa & Middle East and is a Non-Executive Director of Aluminium Du Maroc (a public listed company in Morocco). She is a Moroccan citizen.

Howard Millar has served as a Director of Ryanair since August 2015. He was previously Ryanair's Deputy CEO and CFO from 2003 to December 2014 having been Ryanair's Director of Finance from 1993 and Financial Controller since 1992. Mr. Millar is a Co-Founder and former CEO of Sirius Aviation Capital Holdings Ltd., a global aircraft lessor. He is an Irish citizen.

Roberta Neri joined the Board in February 2024. She is a former CEO of ENAV (the Italian Air Navigation Services provider from 2015 to 2020) and was CFO of ACEA (Italian utility company). Roberta, who has over 30 years' experience in both corporate and financial services industries, is a founding member and

board director of Byom (a consulting firm focused on investment funds and companies operating in the industrial, renewable energy and infrastructure sector) and Operating Partner at Asterion Industrial Partners. She is an Italian citizen.

Anne Nolan has served as a Director since December 2022. She is a former Chair of the Irish Aviation Authority (from 2010 to 2018) and previously served as Chief Executive of the Irish Pharmaceutical Healthcare Association. Ms. Nolan has also served on various Boards including the Food Safety Authority of Ireland, the Irish Medicines Board, the Executive Committee of the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and the Board of the Smurfit Graduate School of Business and is currently Chair of an Irish pharmaceutical technology start-up. She is an Irish citizen.

Mike O'Brien has served as a Director since May 2016. Prior to that, he was Head of Flight Operations Inspectorate with the Maltese Civil Aviation Authority until he retired in 2016, having previously spent 10 years as the Head of Operating Standards with the Irish Aviation Authority until 2001. Capt. O'Brien served 4 years as the Chief Pilot and Flight Operations Manager of Ryanair from 1987 to 1991. He is an Irish citizen.

Michael O'Leary has served as a Director of Ryanair since 1988 and as CEO since 1994. Mr. O'Leary was appointed Group CEO in April 2019. He is an Irish citizen.

Amber Rudd joined the Board on 1 July 2024. She is a former UK Minister and Member of Parliament who held senior cabinet positions including Home Secretary and Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change. Ms. Rudd is a Non-Executive Director of Centrica plc. She is a UK citizen.

The business address of each director of Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair is Ryanair Dublin Office, Airside Business Park, Swords, Co. Dublin, Republic of Ireland. As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the above mentioned Directors of Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair do not have potential conflicts of interest between any duties to Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair and their private interests or other duties.

The Board of Directors has established a number of committees, including the following:

- (a) *Audit Committee.* The Board of Directors established the Audit Committee in September 1996 to make recommendations concerning the engagement of independent external auditors; to review with the auditors the plans for and scope of each annual audit, the audit procedures to be utilised and the results of the audit; to approve the professional services provided by the auditors; to review the independence of the auditors; and to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal accounting controls. Mr. Doherty (Chair), Ms. Daly and Mr. Grabowski are the members of the Audit Committee. In accordance with the recommendations of the Irish Combined Code of Corporate Governance (the "**Combined Code**"), an independent Non-Executive Director, Mr. Doherty, is the chair of the Audit Committee. All members of the Audit Committee are independent for the purposes of the listing rules of the NASDAQ and the US federal securities laws.
- (b) *Executive Committee.* The Board of Directors established the Executive Committee in August 1996. The Executive Committee can exercise the powers exercisable by the full Board of Directors in circumstances in which action by the Board of Directors is required but it is impracticable to convene a meeting of the full Board of Directors. Mr. Millar (Chair), Ms. Brennan, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Leary are members of the Executive Committee.
- (c) *Nomination Committee.* The Board of Directors established the Nomination Committee in May 1999 to make recommendations and proposals to the full Board of Directors concerning the selection of individuals to serve as Executive and Non-Executive Directors. The Board of Directors as a whole then makes appropriate determinations regarding such matters after considering such recommendations and proposals. Mr. McCarthy (Chair), Ms. Köstinger, Ms. Laghrari Laabi (from 1 July 2024), Mr. Millar and Ms. Nolan are the members of the Nomination Committee.
- (d) *Remuneration Committee.* The Board of Directors established the Remuneration Committee in September 1996. This committee has authority to determine the remuneration of Senior Management of the Company and to administer the share-based remuneration plans described below. Senior Management remuneration is comprised of a fixed basic pay and performance related bonuses which are awarded based on a combination of budget and non-budget performance

criteria. The Remuneration Committee determines the remuneration and bonuses of the Group CEO, who is the only Executive Director. Ms. Brennan (Chair), Mr. Brennan, Ms. Neri and Ms. Rudd (from 1 July 2024) are the members of the Remuneration Committee. Mr. Brennan will take over as Chair from 1 July 2024 to allow Ms. Brennan to focus in her SID role.

- (e) *Safety & Security Committee.* The Board of Directors established the Safety and Security Committee in March 1997 to review and discuss air safety and security performance. The Safety and Security Committee reports to the full Board of Directors each quarter. The Safety and Security Committee is composed of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Brennan and Ms. Carol Sharkey (who Co-Chairs the committee with Mr. O'Brien). Other attendees include the accountable managers of each of the Group's airlines, and various nominated persons who are invited to attend, as required, from time to time. Each airline has a separate Safety & Security Committee to comply with their local regulators' requirements.

Powers of, and Action by, the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is empowered by the Articles of Association of Ryanair Holdings (the "**Articles**") to carry on the business of Ryanair Holdings, subject to the Articles, provisions of general law and the right of shareholders to give directions to the Directors by way of ordinary resolutions. Every Director who is present at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Ryanair Holdings has one vote. In the case of a tie on a vote, the chairman of the Board of Directors has a second or tie-breaking vote. A Director may designate an alternate Director to attend any Board of Directors meeting, and such alternate Director shall have all the rights of a Director at such meeting.

The quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors, unless another number is fixed by the Directors, consists of three Directors, a majority of whom must be EU nationals. The Articles require the vote of a majority of the Directors (or alternates) present at a duly convened meeting for the approval of any action by the Board of Directors.

Composition and Term of Office

The Articles provide that the Board of Directors shall consist of no fewer than three and no more than 15 Directors, unless otherwise determined by the shareholders. There is no maximum age for a Director and no Director is required to own any shares of Ryanair Holdings.

Directors are elected (or have their appointments confirmed) at the AGMs of shareholders.

Senior Management

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the senior management of Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair as at 26 June 2024:

Name	Age	Position
Michael O'Leary	63	Group CEO
Neil Sorahan	52	Group CFO
Juliusz Komorek	46	Group CLO; Co. Secretary
Edward Wilson	60	Ryanair DAC CEO
Carol Sharkey	49	Chief Risk Officer
Tracey McCann	50	Ryanair DAC CFO
Andreas Gruber	39	Lauda Joint CEO
David O'Brien	60	Malta Air CEO & Lauda Joint CEO
Michal Kaczmarzyk	45	Buzz CEO
John Hurley	49	CTO

Michael O'Leary. Michael has served as a Director of Ryanair DAC since 1988 and a Director of Ryanair Holdings since 1996. Michael was appointed CEO of Ryanair in 1994 and Group CEO in April 2019, having previously served as CFO since 1988.

Neil Sorahan. Neil was appointed Group CFO in October 2019, having previously served as Ryanair's CFO from October 2014. Prior to this he was Ryanair's Finance Director since June 2006 and Treasurer from January 2003. Before joining Ryanair, Neil held various finance and treasury roles (1992 to 2002 inclusive) at CRH plc.

Juliusz Komorek. Juliusz was appointed Group CLO; Company Secretary in late 2019 having previously served as Ryanair's Chief Legal & Regulatory Officer; Company Secretary from May 2009 and Deputy Director of Legal and Regulatory Affairs since 2007. Prior to joining the Company in 2004, Juliusz had gained relevant experience in the European Commission's Directorate General for Competition and in the Polish Embassy to the EU in Brussels, as well as in the private sector in Poland and the Netherlands. Juliusz is a lawyer, holding degrees from the universities of Warsaw and Amsterdam.

Edward Wilson. Eddie was appointed Ryanair DAC's CEO in September 2019, having previously served as Ryanair's CPO since December 2002. Prior to this he served as Head of Personnel since December 1997. Before joining Ryanair, Eddie was the Human Resources Manager for Gateway 2000 and held a number of other human resources-related positions in the Irish financial services sector.

Carol Sharkey. Carol was appointed Chief Risk Officer in May 2018 having held the position of Director of Safety and Security since 2014. She has worked at Ryanair since 1995 having previously held roles in in-flight, flight operations and in recent years has overseen the flight safety department.

Tracey McCann. Tracey was appointed Ryanair DAC's CFO in January 2020 having previously served as Ryanair's Director of Finance from December 2014. She joined Ryanair in 1991 and has held various senior finance roles.

Andreas Gruber. Andreas was appointed CEO of Lauda in 2018. Prior to that, he held various operational and network planning roles within the Aerberlin Group. Following Lauda's acquisition by the Group, Andreas remained as Lauda's Joint CEO.

David O'Brien. David was appointed Joint CEO of Lauda in April 2020 and CEO of Malta Air in December 2020, having previously served as Ryanair's CCO since January 2014. Prior to that David was Ryanair's Director of Flight and Ground Operations from December 2002. A graduate of the Irish Military College, prior to joining Ryanair, David followed a military career with positions in the airport sector and agribusiness in the Middle East, Russia and Asia.

Michal Kaczmarzyk. Michal was appointed CEO of Buzz in April 2017. Prior to joining Buzz, Michal served as the General Director of the Polish Airports State Company and CEO of Warsaw Chopin Airport. A former CEO of LS Airport Services and supervisory board member of Euro LOT Airline, Krakow Airport and Gdansk Airport, Michal also held roles with the Polish Industrial Development Agency, the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection and PwC.

John Hurley. John was appointed CTO in September 2014. He joined Ryanair from Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, where he was Vice-President of Engineering and Product Operations, Director of Platform Development and Software Development Program Manager. He was previously Production Manager at both Intuition Publishing Ltd and Education Multimedia Group and has over 20 years of experience in the IT industry.

The business address of each executive officer (except Andreas Gruber, David O'Brien and Michal Kaczmarzyk) of Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair is Ryanair Dublin Office, Airside Business Park, Swords, Co. Dublin, Republic of Ireland. The business address of Andreas Gruber is Concorde Business Park 2/F/10, Schwechat, A 2320, Austria. The business address of David O'Brien is Level 3, 181 Triq Marina, Pieta, PTA 9041, Malta. The business address of Michal Kaczmarzyk is ul. Cybernetyki 21, 02-677, Warsaw, Poland. As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the above mentioned executive officers of Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair do not have potential conflicts of interest between any duties to Ryanair Holdings and Ryanair and their private interests or other duties.

TAXATION

The following is a general description of certain tax considerations relating to the Notes. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Notes, whether in those countries or elsewhere. Prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their own tax advisers as to which countries' tax laws could be relevant to acquiring, holding and disposing of Notes and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the Notes and the consequences of such actions under the tax laws of those countries. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this Base Prospectus and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

The proposed financial transactions tax ("FTT")

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the "**Commission's proposal**") for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the "**participating member states**"). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission's proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. The issuance and subscription of Notes should, however, be exempt.

Under the Commission's proposal, FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating member states. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating member state. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a participating member state in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating member state or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating member state.

However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between participating member states. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU member states may decide to participate.

Prospective holders of Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

Ireland

The following is a summary based on the laws and practices of the Irish Revenue Commissioners currently in force in Ireland regarding the principal Irish withholding tax consequences and some other miscellaneous tax matters for investors beneficially owning their Notes and may be subject to change so should be treated with appropriate caution. Particular rules not discussed below may apply to certain classes of taxpayers holding Notes. The summary does not constitute tax or legal advice and the comments below are of a general nature only. Prospective investors in the Notes should consult their professional advisers on the tax implications of the purchase, holding, redemption or sale of the Notes and the receipt of interest thereon under the laws of their country of residence, citizenship or domicile.

Withholding Tax

In general, tax at the standard rate of income tax (currently 20 per cent.), is required to be withheld from payments of Irish source interest which could include interest paid on the Notes or amounts representing such interest paid under the Guarantee. However, the Issuer will not be obliged to make a withholding or deduction for or on account of Irish income tax from a payment of interest on a Note so long as the following conditions are met:

- (a) the Notes are quoted Eurobonds, i.e. securities which are issued by a company (such as the Issuer), which are quoted on a recognised stock exchange (such as Euronext Dublin) and which carry a right to interest; and
- (b) the person by or through whom the payment is made is not in Ireland, or if such person is in Ireland either:

- (i) the quoted Eurobond is held in a clearing system recognised by the Irish Revenue Commissioners (Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are, amongst others, so recognised), or
- (ii) the person who is the beneficial owner of the quoted Eurobond and the return payable on the quoted Eurobond is not resident in Ireland and has made a declaration to a relevant person (such as an Irish paying agent) in the prescribed form.

So long as the Notes continue to be quoted on a recognised stock exchange and are held in a clearing system recognised by the Irish Revenue Commissioners, interest on the Notes can be paid by the Issuer and any paying agent acting on behalf of the Issuer without any withholding or deduction for or on account of Irish income tax. If the Notes continue to be quoted but cease to be held in a recognised clearing system, interest on the Notes may be paid without any withholding or deduction for or on account of Irish income tax provided such payment is made through a paying agent outside Ireland.

Encashment tax

In certain circumstances, Irish tax will be required to be withheld at a rate of 25 per cent. from interest on any Note where such interest is collected or realised by a bank or other agent in Ireland on behalf of any Noteholder. There is an exemption from encashment tax where the beneficial owner of the interest is not resident in Ireland and has made a declaration to this effect in the prescribed form to the encashment agent or bank. In addition, an exemption applies where the payment is made to a company where that company is beneficially entitled to that income and is or will be within the charge to corporation tax in respect of that income.

Stamp Duty

No Irish stamp duty will be payable on the issue of the Notes.

The transfer of interests in the Notes may, in certain circumstances, result in a change to Irish stamp duty. However, a transfer of the Notes by physical delivery only (and not otherwise) should not give rise to a charge to Irish stamp duty. Stamp duty will not arise where Notes satisfying the conditions of the loan capital exemption are transferred. The four conditions are as follows:

- (a) the Notes must not carry a right of conversion into shares or marketable securities (other than loan capital) of an Irish incorporated company or into loan capital having such a right;
- (b) the Notes must not carry rights similar to those attaching to shares, including voting rights, entitlement to a share of profits or a share in surplus on liquidation of the Issuer;
- (c) the Notes must be issued for a price which is not less than 90 per cent. of the nominal value of the Notes; and
- (d) the Notes must not carry a right to a sum in respect of repayment or interest which is related to certain movements in an index or indices (based wholly or partly and directly or indirectly on stocks or marketable securities) specified in any document relating to the Notes.

FATCA

Pursuant to certain provisions of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as FATCA, a "foreign financial institution" may be required to withhold on certain payments it makes ("**foreign passthru payments**") to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. The Issuer may be a foreign financial institution for these purposes. A number of jurisdictions (including the jurisdiction of the Issuer and the Guarantor) have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA ("**IGAs**"), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Under the provisions of the IGAs as currently in effect, a foreign financial institution in an IGA jurisdiction would generally not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA from payments that it makes. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, such withholding would not apply prior to the date that is two

years after the publication of the final regulations defining "foreign passthru payment" and Notes characterised as debt (or which are not otherwise characterised as equity and have a fixed term) for US federal tax purposes that are issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining "foreign passthru payments" are filed with the US Federal Register generally would be "grandfathered" for purposes of FATCA withholding unless materially modified after such date. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes. In the event any withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on the Notes, no person will be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the withholding.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Notes may be sold from time to time by the Issuer to any one or more of Bank of China (Europe) S.A., Bank of China Limited, London Branch, Barclays Bank Ireland PLC, BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Goodbody Stockbrokers UC, ING Bank N.V., J.P. Morgan Securities plc, J&E Davy Unlimited Company, Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets plc, MUFG Securities (Europe) N.V., SMBC Bank EU AG and Standard Chartered Bank (the "**Dealers**"). The arrangements under which Notes may from time to time be agreed to be sold by the Issuer to, and subscribed by, Dealers are set out in an amended and restated dealer agreement dated 1 July 2024 (the "**Dealer Agreement**") and made between the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Dealers and BNP Paribas and Citigroup Global Markets Limited in their capacity as arrangers (the "**Arrangers**"). If in the case of any Tranche of Notes the method of distribution is an agreement between the Issuer, the Guarantor and a single Dealer for that Tranche to be issued by the Issuer and subscribed by that Dealer, the method of distribution will be described in the relevant Final Terms as "Non-Syndicated" and the name of that Dealer and any other interest of that Dealer which is material to the issue of that Tranche beyond the fact of the appointment of that Dealer will be set out in the relevant Final Terms. If in the case of any Tranche of Notes the method of distribution is an agreement between the Issuer, the Guarantor and more than one Dealer for that Tranche to be issued by the Issuer and subscribed by those Dealers, the method of distribution will be described in the relevant Final Terms as "Syndicated", the obligations of those Dealers to subscribe the relevant Notes will be joint and several and the names and addresses of those Dealers and any other interests of any of those Dealers which is material to the issue of that Tranche beyond the fact of the appointment of those Dealers (including whether any of those Dealers has also been appointed to act as Stabilisation Manager in relation to that Tranche) will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.

Any such agreement will, *inter alia*, make provision for the form and terms and conditions of the relevant Notes, the price at which such Notes will be subscribed by the Dealer(s) and the commissions or other agreed deductibles (if any) payable or allowable by the Issuer in respect of such subscription. The Dealer Agreement makes provision for the resignation or termination of appointment of existing Dealers and for the appointment of additional or other Dealers either generally in respect of the Programme or in relation to a particular Tranche of Notes.

The relevant Dealers will be entitled in certain circumstances to be released and discharged from their obligations in respect of a proposed issue of Notes under or pursuant to the Dealer Agreement prior to the closing of the issue of such Notes, including in the event that certain conditions precedent are not delivered or met to their satisfaction on or before the issue date of such Notes. In this situation, the issuance of such Notes may not be completed. Investors will have no rights against the Issuer or the relevant Dealers in respect of any expense incurred or loss suffered in these circumstances.

United States of America

Regulation S Category 2; TEFRA D or TEFRA C as specified in the relevant Final Terms or neither if TEFRA is specified as not applicable in the relevant Final Terms.

The Notes and the guarantee thereof have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered, delivered or sold, directly or indirectly, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Bearer Notes are subject to US tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by US tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the United States Internal Revenue Code and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Each Dealer has agreed that, except as permitted by the Dealer Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Notes comprising the relevant Tranche within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons and such Dealer will have sent to each dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period relating thereto a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of Notes comprising any Tranche, any offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable" each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms (or are the subject of the offering contemplated by a Drawdown Prospectus) in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the "**Insurance Distribution Directive**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II.

Prohibition of sales to UK Retail Investors

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable" each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA; or
 - (ii) or a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA.

Other UK regulatory restrictions

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and undertaken, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and undertake, that:

- (a) ***Financial promotion:*** it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer or the Guarantor; and
- (b) ***General compliance:*** it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Republic of Ireland

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and agree that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer, sell, underwrite the issue of, or act in Ireland in respect of the Notes, other than in conformity with:

- (a) the provisions of the Prospectus Regulation, the European Union (Prospectus) Regulations 2019 of Ireland and any rules and guidance issued by the Central Bank pursuant to section 1363 of the Companies Act 2014 of Ireland (as amended, the "**Companies Act**");
- (b) the provisions of the Companies Act;
- (c) the provisions of the Central Bank Acts 1942 to 2018 of Ireland (as amended) and any codes of practice made under Section 117(1) of the Central Bank Act 1989 (as amended) of Ireland;
- (d) the provisions of the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulation 2017 (as amended) (the "**MiFID II Regulations**") including Regulation 5 (Requirement for Authorisation (and certain provisions concerning MTFs and OTFs)) thereof or any codes of conduct made under the MiFID II Regulations and the provisions of the Investor Compensation Act 1998 (as amended); and
- (e) the provisions of the Market Abuse Regulation (EU) 596/2014 (as amended), the European Union (Market Abuse) Regulations 2016 (as amended) of Ireland and any rules and guidance issued by the Central Bank pursuant to section 1370 of the Companies Act.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948), as amended, (the "**FIEA**"). Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with the FIEA and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan). As used in this paragraph, "**resident of Japan**" means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Base Prospectus has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Base Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA.

General

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed that it has complied and will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each country or jurisdiction in or from which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses, distributes or publishes this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms or any related offering material, in all cases at its own expense. Other persons into whose hands this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms comes are required by the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Dealers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each country or jurisdiction in or from which they purchase, offer, sell or deliver Notes or possess, distribute or publish this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms or any related offering material, in all cases at their own expense.

The Dealer Agreement provides that the Dealers shall not be bound by any of the restrictions relating to any specific jurisdiction (set out above) to the extent that such restrictions shall, as a result of change(s) or change(s) in official interpretation, after the date hereof, of applicable laws and regulations, no longer be applicable but without prejudice to the obligations of the Dealers described in the paragraph headed "*General*" above.

Selling restrictions may be supplemented or modified with the agreement of the Issuer. Any such supplement or modification may be set out in a supplement to this Base Prospectus.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

1. The update of the Programme was authorised by the Board of Directors of the Issuer passed or given on 26 June 2024 and by the Board of Directors of the Guarantor passed or given on 26 June 2024. The issue of this Base Prospectus was authorised by the Board of Directors of the Issuer passed or given on 26 June 2024 and by the Board of Directors of the Guarantor passed or given on 26 June 2024. Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor has obtained or will obtain from time to time all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in connection with the issue and performance of the Notes and the giving of the guarantee relating to them.

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

2. Save as disclosed on pages 114 to 116 of this Base Prospectus, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which the Issuer or the Guarantor is aware), which may have, or have had during the 12 months prior to the date of this Base Prospectus, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries or the Guarantor and its Subsidiaries.

Significant/Material Change

3. Since 31 March 2024, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer or the Issuer and its Subsidiaries nor any significant change in the financial performance or financial position of the Issuer or the Issuer and its Subsidiaries.
4. Since 31 March 2024 there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Guarantor or the Guarantor and its Subsidiaries nor any significant change in the financial performance or financial position of the Guarantor or the Guarantor and its Subsidiaries since 31 March 2024.

Auditors

5. The consolidated financial statements of the Guarantor in respect of the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 have been audited without qualification, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) and applicable law, by PricewaterhouseCoopers of One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland, Chartered Accountants and statutory audit firm ("**PricewaterhouseCoopers**"). The consolidated financial statements of the Guarantor for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 were prepared on the basis of IFRS Accounting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and IFRS as adopted by the EU.
6. PricewaterhouseCoopers are members of the Chartered Accountants Ireland and are independent of the Guarantor and the Issuer in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable to their audit of the Guarantor's and Issuer's financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard of the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority.

Documents on Display

7. Copies of the following documents may be inspected, in physical or electronic format, during normal business hours at the offices of registered office of the Guarantor, the Specified Office of the Fiscal Agent and at the websites indicated below for 12 months from the date of this Base Prospectus:
 - (a) the constitutive documents of the Issuer (available at <https://investor.ryanair.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Constitutional-Documents-Ryanair-DAC.pdf>);
 - (b) the constitutive documents of the Guarantor (available at <https://investor.ryanair.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Constitutional-Documents-Ryanair-Holdings-plc.pdf>);
 - (c) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Guarantor for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 (available at <https://investor.ryanair.com/results/>); and

- (d) the Deeds of Guarantee (available at <https://investor.ryanair.com/debt/>).

Clearing of the Notes

8. The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. The appropriate common code and the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), Financial Instruments Short Name (FISN) and/or Classification of Financial Instruments (CFI) code (as applicable) in relation to the Notes of each Tranche will be specified in the relevant Final Terms. The relevant Final Terms shall specify any other clearing system as shall have accepted the relevant Notes for clearance together with any further appropriate information.

Denomination

9. No Notes may be issued under the Programme which (a) have a minimum denomination of less than EUR100,000 (or nearly equivalent in another currency), or (b) carry the right to acquire shares (or transferable securities equivalent to shares) issued by the Issuer or by any entity to whose group the Issuer belongs. Subject thereto, Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements.

Issue Price and Yield

10. Notes may be issued at any price. The issue price of each Tranche of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer, the Guarantor and the relevant Dealer(s) at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions and the issue price of the relevant Notes or the method of determining the price and the process for its disclosure will be set out in the applicable Final Terms. In the case of different Tranches of a Series of Notes, the issue price may include accrued interest in respect of the period from the interest commencement date of the relevant Tranche (which may be the issue date of the first Tranche of the Series or, if interest payment dates have already passed, the most recent interest payment date in respect of the Series) to the issue date of the relevant Tranche.

The yield of each Tranche of Notes set out in the applicable Final Terms will be calculated as of the relevant issue date on an annual or semi-annual basis using the relevant issue price. It is not an indication of future yield.

Availability of Prospectus

11. This Base Prospectus is available on Euronext Dublin website at <https://live.euronext.com/en/markets/dublin>.

Listing Agent

12. Arthur Cox Listings Services Limited is acting solely in its capacity as listing agent for the Issuer in relation to the Notes and is not itself seeking admission of the Notes to the Official List of Euronext Dublin or to trading on its regulated market.

Conflicts

13. Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for, the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or their respective affiliates in the ordinary course of business. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer, the Guarantor and/or their respective affiliates. Certain of the Dealers or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with the Issuer or the Guarantor routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes issued under the

Programme. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Notes issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Legal Entity Identifier

14. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the Issuer is 635400WKFIPCHCKVW376. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the Guarantor is 635400BR2ROC1FVEBQ56.

Issuer Website

15. The Issuer's website is <https://investor.ryanair.com/>. Unless specifically incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus, information contained on the website does not form part of this Base Prospectus. Any website referred to in this Base Prospectus has not been scrutinised or approved by the Central Bank.

Guarantor Website

16. The Guarantor's website is <https://investor.ryanair.com/>. Unless specifically incorporated into this Base Prospectus, information contained on the website does not form part of this Base Prospectus. Any website referred to in this Base Prospectus has not been scrutinised or approved by the Central Bank.

Validity of prospectus and prospectus supplements

17. For the avoidance of doubt, neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor shall have any obligation to supplement this Base Prospectus after the end of its 12-month validity period.

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