

THIS CIRCULAR AND THE ACCOMPANYING FORM OF PROXY ARE IMPORTANT AND REQUIRE YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

If you are in any doubt about the course of action to take, you should consult an appropriate independent professional adviser, who, if you are taking advice in Ireland, is authorised or exempted under the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 (as amended) or the Investment Intermediaries Act 1995 (as amended), or, if you are taking advice in the United Kingdom, is authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act, 2000 (as amended), or if you are resident in a territory outside Ireland or the United Kingdom, from another appropriately authorised independent financial adviser.

If you have sold or otherwise transferred all your stock in the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (the “**Company**”), please forward this Circular (and in the case of Ordinary Stockholders the accompanying Form of Proxy) to the person through whom the sale or transfer is/was effected for transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL COURT

Replacement of CREST with Euroclear Bank for electronic settlement of trading in The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland’s stock Amendment of the Bye-Laws

Your attention is drawn to the letter from the Governor of the Company which is set out on pages 7 to 13 of this Circular, which contains the recommendation of the Court to Stockholders to vote in favour of the Resolutions to be proposed at the Extraordinary General Court referred to below. You should read this Circular in its entirety and consider whether or not to vote in favour of the Resolutions in light of the information contained in this Circular.

Notice of the Extraordinary General Court of The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland to be held at Baggot Plaza, 27-33 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4, Ireland on Tuesday 19 January 2021 at 12.15 p.m. (or, if later, as soon as possible thereafter as the Extraordinary General Meeting of Bank of Ireland Group plc (“BOIG”) convened for 11.00 a.m. on the same date and at the same venue, shall have been concluded or adjourned) is set out in this Circular.

Your attention is drawn to the special arrangements for the EGC in response to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) set out in this Circular.

Please note that Preference Stockholders are not entitled to attend and vote at the EGC in respect of their own holding of such Preference Stock in the Company. The notice is being provided to Preference Stockholders for informational purposes only, as Preference Stockholders are entitled to receive notice of any general court of the Company. The holder of the Company’s Ordinary Stock is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend, speak, ask questions and vote instead of it. A Form of Proxy for use by the holder of the Company’s Ordinary Stock has been delivered to the holder of the Company’s Ordinary Stock. To be valid, a Form of Proxy and any power or other authority under which it is executed (or a duly certified copy of any such power or authority) must be lodged with the Group Secretary of the Company not later than 48 hours before the EGC or adjourned EGC or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the EGC or adjourned EGC) at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the 48 hours before the time appointed for the taking of a poll.

Important Note

This Circular contains (or may contain) certain forward-looking statements with respect to certain of the Company's current expectations and projections about future events, including the Migration, and the Company's future financial condition and performance. These statements, which sometimes use words such as “aim”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “may”, “will”, “should”, “intend”, “plan”, “assume”, “estimate”, “expect” (or the negative thereof) and words of similar meaning, reflect the directors' current beliefs and expectations and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the Company's control and difficult to predict (certain of which are set out in this Circular with respect to Migration).

Due to such uncertainties and risks, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements in this Circular may not occur. The information contained in this Circular, including the forward-looking statements, speaks only as of the date of this Circular and is subject to change without notice and the Company does not assume any responsibility or obligation to, and does not intend to, update or revise publicly or review any of the information contained herein save where indicated in this Circular, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by Euronext Dublin (“**Euronext Dublin**”), the Central Bank of Ireland, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“**FCA**”), the London Stock Exchange (“**London Stock Exchange**”), or by applicable law.

Information in this Circular in relation to the process of the Migration and/or the Market Migration (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) is based on information contained in the Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear Bank**”) Migration Guide (Version 2, October 2020) (“**EB Migration Guide**”), to which the attention of all Stockholders holding Migrating Stock (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) is specifically drawn. The EB Migration Guide has been made available for inspection, in the manner outlined in section 6 of Part 1B of this Circular.

In addition, information in this Circular in relation to the service offering available following the Migration from Euroclear Bank in the case of participants (“**EB Participants**”) in the securities settlement system operated by Euroclear Bank (“**Euroclear System**”) and from Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited (“**EUI**”) in the case of CREST Depository Interests (“**CDI**”) holders is based on information contained in the EB Services Description, the EB Rights of Participants Document and the CREST International Manual respectively (each as defined in Part 9 of this Circular). All three documents have been made available for inspection, in the manner outlined in section 6 of Part 1B of this Circular outlined below.

In all cases, the versions of the documents from which information contained in this Circular is drawn is the last published document as of the Latest Practicable Date.

Stockholders intending to hold their interests in Migrating Stock via the Euroclear System or CREST should carefully review the EB Migration Guide, the EB Services Description, the EB Rights of Participants Document and the CREST International Manual (including any updated versions thereof to the extent they are published after the date of this Circular), together with the additional documentation made available for inspection as set out in section 6 of Part 1B of this Circular and should consider those documents and consult with their stockbroker or other intermediary in making their decisions with respect to their Migrating Stock.

The Company is not making any recommendation with respect to the manner in which Stockholders should hold their interests in the Company prior to, on, or subsequent to, the Migration (as defined below). No reliance should be placed on the contents of this Circular for the purposes of any decision in that regard.

The date of this Circular is 17 December 2020.

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EXPECTED TIMETABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

EGC Timetable

Publication of this Circular and Notice of EGC	17 December 2020
Latest time and date for receipt of Forms of Proxy in respect of Extraordinary General Court Holders of the Company's Preference Stock are not entitled to attend or vote at the EGC.	12.15 p.m. on Sunday, 17 January 2021
Record Date for EGC	6.00 p.m. on Sunday, 17 January 2021
Extraordinary General Court	12.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 19 January 2021, or, if later, as soon as possible thereafter as the Extraordinary General Meeting of BOIG convened for 11.00 a.m. on the same date and at the same venue shall have been concluded or adjourned

Indicative Timetable for Key Migration Steps

The further dates below, which relate to the Migration, are indicative only, are subject to change, and will depend, amongst other things, on the date to be appointed by Euronext Dublin as the Live Date in accordance with the provisions of the Migration of Participating Securities Act 2019 ("Migration Act").

The Company will give notice of confirmed dates, when known, by issuing an announcement through a Regulatory Information Service. All times relating to the Migration in this timetable are subject to subsequent clarification and announcement.

If the Company fails to meet all required conditions to participate in the Migration, including that it has consented to the Migration (which requires the prior approval of the Resolutions by Ordinary Stockholders) the Stock will no longer be eligible for settlement in the CREST System, nor will they be eligible in Euroclear Bank. According to the EB Migration Guide (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular), EUI will cease to provide Issuer CSD (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) services in respect of ineligible securities, and will suspend and remove ineligible securities from the CREST System as of the close of business on Thursday, 11 March 2021 and such ineligible securities will thereupon be rematerialised (i.e. re-certificated). In the absence of an alternative electronic settlement system, this would be expected to adversely impact trading and liquidity in the Preference Stock and put continued admission to trading and listing of the Preference Stock on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange at risk, as referred to in section 1 of Part 1A of this Circular.

EUI and Euroclear Bank to announce the Migration timetable. ⁽¹⁾	February/March 2021
Euronext Dublin to announce Live Date. It should be noted that the Company has no control over the selection of the Live Date and the timetable for the Migration consequent upon it.	Prior to Friday, 12 March 2021

<p>Expected latest time and date for Stockholders who hold their Stock in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form, and who do not want their Stock to be subject to the Migration, to withdraw the relevant Stock from the CREST System and hold them in certificated (i.e. paper) form.</p> <p>Stockholders wishing to hold their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form prior to the Migration taking effect should make arrangements with their stockbroker or custodian in good time so as to allow their stockbroker or custodian sufficient time to withdraw their Stock from the CREST System prior to the closing date set out above for such CREST withdrawals.</p>	<p>By 6.00 p.m. on Thursday, 11 March 2021 at the latest.</p>
<p>Expected latest time and date for Stockholders who hold their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form to deposit the relevant Stock into the CREST System and hold them in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form so as to ensure that such Stock are subject to Migration.⁽²⁾</p> <p>Stockholders wishing to hold their Stock in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form prior to the Migration taking effect should make arrangements with a stockbroker or other custodian in good time so as to allow their stockbroker or custodian sufficient time to deposit their Stock into the CREST System prior to the time and date for such CREST deposits.</p>	<p>Expected to be no less than two (2) business days prior to the Live Date</p>
<p>Expected latest time holders of Stock can transfer their Stock from their account in EUI to an account in Euroclear Bank in which the Stock will be held under Euroclear Bank's service as Investor CSD (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) until Migration. The services described in the EB Services Description will only become applicable as of the Live Date.</p>	<p>Any time before and until close of business on Friday, 12 March 2021</p>
<p>Latest date for allotments directly to CREST members.</p>	<p>Friday, 12 March 2021</p>
<p>EUI to stop settlement of Irish Securities as domestic securities.</p>	<p>6.00 p.m. on Friday, 12 March 2021</p>
<p>Migration Record Date.</p>	<p>7.00 p.m. on Friday, 12 March 2021</p>
<p>Live Date.</p>	<p>Expected to be Monday, 15 March 2021</p>
<p>Migrating Stock (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) enabled as CDIs in CREST (please see below at section 4 of Part 1B, Part 4 and Part 6 of this Circular for further information concerning CDIs).⁽³⁾</p>	<p>Commencement of trading on the Live Date</p>
<p>All trades conducted on the London Stock Exchange from, and including this date, will settle in CDI form via CREST.⁽⁴⁾</p>	<p>Live Date</p>
<p>All trades conducted on Euronext Dublin from, and including this date, will settle via Euroclear Bank.</p>	<p>Live Date</p>
<p>CREST members who wish to move all or part of a CDI holding to an EB Participant can do so by way of a cross-border delivery free of payment.</p>	<p>As of the start of business on the Live Date</p>

Notes:

- (1) The dates specified in this table are indicative dates which the Company currently reasonably anticipates will be the Live Date and the date Migrating Stock are enabled as CDIs in the CREST System. The actual Live Date will be specified by Euronext Dublin in accordance with the provisions of the Migration Act and EUI/Euroclear Bank will confirm the timing of consequent steps. Should the Live Date change or not be as expected, the dates for other actions will change accordingly.

- (2) As at the Latest Practicable Date, the expected latest time and date for Stockholders who hold their Stock in certificated form to deposit the relevant Stock into the CREST System and hold them in uncertificated form so as to ensure that such Stock are subject to the Migration, is not yet available, but is expected to be a number of days prior to the Live Date. As set out in the EB Migration Guide, the process for stock deposits made into the CREST System prior to the Migration will be dependent on the outcome of the review of the CREST Courier and Sorting Service (“CCSS”), as EUI’s current arrangements with TNT (owned by FedEx) for the CCSS are due to terminate in December 2020. EUI has indicated that it will share further information on when the ultimate deadline will be for a stock deposit into EUI prior to the Migration.
- (3) In regard to trades entered into on Thursday, 11 March 2021 and Friday, 12 March 2021, it is expected that these will settle through the CREST System via CDI on Monday, 15 March 2021 and Tuesday, 16 March 2021 respectively. Please refer to section 3.5.9 of the EB Migration Guide in respect of unsettled trades as at close of business on Friday, 12 March 2021.
- (4) On 2 November 2020, EUI announced that it will not be able to continue to settle in Euros under the current TARGET2 arrangements from Monday, 29 March 2021. In the same announcement, EUI confirmed that it is investigating alternative arrangements with the aim that Euros can continue as a settlement currency in the CREST system. Unless such alternative arrangements can be secured, this means that the final date for Euro settlement in Euroclear UK & Ireland will be Friday, 26 March 2021, following which all trades carried out on the London Stock Exchange will settle in pounds sterling or US dollars only.
- (5) All references in this table to times are to Dublin, Ireland times.

PART 1A

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF IRELAND

(Registered in Ireland No. FC007248)

DIRECTORS

Patrick Kennedy (Non-Executive Director, Group Governor)
Patrick Haren (Non-Executive Director, Deputy-Governor)
Francesca McDonagh (Executive Director, Group Chief Executive Officer)
Myles O'Grady (Executive Director, Group Chief Financial Officer)
Giles Andrews (Non-Executive Director)
Evelyn Bourke (Non-Executive Director)
Ian Buchanan (Non-Executive Director)
Eileen Fitzpatrick (Non-Executive Director)
Richard Goulding (Non-Executive Director)
Michele Greene (Non-Executive Director)
Fiona Muldoon (Non-Executive Director)
Patrick Mulvihill (Non-Executive Director)
Steve Pateman (Non-Executive Director)

GROUP SECRETARY

Sarah McLaughlin

REGISTERED OFFICE

40 Mespil Road, Dublin 4, D04 C2N4

Governor's letter to Stockholders

17 December 2020

Dear Stockholder,

Replacement of CREST with Euroclear Bank for electronic settlement of trading in The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland's stock

Amendment of the Bye-Laws

Notice of the Extraordinary General Court ("EGC") of The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (the "Company") to be held at Baggot Plaza, 27-33 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4, D04 VX58, Ireland on Tuesday, 19 January 2021 at 12.15 p.m. (or, if later, as soon as possible thereafter as the Extraordinary General Meeting of Bank of Ireland Group plc ("BOIG") convened for 11:00 a.m. on the same date and at the same venue, shall have been concluded or adjourned).

The purpose of this Notice and Circular is to convene an EGC in order to approve certain resolutions which are necessary to ensure Stock in the Company can continue to be settled electronically when traded on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange and remain eligible for continued admission to trading and listing on those exchanges. This is needed as a result of Brexit as all Irish incorporated issuers (including the Company) who use the current CREST electronic settlement system for share settlement services will need to move to a new settlement system which is authorised by an EU Member State.

The resolutions to enable the continued electronic settlement of trades in the Stock are described in this Circular and are technical in nature. Before getting into these technicalities, I wish to highlight important matters of relevance to the well-being of the Company's Stockholders, employees and service providers.

Important note on Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The well-being of Stockholders, employees and service providers remains a primary concern for the Directors of the Company. Due to the restrictions on gatherings and travel, save for very limited purposes, under the regulations and the guidance issued by the Government of Ireland and the Department of Health relating to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the EGC will proceed under very constrained circumstances.

In the event that it is not possible to convene and hold the EGC either in compliance with applicable public health guidelines or requirements, applicable law or where it is otherwise considered that proceeding with the EGC as planned poses an unacceptable health and safety risk, the EGC may be adjourned or postponed to a different time and/or venue, in which case notification of such adjournment or postponement will be given in accordance with the Company's Bye-Laws ("**Bye-Laws**") and applicable law.

The Company will continue to monitor the impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) and any relevant updates regarding the EGC will be available on www.bankofireland.com/investor, including any changes to the arrangements for the EGC outlined in this letter.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this Circular is to convene the EGC in order to approve certain resolutions which are necessary to ensure Stock in the Company can continue to be settled electronically when they are traded on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange and remain eligible for continued admission to trading and listing on those exchanges.

In order for trading in Stock or shares to be settled electronically, stock or shares must be in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised/non-paper) form. Approximately, 89% of the Company's issued Preference Stock is held in uncertificated form. Such uncertificated Stock ("**Participating Securities**") is not represented by any certificates, nor does it need to be transferred by the execution of a written stock transfer form. Instead, it is currently transferred by operator instructions issued via CREST System, which is the London-based securities settlement system operated by Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited ("**EUI**") (the "**CREST System**"). All of the Company's Ordinary Stock is held in certificated (i.e. paper) form by BOIG.

The regulation of central securities depositories ("**CSDs**"), which operate securities settlement systems, is harmonised across the European Union ("**EU**") under the EU Central Securities Depositories Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 909/2014) ("**CSDR**"). As a result of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU ("**Brexit**"), EUI will, at the end of the Brexit transition period on 31 December 2020, no longer be subject to EU law. A European Commission decision has extended the current temporary status as a "recognised" CSD for the purposes of CSDR granted to EUI to 30 June 2021.

As a result, it is expected that the CREST System will cease to be available for the settlement of trades in Participating Securities with effect from 30 June 2021. In December 2018, Euronext Dublin announced that, based on the analysis it had carried out of four possible CSD options for settlement post-Brexit, it had selected the CSD operated by Euroclear Bank SA/NV, an international CSD incorporated in Belgium ("**Euroclear Bank**"), to replace the CREST System as the long-term CSD for electronic settlement of trades in securities of Irish companies. At the date of this Circular, no alternative securities settlement system authorised to provide settlement services in respect of Irish securities has been actively engaging with Irish market participants to facilitate the transition of Irish stock to its settlement system. As a result, no alternative securities settlement system to the Euroclear System is

expected to be available for the electronic settlement of trades in the Company's Stock on or before 30 June 2021.

To facilitate a common migration procedure from EUI to an alternative CSD, which is authorised for the purposes of CSDR for all Irish listed companies whose shares/stock are currently held and settled through the CREST System, the Oireachtas (the Irish Parliament) enacted the Migration of Participating Securities Act 2019 ("**Migration Act**"). To participate in the migration procedure under the Migration Act, eligible companies must, among other requirements, pass certain shareholder resolutions prior to 24 February 2021 at a general meeting of its shareholders/stock holders.

As it is essential for the Company that electronic settlement of trading of its Stock can continue on Euronext Dublin and on the London Stock Exchange, the purpose of the EGC is to consider, and if thought fit, approve a number of resolutions ("**Resolutions**") which are intended to facilitate the migration of the Company's Participating Securities from the CREST System to the settlement system operated by Euroclear Bank, an international CSD incorporated in Belgium, in the manner described in this Circular ("**Migration**"), and to make certain other changes to the Bye-Laws. Subject to the approval of the Resolutions, it is intended that the Migration will occur as part of Market Migration, which is expected to occur in mid-March 2021.

If the Resolutions are not passed, and the Company does not participate in the Migration, all Participating Securities in the Company will be required to be re-materialised into certificated (i.e. paper) form and Stockholders will no longer be able to settle trades in the Stock electronically. This could materially and adversely impact trading and liquidity in the Stock as it would result in significant delays for Stockholders and investors wishing to sell or acquire Stock. It would also put at risk the continued admission to trading and listing of the Stock on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange as the absence of electronic settlement of Stock would mean that the Company would cease to meet the eligibility criteria for admission to trading on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange. The Company believes that the failure to participate in the Migration would have a material adverse impact on liquidity in, and could have a material adverse impact on the market value of, the Stock as well as the relative attractiveness of the Stock for investors.

Neither the Migration, nor the proposed changes to the Bye-Laws referred to below, are expected to impact on the on-going business operations of the Company. The Company will remain headquartered, incorporated and resident for tax purposes in Ireland. The nature and venue of the stock exchange listings of the Company will not change in connection with Migration. The Company does not expect that Migration will result in any change in the eligibility of the Company for the indices of which it is a constituent as at the Latest Practicable Date.

Migration will entail all of the uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) Stock held in electronic form on the Migration Record Date moving from the CREST System to the Euroclear System. Following Migration, title to all Stock admitted to the Euroclear System will be held by a single nominee stockholder entered on the register of members of the Company (the "**Register of Members**"), Euroclear Nominees Limited ("**Euroclear Nominees**"), on behalf of the Holders of Participating Securities (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) on the Migration Record Date, subject to the rules and procedures of the Euroclear System.

Under the Euroclear System, pursuant to Royal Decree No. 62, Belgian Law Rights representing any Stock admitted to the Euroclear System will automatically be granted to participants in the Euroclear System ("**EB Participants**"). The Belgian Law Rights will entitle EB Participants to indirectly exercise certain rights relating to the Stock in accordance with the terms of the EB Services Description. Existing Stockholders that are entitled to become EB Participants will be able to hold the Belgian Law Rights directly. Existing Stockholders which are not entitled to become EB Participants but who wish for their Stock to be admitted to the Euroclear System will either need to make arrangements for an existing EB Participant to hold the Belgian Law Rights as a custodian on their behalf, or hold their Stock through

CDIs, as described below (in which case CIN (Belgium) Limited (“**CREST Nominee**”) will act as EB Participant).

CDIs are a technical means by which interests in Stock can be held in the CREST System as an alternative to holding Belgian Law Rights directly as an EB Participant. CDIs will allow a Stockholder to continue to hold interests in Stock in the CREST System and to settle trades in the Stock conducted on the London Stock Exchange.

Following the Migration, trades in Stock executed on Euronext Dublin will settle in the Euroclear System and trades in Stock executed on the London Stock Exchange will settle via CDIs in CREST.

Further information on the Belgian Law Rights, which will be issued to EB Participants, and CDIs is set out in Part 5 and Part 6 of this Circular.

2. Resolutions proposed for consideration at the EGC

Only holders of the Company’s Ordinary Stock are entitled to attend the EGC and vote on the Resolutions in respect of their holding of such Stock.

Resolution 1 – Stockholders’ Consent to the Migration

Resolution 1 is being proposed in order to satisfy the requirement in sections 4, 5 and 8 of the Migration Act that the Stockholders of the Company pass a special resolution to approve of the Company giving its consent to the Migration. The Migration Act requires that this special resolution be approved at a general meeting at which there is in attendance at least three (3) persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued stock in the Company. Resolution 1 is being proposed on the basis that it must be approved by 75% or more of votes properly cast, in person or by proxy at the EGC.

If Resolution 1 is approved, the Migration will, subject to market wide migration proceeding, proceed unless otherwise determined by a resolution of the Court. Any decision of the Court not to proceed with the Migration shall be published via an announcement through a Regulatory Information Service prior to the Live Date.

Resolution 2 – Approval and Adoption of New Bye-Laws

Resolution 2 is being proposed as a special resolution for the purposes of the Companies Act as it seeks to approve and adopt new Bye-Laws to facilitate the new arrangements required as a result of the Migration and to take account of changes introduced by the Migration Act.

An explanation of the proposed changes to the Bye-Laws is contained in Part 8 of this Circular. These changes will include an amendment to the Bye-Laws so as to allow the Directors to take all steps necessary to implement the Migration including the processes and procedures described in the EB Migration Guide including, where considered necessary or desirable, the appointment of an agent to effect the Migration on behalf of all holders of Migrating Stock in the manner described in more detail in Part 8 of this Circular. The Company is also proposing that the Directors would have discretion under the Bye-Laws to facilitate the exercise of certain rights of registered stockholders (i.e. members), in appropriate circumstances, which would not otherwise be directly or indirectly exercisable by a holder of Participating Securities following the Migration.

A copy of the Bye-Laws in the form amended by Resolution 2 (marked to highlight the proposed changes) is available (and will be so available until the conclusion of the EGC) on the Company’s website, at the Company’s offices at Baggot Plaza, 27-33 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4, D04 VX58 (and will also be available at the EGC for at least 15 minutes before, and for the duration of, the EGC), and at Arthur Cox’s London office at 12 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DW, United Kingdom. In accordance with applicable regulations and public health guidelines in force in Ireland and the UK in

connection with COVID-19, we request Stockholders not to attend at the Company's offices or at Arthur Cox's London Office but instead to inspect the Bye-Laws on the Company's website.

Resolution 2 is being proposed on the basis that it must be approved by 75% or more of votes properly cast, in person or by proxy, at the EGC. The adoption of Resolution 2 is subject to the approval of Resolution 1. If approved by Ordinary Stockholders, the Bye-Laws in the form amended by Resolution 2 will be effective on the passing of Resolution 2.

Resolution 3 - To authorise and instruct the Directors to take all necessary steps to give effect to the Migration

Resolution 3 is being proposed as a special resolution. As the Migration involves the taking of certain procedural steps which are not specifically provided for in the Migration Act, including the issue of CDIs as explained in further detail at Part 1B of this Circular, the Company is seeking stockholder approval by way of a special resolution to give flexibility to the Court to give effect to these arrangements. It is expected that any such arrangements will be in substantial conformity with measures taken by all Irish listed and traded issuers which participate in the Migration. Resolution 3 will authorise and instruct the Company to take any and all actions which the Directors, in their absolute discretion, consider necessary or desirable to implement the Migration and/or the matters in connection with the Migration referred to in this Circular (including the procedures and processes described in the EB Migration Guide, as amended from time to time), including appointing any necessary parties to act as the agents of the holders of Migrating Stock in order to implement the Migration and/or the matters in connection with the Migration referred to in the Circular (including the procedures and processes described in the EB Migration Guide, as amended from time to time). The adoption of Resolution 3 is subject to the approval of Resolutions 1 and 2.

3. Other Information

You should read this Circular in its entirety. Part 1B of this Circular summarises:

- (a) how the Migration will affect the rights of registered Stockholders, and the form through which interests in the Stock are held and the manner in which owners directly and indirectly exercise rights attached to the Stock;
- (b) the range of services available via the Euroclear System;
- (c) how the services accessible to uncertificated stockholders following the Migration (provided via the Euroclear System and via CREST in respect of CDIs) differ from those currently provided under the CREST System;
- (d) further background relating to the Migration;
- (e) the implementation of the Migration;
- (f) certain regulatory matters, including certain company law provisions relevant to the Migration; and
- (g) where and how to inspect display documentation relating to the Migration.

Part 2 of this Circular contains a series of questions and answers that seek to address queries you may have about the Migration. Part 3 provides further information for the purpose of section 6(1) of the Migration Act. Part 4 sets out a comparative summary of the service offerings of Euroclear Bank and EUI for Irish securities. Part 5 of this Circular contains further information on Belgian Law Rights relevant to a holding in the Euroclear System. Part 6 of this Circular gives an overview of CDIs. Part 7 of this Circular contains information in relation to the tax impact of the Migration. Part 8 contains a description of the proposed changes to the Bye-Laws to take account of the Migration. Defined terms

used in this Circular are explained in Part 9. The Notice of EGC is set out at the end in Appendix I. Appendix II sets out the rights of members of Irish incorporated PLCs under the Companies Act. Nothing in this Circular constitutes legal, tax or other advice, and if you are in any doubt about the contents of this Circular, you should consult your own professional adviser(s).

4. **Action to be taken**

The formal Notice of EGC appears at Appendix I of this Circular, on pages 87 to 89, and this Circular explains the items to be transacted at the EGC. Please note that Preference Stockholders are not entitled to attend and vote at the EGC in respect of their own holding of such Preference Stock in the Company. The notice is being provided to Preference Stockholders for information purposes only, as Preference Stockholders are entitled to receive notice of any general court of the Company. The holder of the Company's Ordinary Stock is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend, speak, ask questions and vote instead of it. A Form of Proxy for use by the holder of the Company's Ordinary Stock has been delivered to the holder of the Company's Ordinary Stock. To be valid, a Form of Proxy and any power or other authority under which it is executed (or a duly certified copy of any such power or authority) must be lodged with the Group Secretary of the Company not later than 48 hours before the EGC or adjourned EGC or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the EGC or adjourned EGC) at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the taking of a poll.

5. **Matters which remain to be clarified**

There are a number of matters which remain to be clarified on Migration and which are relevant for all Irish companies whose stock are admitted to trading on a market of Euronext Dublin or the London Stock Exchange.

- (a) **Taxation:** It is expected that the Finance Bill 2020 (initiated in an incomplete manner so far as Migration is concerned on 20 October 2020 and as proposed to be amended by the Committee Stage amendments proposed by the Minister for Finance on 13 November 2020, and as further proposed to be amended by the Report Stage amendments proposed on 1 December 2020), when enacted and in force, will include measures so as to ensure that Migration will be a tax neutral event for Stockholders.
- (b) **Brexit Omnibus Bill:** The provisions of the Brexit Omnibus Bill which deal with company law have not yet been finalised. Nevertheless, it is expected that that the provisions of this Bill will be enacted in due course and that the manner in which this Bill is enacted and implemented will not materially impact on the central decision that Ordinary Stockholders must make in voting on the Resolutions to allow the Migration to occur.
- (c) **Resolution 3 and measures designed to give effect to Migration:** The steps to implement the Migration are set out at Part 1B of this Circular. As the Migration Act provides only for an element of the Migration (the transfer of title in Participating Securities to Euroclear Nominees), it may be necessary for the Company or another agent of the Stockholders to enter into other arrangements with EUI and/or Euroclear Bank on behalf of Stockholders to give effect to the remaining elements of the Migration (involving the creation of CDIs and arrangements with EUI as set out at Part 1B), which have not been clarified as of the date of this Circular. Resolution 3 is proposed to give flexibility to the Court to give effect to these arrangements to the extent they are clarified prior to Migration. It is expected that any such arrangements will be in substantial conformity with measures taken by all Irish listed and traded issuers which participate in the Migration.

6. **Recommendation**

The Court is not making any recommendation with respect to the manner in which Stockholders should hold their interests in the Company prior to, on, or subsequent to, the Migration. Stockholders should make their own investigation in relation to the manner in which they may hold their interests in the

Company at such times. Stockholders intending to hold their interests in Migrating Stock through the Euroclear System via Belgian Law Rights or through the CREST System via CDIs should carefully review the EB Migration Guide, the EB Services Description, the CREST International Manual and the EB Rights of Participants Document (including any updated versions thereof to the extent they are published after the date of this Circular), together with the additional documentation made available for inspection as set out in section 6 of Part 1B below, and should consider those documents in making their decisions with respect to their Stock. Nothing in this Circular constitutes legal, tax or other advice, and if you are in any doubt about the contents of this Circular, you should consult your own professional adviser(s).

The impact of the Migration on the exercise of stockholder rights, trading flows, liquidity, share custody costs, the nature, range and cost of corporate services, and the ease and ability for underlying Stockholders to exercise their economic rights, and the costs of so doing is not expected to entail an improvement from the CREST System. Nevertheless and notwithstanding the matters described above which remain to be clarified in advance of the Migration, in order to ensure that following June 2021 electronic trading of the Company's Stock may continue to be settled in compliance with EU law, and to ensure ongoing compliance with the electronic share trading requirements for listing on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange, the Court believes that each of the Resolutions is in the best interests of the Company and its Stockholders as a whole and the Court unanimously recommends that Ordinary Stockholders vote in favour of each of the Resolutions.

Yours faithfully,

Patrick Kennedy

Governor

PART 1B

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN KEY ASPECTS OF THE MIGRATION

1. **An explanation of how the Migration will affect the rights of registered stockholders (i.e. members) and the form through which shareholdings in the Company are held**

Currently, anyone acquiring Participating Securities via the CREST System in accordance with the Irish CREST Regulations, can either have the Participating Securities registered in its own name in the Company's Register of Members, if it is a CREST member, or, if it is not a CREST member, it can arrange for a custodian which is a CREST member to hold the Participating Securities on its behalf, in which case the custodian will be registered as the holder of the Participating Securities in the Company's Register of Members. In both cases, the owner of the Participating Securities is able to exercise all rights attaching to the Participating Securities either directly as the registered stockholder or indirectly via instructions given to the relevant custodian stockholder in accordance with the terms of the private contract entered into with the custodian.

Migration will entail all of the uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) Stock, which are held in electronic form on the Migration Record Date moving from the CREST System to the Euroclear System. Following Migration, title to all Stock which is admitted to the Euroclear System will be held by a single nominee stockholder entered on the Register of Members, Euroclear Nominees. Euroclear Nominees will hold title to the Stock on behalf of the Holders of Participating Securities on the Migration Record Date, subject to the rules and procedures of the Euroclear System.

The Company's Preference Stock is listed on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange and may be held in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form through the CREST System. The Company's Ordinary Stock is unlisted and is held in certificated form by BOIG. As a result, only Preference Stock held through CREST (i.e. Participating Securities) on the Migration Record Date will be subject to Migration.

Under the Euroclear System, pursuant to Royal Decree No. 62, Belgian Law Rights representing the Stock admitted to the Euroclear System will automatically be granted to EB Participants. The Belgian Law Rights will entitle EB Participants to indirectly exercise certain rights relating to the Stock in accordance with the terms of the EB Services Description. Existing Stockholders that are entitled to become EB Participants will be able to hold the Belgian Law Rights directly. Existing Stockholders who are not entitled to become EB Participants but who wish for their Stock to be admitted to the Euroclear System will either need to make arrangements for an existing EB Participant to hold the Belgian Law Rights as a custodian on their behalf, or hold their Stock through CDIs, as described below (in which case CREST Nominee will act as EB Participant). Further information on the Belgian Law Rights through which EB Participants will hold interests in the Stock is set out in Part 5 of this Circular.

On Migration, CDIs will be issued in respect of all of the Stock held in electronic form by CREST members (i.e. Participating Securities) on the Migration Record Date. While the underlying Stock will be admitted to the Euroclear System, the CDIs will entitle CREST members to indirectly exercise certain rights relating to the Stock, through the interface of the CREST System, in accordance with the EB Services Description and the CREST International Manual. These CDIs will represent the Participating Securities deposited in the Euroclear System. In its book entry system, Euroclear Bank will record all of the deposited Participating Securities as being in the account of the CREST Nominee. The CREST Nominee is nominee of the CREST Depository for the purpose of creating CDIs. Please see below at section 3 of this Part 1B, Part 4, and Part 6 of this Circular for further information concerning CDIs.

Such CREST members will then be able to either continue to hold their interest in Participating Securities via CDI or, subject to being, becoming, or having a custody relationship with, an EB Participant, will be able to hold via the Euroclear System. In all cases the rights of EB Participants (including the CREST Nominee) in respect of stock will be to a Belgian Law Right (see Part 5 of this

Circular) and the services available to EB Participants and to CDI holders will be governed by the EB Services Description and, additionally in the case of CDIs, the CREST International Manual.

Under the Company's existing settlement arrangements with EUI, when trades in Participating Securities are settled via the CREST System, electronic instructions are issued via the CREST System in accordance with the Companies Act, 1990 (Uncertificated Securities) Regulations, 1996 (as amended) ("**Irish CREST Regulations**"), which results in a change in the Company's Register of Members in order to reflect the transfer of legal title. When trades in securities are settled via the Euroclear System, there will be no change in the Company's Register of Members in order to reflect a transfer of legal title. It is a key difference between the Euroclear System and the CREST System that the former is an 'intermediated' or 'indirect' system, under which the rights of EB Participants in the Participating Securities are governed by Belgian law. For so long as securities remain in the Euroclear System, Euroclear Bank's nominee, Euroclear Nominees will be recorded in the Company's Register of Members as the holder of the relevant Stock and trades in the securities will instead be reflected by a change in Euroclear Bank's book-entry system, as detailed in Part 5 of this Circular. A holder must be or become an EB Participant (or have access to an EB Participant as custodian) for its holding to be recorded in Euroclear Bank's book-entry system. The rights of EB Participants in respect of the Participating Securities will be determined by Belgian Law and a Belgian law governed contract specified in Euroclear Bank's Terms and Conditions governing use of Euroclear including the Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System ("**EB Operating Procedures**").

The EB Operating Procedures, the EB Services Description and the EB Rights of Participants Document set forth the services provided to all EB Participants with respect to interest in the Stock and are governed by Belgian law. The services available under the Euroclear System in respect of the exercise of stockholder rights are set out in the EB Services Description, and the rights indirectly exercisable by an ultimate owner of Stock through the Euroclear System will not be as extensive as is currently the case for a person holding Participating Securities in the CREST System pursuant to the Irish CREST Regulations and exercising rights directly.

The expected effect of the Migration on the rights of registered stockholders and how they may be exercised is described below:

Exercise of rights and services available via the Euroclear System

Holders of Participating Securities should read the EB Rights of Participants Document and the EB Services Description, which are available for inspection as explained in section 6 of this Part 1B below. In particular, Holders of Participating Securities need to be aware that in addition to its services with respect to the settlement of trades in stock, Euroclear Bank is offering to facilitate the indirect exercise of stockholder rights by EB Participants as set out in the EB Services Description, which does not include the direct exercise of certain rights only available to registered stockholders under Irish company law. Appendix II of this Circular contains a list of stockholder rights that are not directly exercisable under the EB Services Description. It will however be possible for these rights to be exercised directly by a Stockholder holding in certificated (i.e. paper) form, including following a withdrawal of the relevant Stock from the Euroclear System as described below and at Question 18 of Part 2. In seeking to effect such a withdrawal and directly exercise such rights, Holders of Participating Securities should be aware that in order to comply with Article 3(2) of CSDR, settlement of trades in Stock that have been withdrawn from the Euroclear System to be held in certificated (i.e. paper) form must take place within a CSD and consequently any subsequent sale of such positions will necessitate the Stock being redeposited into either the Euroclear System or the CREST System, as appropriate. It should be noted that, as a result of EU regulatory reform effective from 2023, Irish listed PLCs will be required to arrange for their transferable securities to be represented in book-entry (uncertificated) form only. The future ability to exercise rights as a registered stockholder after 1 January 2023 (for newly issued stock or shares) and 1 January 2025 (for all stock or shares) will therefore depend on legislative changes which have not yet been proposed or determined by the relevant authorities. Please see section 5 of this Part 1B below for further information on possible legislative changes.

Please see section 5 of this Part 1B below and Part 8 of this Circular for a description of the manner in which the Company proposes that the exercise of certain of the rights of registered stockholders listed in Appendix II may be facilitated without the necessity of re-materialising Stock.

The effect of the Migration for holders of certificated stock and Holders of Participating Securities (i.e. holders of uncertificated stock) is as set out below:

Holders of certificated stock (i.e. stockholders with paper certificates)

The legal effects of the Migration for holders of certificated Stock can be summarised as follows:

- Stockholders holding a direct interest in Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form on the Migration Record Date will continue to do so after the Live Date, without any further action being required.
- The Migration will not affect the manner in which they hold their Stock or exercise their rights. No new certificates will be issued in connection with the Migration.

This will also be the case for Stockholders that currently hold their Stock in the CREST System but who withdraw their Stock from the CREST System and hold them in certificated (i.e. paper) form prior to the latest time for doing so prior to the Migration.

Stockholders who wish to deposit Stock currently held in certificated (i.e. paper) form into the CREST System, in order that the Stock be subject to the Migration, should either become a CREST member themselves or make arrangements with their stockbroker or CREST Nominee in good time so as to allow their stockbroker or CREST Nominee sufficient time to deposit their Stock into the CREST System by the closing date for CREST deposits prior to the Migration. Such Stockholders will then receive CDIs on Migration, as further referred to below.

As is the case currently, in the event that stockholders holding certificated Stock wish to settle a transaction in their Stock on Euronext Dublin or the London Stock Exchange they will need to arrange for such Stock to be dematerialised (which can be done through their broker) prior to settlement.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, approximately 11% of the issued share capital of the Company is held by Stockholders in certificated form. These Stockholders, who are not directly impacted by the Migration, represent approximately 63% in number of the total registered Stockholders in the Company.

Holders of Participating Securities (i.e. holders of uncertificated stock)

For Holders of Participating Securities, the immediate legal effects of the Migration can be summarised as follows:

- Title to all Participating Securities on the Migration Record Date will become vested in Euroclear Nominees (which is incorporated in England and Wales).
- Euroclear Nominees will be entered into the Register of Members as the holder of all Participating Securities.
- Initially, CDIs will be issued in respect of all of the Stock held in electronic form to the CREST members on the Migration Record Date. Once the CDIs have been issued, the relevant CREST members will then be able to either continue to hold via CDI or, subject to being, becoming, or having a custody relationship with, an EB Participant, will be able to hold via the Euroclear System.
- As a result, Holders of Participating Securities on the Migration Record Date (“**Former Holders**”) will no longer be able to directly exercise certain rights as registered stockholders

(i.e. members) of the Company in respect of such Participating Securities. In addition, holders in the Euroclear System will be required to utilise the services offered by Euroclear Bank in relation to the exercise of their rights as EB Participants. The services available via the Euroclear System are in respect of the indirect exercise of stockholder rights, and the rights exercisable by EB Participants through the Euroclear System in respect of these securities will not be as extensive as is currently the case for a person holding Participating Securities in the CREST System pursuant to the Irish CREST Regulation and exercising rights directly.

- Only EB Participants can directly give instructions to exercise the foregoing rights and avail of the foregoing services in respect of such Participating Securities, save in limited circumstances where Belgian law permits otherwise (although the contractual relationship between the owner of an interest in Participating Securities and the relevant EB Participant may provide for the exercise of such rights and services). Unless a Former Holder is or has become an EB Participant, the Former Holder will need to appoint an EB Participant to act on its behalf.
 - The rights of EB Participants (which will include CIN (Belgium) Limited which is the EB Participant in respect of the stock underlying the CDIs) to securities deposited in the Euroclear System, as well as the services being provided by Euroclear, are governed by Belgian law and by the Belgian Law governed contractual rights summarised in Part 5 of this Circular.
 - The existing CREST arrangements for domestic securities applicable at the time of the Migration to Participating Securities will cease to apply but where a Former Holder holds CDIs following Migration, it will be able to settle transactions in CREST.
 - Stockholders who wish to hold their Participating Securities in certificated form so that they do not participate in the Migration can do so and should liaise with their broker or CREST Nominee in relation to how this can be done via the CREST System.
 - Stockholders who wish to transfer their Stock from their account in the CREST System to an account in Euroclear Bank prior to Migration can do so (in which event all the characteristics of a holding via the Euroclear System will apply to them prior to Migration but their ability to avail of the services available under the EB Services Description will only commence on Migration). Any such Stockholders must either be or become an EB Participant or appoint an EB Participant to act on their behalf.
 - Information concerning the process for withdrawing securities from the Euroclear System following Migration is contained in the EB Services Description and is set out below and in Question 18 of Part 2 of this Circular. It is expected that entry of the transferee on the Register of Members of the Company can be effected within one (1) business day from receipt of a valid withdrawal, although it may take up to ten (10) business days after entry for the transferee to receive a share certificate. However entry on the Register of Members is *prima facie* evidence of a shareholding under Irish law.
 - Information on becoming an EB Participant is contained in section 2(b) of Part 3 of this Circular and in the EB Services Description.
2. **An explanation of how the exercise of rights and services accessible to uncertificated stockholders following Migration (provided via the Euroclear System and via CREST in respect of CDIs) differ from those currently provided.**

Holders of Participating Securities are strongly urged to read the EB Rights of Participants Document, the EB Services Description and the CREST International Manual, which are available for inspection as explained in section 6 of this Part 1B below.

In particular, Holders of Participating Securities should note that the Euroclear Bank service offering in respect of Irish securities differs from that which is provided by CREST in respect of Irish securities

pre-Migration. The service offering from CREST in respect of CDIs is also different from that which is provided by CREST in respect of Irish securities pre-Migration.

Part 4 of this Circular contains a high level comparison of certain elements of the service offering which will be available following Migration in relation to common corporate actions. In general terms there will be earlier deadlines for action than currently apply and different procedural requirements (these may in some cases be more onerous) than currently apply but the ability to receive dividends and to participate in share issuances will be preserved in accordance with the terms of the service offering. Stockholders are strongly encouraged to consult the EB Migration Guide, the EB Services Description and the EB Rights of Participants Document (including any updated versions thereof to the extent they are published after the date of this Circular), together with the additional documentation made available for inspection as set out in section 6 of this Part 1B and should consider those documents in making their decisions with respect to their Migrating Stock.

Stock lending

In particular, persons engaged in stock lending and borrowing transactions in Stock, as currently facilitated as part of the EUI CREST service offering under the Irish CREST Regulations, should note that such services do not form part of the EB Services Description. Persons who wish to lend and borrow Stock in the Company after the Migration may seek to register for Euroclear Bank's automated Securities Lending and Borrowing programme or use one of the other services of Euroclear Bank that can achieve an equivalent effect. It is important for Stockholders to note that the foregoing change in service offering will have an impact on any stock lending and borrowing transactions in Stock that remain outstanding as at the Live Date. The CREST stock lending and borrowing service will remain available to CREST members holding CDIs via the CREST System.

Holding an interest in Participating Securities indirectly in the form of CDIs

CDIs are a technical means by which interests in Stock can be held in the CREST System as an alternative to holding Belgian Law Rights as an EB Participant. In order to ensure an orderly transfer to the intermediated Euroclear System, as part of Migration, Euroclear Bank will have arranged with EUI for CDIs to be issued to all Former Holders on the Live Date. Following Migration, CDIs will allow a Former Holder to continue to hold interests in Stock in the CREST System and to settle trades in the Stock conducted on the London Stock Exchange. These CDIs will represent the Participating Securities deposited in the Euroclear System. In its book entry system, Euroclear Bank will record all of the deposited Participating Securities as being in the account of the CREST Nominee. The CREST Nominee is an EB Participant and is nominee of the CREST Depository for the purpose of creating CDIs. The CREST Depository's relationship with CREST members is governed by the global deed poll made on 25 June 2001 by the CREST Depository, a copy of which is set out in the CREST International Manual (the "**CREST Deed Poll**"). CDIs may also be of assistance for Holders of Participating Securities who do not qualify as, or do not have a custody relationship with, an entity which is an EB Participant. **The practical result of the Migration taking effect will be that all Migrating Stockholders will initially receive one CDI for each unit of the relevant Migrating Stock held at the Migration Record Date. Migrating Stockholders will then be entitled to choose whether (1) to continue to hold via CDI, or (2) to convert their holding via CDI into a holding of the Belgian Law Rights as an EB Participant (subject to such Migrating Stockholder being or becoming an EB Participant), or through a custodian, broker or other nominee which is an EB Participant.**

Further information in relation to CDIs is set out in Part 6 of this Circular and a summary comparing the service offering of EUI with respect to CDIs and Euroclear Bank to EB Participants via the Euroclear System is set out at Part 4 of this Circular.

Proposed amendments to the Bye-Laws in order to address many of the rights of members which are not directly exercisable under the EB Services Description.

Appendix II of this Circular contains a list of rights of members that are not directly exercisable under the EB Services Description. The rights listed in Appendix II may be directly exercised by withdrawing the Participating Securities from Euroclear Bank (see below), resulting in a certificated (i.e. paper) holding, as described below. The future ability to directly exercise certain rights after 1 January 2023 (for newly issued Stock) and 1 January 2025 (for all Stock) will depend on legislative changes which have not yet been proposed or determined by the relevant authorities.

In the interim and in order to mitigate potential adverse impacts by facilitating the indirect exercise of these rights, the Company is proposing that the Directors would have the discretion to facilitate the exercise of certain of these rights in certain circumstances and subject to certain requirements, by making amendments to the Bye-Laws as part of the approval of Resolution 2. These amendments are also detailed in Part 8 of this Circular.

Holders of Participating Securities are strongly urged to read Appendix II as some of the rights listed in that Appendix cannot be effectively accommodated by the proposed amendments to the Bye-Laws and may not be accommodated by changes in law.

Withdrawal of Participating Securities from Euroclear System

Until the EU-wide dematerialisation deadline of 1 January 2025 required by Articles 3(1) and 76(2) of CSDR, it will be possible to withdraw the Participating Securities from Euroclear Bank and hold them in certificated (i.e. paper) form. Information concerning the process for withdrawing securities from Euroclear Bank is contained in the EB Services Description. Generally, this involves the sending of an instruction by the EB Participant to Euroclear Bank, which will be communicated to the Company's Registrar, which will proceed to effect a transfer of the relevant shareholding from Euroclear Nominees to the EB Participant or other transferee, whose name will be entered on the Register of Members. The time period for any such withdrawal of securities from Euroclear Bank has not yet been finalised but is expected to be longer than the equivalent period that currently applies in respect of a withdrawal from the CREST System. Settlement of trades in Stock that have been withdrawn from the Euroclear System to be held in certificated (i.e. paper) form cannot be facilitated within the Euroclear System.

Under the Brexit Omnibus Bill (as defined below) it will not be necessary to execute a written instrument of transfer in order to withdraw stock from Euroclear Bank (in favour of any holder of rights or interests in those securities) or transfer those securities from one authorised CSD to another.

3. Further background relating to the Migration

Since 1996, the electronic settlement of share trading in Irish incorporated companies has been carried out through the CREST System as operated by EUI. EUI is incorporated in England and Wales and is regulated in the UK by the Bank of England. Insofar as it applies to Irish companies, the CREST System is also regulated in Ireland by the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation under the Irish CREST Regulations.

Since 17 September 2014, both EUI and Euroclear Bank have been central securities depositories ("CSD") operating in the EU for the purpose of the EU Central Securities Depositories Regulation ("CSDR"). While EUI has not technically been authorised as a CSD for the purposes of CSDR at the Latest Practicable Date, it has been able to provide CSD services in Ireland on account of the 'grandfathering provision' in Article 69(4) of CSDR and the fact that the CREST System is regulated in Ireland by the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation under the Irish CREST Regulations. The aim of CSDR is to harmonise certain aspects of the settlement cycle and settlement discipline and to provide a set of common requirements for a CSD operating securities settlement systems across the EU. CSDR plays a pivotal role for post-trade harmonisation efforts in Europe, enhancing the legal and operational conditions for cross-border settlement in the EU.

On account of its incorporation in England and Wales, EUI will become a third country CSD on the date of the expiry of the Brexit transition period on 31 December 2020 ("**Brexit Date**"). Under CSDR,

third country CSDs need to be recognised by the European Securities and Markets Authority (“ESMA”) to offer Issuer CSD services in the EU with respect to securities constituted under the laws of a member state of the European Union. Prior to recognition, the European Commission must adopt an implementing act determining, amongst other issues, that the legal and supervisory arrangements of the relevant third country impose legally binding requirements, which are equivalent to those contained in CSDR. Recognising that Irish companies rely on EUI to provide CSD services (through the CREST System), the European Commission issued an Implementing Decision on 19 December 2018 under Article 25 of CSDR, which would be effective from the Brexit Date until 30 March 2021. This was the first step in granting equivalence recognition for EUI as a third country CSD under CSDR. The Implementing Decision of 19 December 2018 was followed by an announcement by ESMA on 1 March 2019 that in the event of a no-deal Brexit, EUI will be recognised as a third country CSD to provide its services in the European Union under CSDR. A European Commission decision dated 25 November 2020 has extended the current temporary status as a “recognised” CSD for the purposes of CSDR granted to EUI to 30 June 2021. In the absence of longer-term third-country equivalence being granted to EUI by the European Commission, EUI has confirmed that the CREST System will cease to be available for the settlement of trading in Irish securities with effect from 30 March 2021 (which statement pre-dated the European Commission decision of 25 November 2020).

In December 2018, Euronext Dublin announced that, based on the analysis it had carried out of four possible CSD options for settlement post-Brexit, it had selected Euroclear Bank with a Belgian-based model to replace EUI as the long-term CSD for Irish securities settlement.

In May 2019, Euroclear Bank issued a white paper which set out its proposal for Euroclear Bank to become the Issuer CSD (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) for Irish corporate securities from March 2021.

On 26 December 2019, the Migration Act was enacted with the intention that it would provide a legislative mechanism to facilitate the migration of Irish securities from their current CSD to another EU-based CSD. The Migration Act facilitates the vesting of title in Migrating Stock in Euroclear Nominees on the Live Date. While the issue of CDIs to Former Holders who are CREST members, as described in this Circular, is a key part of the implementation of Migration, it is not provided for in the Migration Act. Instead, this aspect of the Migration is to be covered by the taking of certain operational steps by Euroclear Bank, the CREST Nominee and the CREST Depository as set out in the EB Migration Guide and in accordance with the terms of the CREST Deed Poll and the CREST International Manual and the amendment of the Bye-Laws, including by the adoption of the proposed new Bye-Law 12A pursuant to Resolution 2 and the approval of Resolution 3.

On 18 March 2020, the Company notified Euroclear Bank of its intention to seek stockholder consent in order for Participating Securities in the Company to be subject to the Migration in accordance with the Migration Act (“**Notification to Euroclear**”). In the Notification to Euroclear, the Company confirmed that the following matters will be done or satisfied in time for the Migration:

1. an issuer agent is appointed which meets or will by the time of Migration meet Euroclear Bank’s requirements for being an issuer agent in respect of the Irish issuer CSD service;
2. nothing in the Bye-Laws would prevent a stockholder from voting in the manner permitted by section 190 of the Companies Act (i.e. on the basis of a poll);
3. nothing in the Bye-Laws would prevent voting at meetings from being conducted on the basis of a poll only; and
4. electronic proxy voting with respect to meetings of the Company may occur through the use of SWIFT-formatted electronic messages, being the form as near to the form attached to section 184 of the Companies Act as circumstances permit.

On 20 March 2020, the Company received a statement in writing from Euroclear Bank (as required by section 5(6)(a) of the Migration Act) to the effect that the provision of the services of the Euroclear System to the Company will, on and from the Live Date, be in compliance with Article 23 of CSDR. In the same letter, the Company also received the statement from Euroclear Bank (as required by section 5(6)(b) of the Migration Act) to the effect that following (i) such inquiries as have been made of the Company by Euroclear Bank, and (ii) the provision of such information by or on behalf of the Company, in writing, to Euroclear Bank as specified by Euroclear Bank, Euroclear Bank is satisfied that the relevant Participating Securities in the Company meet the criteria stipulated by Euroclear Bank for the entry of the Participating Securities into the settlement system operated by Euroclear Bank. This confirmation from Euroclear Bank was stated as being subject to the information which the Company has provided to Euroclear Bank as mentioned in (ii) above being true and correct at the time of the Migration. These communications were all required before the Company could issue this Circular.

On 9 November 2020, the UK Chancellor and HM Treasury announced that the UK expects to grant a package of equivalence decisions to the European Economic Area States (EEA), including the Member States of the EU. This includes the Central Securities Depositories Regulation Equivalence Directions 2020 which will determine that CSDs in each EEA state are equivalent to Article 25 of CSDR, which will form part of UK law at the end of the Brexit transition period. With equivalence granted, the Bank of England can then assess CSDs in the EEA for recognition (subject to establishing cooperation arrangements with the relevant EU authorities), allowing those CSDs, once recognised, to continue to service UK securities and to exit the transitional regime contained in Article 69 CSDR and Part 5 of the UK Central Securities Depositories (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018.

On 2 November 2020, EUI announced that it will not be able to continue to settle in Euros under the current TARGET2 arrangements from Monday, 29 March 2021. In the same announcement, EUI confirmed that it is investigating alternative arrangements with the aim that Euros can continue as a settlement currency in the CREST system. Unless such alternative arrangements can be secured, this means that the final date for Euro settlement in Euroclear UK & Ireland will be Friday, 26 March 2021, following which all trades carried out on the London Stock Exchange will settle in pounds sterling or US dollars only.

4. **Implementation of the Migration**

If the Resolutions are passed, and the Company satisfies the other requirements necessary for the Migration to become effective, title to all the Participating Securities in the Company at the Migration Record Date (“**Migrating Stock**”) will be vested in Euroclear Nominees as nominee for Euroclear Bank on the Live Date. The Live Date has not yet been confirmed and will be specified by Euronext Dublin in accordance with the Migration Act. For the same reason, the Migration Record Date has not yet been confirmed and will be specified by the Company when the Live Date is known. The Live Date is currently expected to be on or around 15 March 2021, with the Migration occurring over the weekend immediately prior to the Live Date and then taking effect on the Live Date. The Company will give notice of further confirmed dates in connection with the Migration, when known, by issuing an announcement through a Regulatory Information Service.

While the issue of CDIs to Former Holders who are CREST members as described in this Circular is a key part of the implementation of Migration, it is not provided for in the Migration Act. Instead, this aspect of the Migration is to be covered by the taking of certain operational steps by Euroclear Bank, the CREST Nominee and the CREST Depository as set out in the EB Migration Guide and in accordance with the terms of the CREST Deed Poll and the CREST International Manual and the amendment of the Bye-Laws, including by the adoption of the proposed new Bye-Law 12A pursuant to Resolution 2 and the approval of Resolution 3.

Euroclear Bank and EUI have identified the following sequence of steps to be taken in order to implement the Migration:

- At 2.55 p.m. on the Friday preceding the Migration weekend (which is expected to be Friday, 12 March 2021), EUI will stop the ‘delivery versus payment’ settlement of the Participating Securities. Free of payment settlement will continue until 6.00 p.m. on that date, at which time free of payment settlement will be stopped by EUI.
- Subject to final operational reconciliation exercises between EUI and the Registrar, the Participating Securities will be reclassified as CDIs in the CREST System.
- By the Live Date, the Company’s Registrar will have entered Euroclear Nominees into the Register of Members as the holder of the Migrating Stock (i.e. Participating Securities which are on the Register of Members at the Migration Record Date).
- Euroclear Bank will credit its interest in such Stock (which it holds via Euroclear Nominees) to the account of the CREST Nominee, and the CREST Nominee will hold its interest in such Stock (i.e. the Belgian Law Rights) as nominee and for the benefit of the CREST Depository. The CREST Depository will, in turn, hold its interest in such Stock (i.e. the Belgian Law Rights) on trust and for the benefit of the holders of the CDIs.
- With effect from the Live Date, each holding of Participating Securities credited to any stock account in the CREST System on the Migration Record Date will be disabled and enabled in the CREST System as a holding via CDIs which represent the Belgian Law Rights held by the CREST Nominee on behalf of the CREST Depository.
- Under the proposed new Bye-Law 12A of the amended Bye-Laws any holder of a Migrating Stock shall be deemed to have consented to and authorised the carrying out of these steps with respect to its holding of Migrating Stock. Any holder of Participating Securities who does not wish to give such consent and authorisation must withdraw the relevant Participating Securities from the CREST System before the latest date for such withdrawal prior to Migration. If there is a systems failure on the part of Euroclear, EUI or the Company’s Registrar that prevents any of these steps from taking place as described above, the new Bye-Law 12A of the amended Bye-Laws makes it clear that a holder of Migrating Stock shall have no recourse against the Company, the Directors or the Company’s Registrar. While these steps are set out in the EB Migration Guide, neither Euroclear Bank nor EUI are required to do any of these steps by the Migration Act. Under the Migration Act Euronext Dublin has the power to designate the Live Date and reserves the right to confirm the Live Date on the date designated the Live Date.

As indicated, upon completion of the foregoing steps, the Migrating Stock will initially be enabled as CDIs in the CREST System. If the Former Holder wishes to exercise the rights relating to the underlying Migrating Stock via the Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System, rather than via CDIs in the CREST System, the Former Holder must:

- (a) be an EB Participant (or must appoint an EB Participant to hold the Migrating Stock on its behalf); and
- (b) transfer the Belgian Law Rights in respect of the Migrating Stock from the CREST International Account in Euroclear Bank to the account of another EB Participant by using cross-border delivery. The delivery instruction will need to match with a receipt instruction and all other settlement criteria required must be satisfied in order for the transfer to settle.

It will be for each Stockholder to decide whether, following the Migration, it will hold the new Belgian Law Rights as an EB Participant or hold its interest in the Participating Securities by way of CDIs representing those Belgian Law Rights. **The practical result of the Migration taking effect will be that all Migrating Stockholders will initially receive one CDI for each unit of Migrating Stock held at the Migration Record Date. Migrating Stockholders will then be entitled to choose whether (1) to continue to hold via CDI, or (2) to convert their holding via CDI into a holding of**

the Belgian Law Rights as an EB Participant (subject to such Migrating Stockholder being or becoming an EB Participant), or through a custodian, broker or other nominee which is an EB Participant.

For the avoidance of doubt, CDIs are separate and different from Stock currently transferable within the CREST System. Currently legal title in stock entered in the Register of Members may be transferred electronically in the CREST System. CDIs, however, are a technical means by which interests in Stock can be held in Stock in the CREST System as an alternative to holding Belgian Law Rights directly in the Euroclear System as an EB Participant. CDIs will allow a Stockholder to continue to hold interests in the CREST System (albeit indirectly) and to settle trades in the Stock conducted on the London Stock Exchange. Further information on CDIs is set out at Part 6 of this Circular.

Stockholders should further note that the Belgian Law Rights will not be securities that can be traded. Instead, they will be special co-ownership rights in respect of the pool of the Company's Stock of the same type (i.e. same ISIN), which will be held through the Euroclear System. Belgian law grants such rights to the relevant EB Participants, and, in certain specifically identified cases, to the ultimate owners of the Stock. Further information on the Belgian Law Rights is set out in Part 5 of this Circular.

With effect from the Live Date, unless alternative arrangements can be secured by EUI to permit settlement of trades on the London Stock Exchange in euro, the settlement of Stock traded on the London Stock Exchange will occur via CDI through the CREST System only in GBP as of two (2) days following the Live Date and the settlement of Stock traded on Euronext Dublin will occur via Belgian Law Rights through the Euroclear System only as of two (2) days following the Live Date in euro. This is due to the respective requirements of, *inter alia*, the London Stock Exchange Trading Rules and the Euronext Dublin Trading Rules (each as defined in Part 9 of this Circular).

Where persons hold interests in Migrating Stock via a contractual arrangement with another party, such as a broker or other custodian, they should consult that party as well as their independent professional adviser(s) to ascertain the effect of the Migration on such interests.

5. Regulatory Matters including certain Company law provisions

Migration will impact a number of areas of Irish company law as referred to below.

- (a) The Irish government has proposed a number of amendments to Irish company law which are intended to facilitate, and address certain consequences of, Market Migration. Specifically, Part 4 of the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (Consequential Provisions) Bill 2020 (“**Brexit Omnibus Bill**”) proposes a number of amendments to the Companies Act in connection with Migration, including the following:
- In the case of an issuer with any securities admitted to a securities settlement system operated by a CSD which is authorised under CSDR to perform services in Ireland (an “**authorised CSD**”):
 - (A) the disapplication of the requirement that a resolution to approve a scheme of arrangement be approved by a “majority in number” of the members or class of members affected by the scheme by amending the definition of “special majority” set out in section 449(1) of the Companies Act to exclude this requirement; and
 - (B) where some of the securities of such an issuer are held outside an authorised CSD, imposing a new requirement that the quorum for any meeting to consider a resolution to approve a scheme of arrangement shall be at least two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued stock, or class of issued stock, as the case may be, of the issuer.

If enacted, this would alter the threshold for stockholder approval of any proposed scheme of arrangement that the Company may implement while securities are admitted to the Euroclear System and, assuming that some Stock continues to be held outside of an authorised CSD following Migration, would increase the necessary quorum for any meeting to consider a resolution to approve a scheme of arrangement.

- In the case of an issuer with any securities admitted to an authorised CSD, the disapplication of the additional requirement set out in section 458(3) of the Companies Act in order for a right of buy-out to apply in certain circumstances.

If enacted, this would mean that an offeror for the Company which already held beneficial ownership of more than 20% of the Company's Stock would no longer be required to satisfy the additional requirement in section 458(3) of the Companies Act that the assenting stockholders in respect of the relevant scheme, contract or offer are not less than 50% in number of the holders of the relevant stock, in order for the offeror to be entitled to compulsorily acquire the Stock of any dissenting stockholders.

- The insertion of a new section 1087F into the Companies Act providing that an irrevocable power of attorney will be deemed to be granted where the terms of any offer to acquire all of the issued share capital of any issuer with securities admitted to an authorised CSD provide that acceptance of the offer constitutes an irrevocable power of attorney and acceptance of that offer is communicated by instructions that are sent or received by means of a securities settlement system of a central securities depository in accordance with the procedures of that settlement system.

If enacted, this would facilitate the granting of irrevocable powers of attorney by way of acceptance of an offer for the Company which is communicated through the Euroclear System following Migration, in line with the current practice with respect to acceptances communicated through CREST. However, it is not yet clear if this provision will be extended to the Company as an unregistered company.

The Brexit Omnibus Bill is expected to be enacted, and the provisions of Part 4 are expected to be commenced, on or prior to Migration. If this does not occur, the legislative changes outlined above will not immediately apply following Migration.

- (b) It should also be noted that Article 3(1) CSDR requires Irish listed PLCs to arrange for their securities to be represented in book-entry form. This obligation applies from 1 January 2023 with respect to new issues of stock. From 1 January 2025, this requirement will apply to all transferable securities. The effect of these provisions, when implemented, will be that the option of holding stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form will no longer be available in the case of new issues from 1 January 2023 and in the case of existing issued stock from 1 January 2025. Furthermore, Article 3(2) CSDR requires that where brokers undertake a transaction in transferable securities on a trading venue, the relevant securities shall be recorded in book-entry form in a CSD, on or before the intended settlement date, unless they have already been so recorded.

Depending on the model adopted for dematerialisation, which has not yet been confirmed by the relevant authorities, this may mean that the investors in the Company may not subsequently be able to enforce rights which are expressed as members' rights in company law absent amendments to Irish company law. It is understood that the Company Law Review Group (the statutory body charged with monitoring, reviewing and advising the Minister for Business, Enterprise & Innovation in relation to company law in Ireland) has conducted a review of certain Irish company law provisions in light of the move to an intermediated settlement system. Certain of their proposals are included in the Brexit Omnibus Bill 2020, which has yet to be finalised and enacted. The extent of any further amendments which may be made to Irish

company law, having regard also to the fact that the model to be adopted for dematerialisation has not been determined, are not known as at the Latest Practicable Date.

One possible approach to the implementation of dematerialisation is that legislative amendments are advanced in the period prior to 1 January 2023 addressing some or all of the potential deficiencies in the exercise of stockholder rights. Another possible solution is that each issuer proposes amendments to its constitution so as to accommodate the exercise of those rights subject to certain conditions. It is in this context that the Company is proposing, pursuant to Resolution 2, a number of amendments to its Bye-Laws, designed to seek to provide that Stockholders can continue to exercise certain members' rights without the necessity of re-materialising their holdings. Details of these amendments are contained in Part 8 of this Circular.

Holders of Participating Securities are strongly urged to read Appendix II as some of the rights listed in that Appendix cannot be accommodated by the proposed amendments to the Bye-Laws and may not be accommodated by changes in law.

6. Documentation on display

Copies of the following documents relevant to the Migration will be made available for inspection during normal business hours on any business day from the date of this Circular until the EGC at the Company's offices at Baggot Plaza, 27-33 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4, D04 VX58, and at Arthur Cox's London office at 12 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DW, United Kingdom and online at www.bankofireland.com/investor:

- (a) a copy of the Bye-Laws marked to show the changes proposed to be made by Resolution 2;
- (b) a copy of the notification issued by the Company to Euroclear Bank as required by section 5 of the Migration Act;
- (c) a copy of the statements issued by Euroclear Bank as required by section 5 of the Migration Act;
- (d) a copy of the section 6(4) Notice published by the Company;
- (e) the Euroclear Terms and Conditions (April 2019);
- (f) the EB Operating Procedures (October 2020);
- (g) the EB Services Description (October 2020);
- (h) the EB Rights of Participants Document (July 2017);
- (i) the EB Migration Guide (October 2020);
- (j) the CREST Manual (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular);
- (k) the CREST International Manual (provided within the CREST Manual) (November 2020);
- (l) the CREST Deed Poll (provided within the CREST International Manual);
- (m) the CREST Terms and Conditions (August 2020); and
- (n) the CREST Tariff Brochure (August 2020).

In accordance with applicable regulations and public health guidelines in force in Ireland and the UK in connection with COVID-19, the Company requests Stockholders not to attend the Company's offices or Arthur Cox's London office but instead to inspect the documents on the Company's website.

PART 2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN RELATION TO THE MIGRATION

The questions and answers set out below are intended to address briefly some commonly asked questions regarding the Migration. These questions and answers only highlight some of the information contained in this Circular and may not contain all the information that is important to you. Accordingly, you should read carefully the full contents of this Circular before deciding what action to take. If you are in any doubt as to the action you should take, you are recommended to consult your independent professional personal adviser, who is authorised or exempted under the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 (as amended) or the Investment Intermediaries Act 1995 (as amended), if you are resident in Ireland, or who is authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended), if you are resident in the United Kingdom, or from another appropriate authorised independent financial adviser if you are in a territory outside Ireland or the United Kingdom. The contents of this Circular including this Part 2, should not be construed as legal, business, accounting, tax, investment or other professional advice.

1. **Why is the Migration being proposed?**

It is a requirement of the continued admission of the Stock to trading and listing on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange that adequate procedures are available for the clearing and settlement of trades in the Stock conducted on those venues, including that the Stock are eligible for electronic settlement. At present, trading in Stock is settled electronically via the CREST System, which is the London-based securities settlement system operated by EUI. Only Stock which are held in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form are eligible for admission to the CREST System. Approximately 89% of the Company's issued share capital is currently held in uncertificated form.

As a result of Brexit, the CREST System will cease to be available for the settlement of trades in Stock with effect from 30 June 2021. As it is essential for the Company that electronic settlement of trading of its Stock can continue in order to ensure ongoing compliance with the electronic share trading requirements for listing on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange, the Court believes that it is appropriate to seek admission of the Company's Stock to an alternative securities settlement system that will facilitate the electronic settlement of trades in the Company's Stock following Brexit.

In December 2018, Euronext Dublin announced that, based on the analysis it had carried out of four possible post-Brexit securities settlement options, it had selected the CSD system operated by Euroclear Bank, an international CSD incorporated in Belgium, to replace the CREST System operated by EUI as the long-term securities settlement system for Irish issuers. At the date of this Circular, no alternative securities settlement system authorised to provide settlement services in respect of Irish securities has been actively engaging with Irish market participants to facilitate the transition of Irish securities to its settlement system. As a result, no alternative securities settlement system to the Euroclear System is expected to be available for the electronic settlement of trades in the Company's Stock on or before 30 June 2021.

Accordingly, the Migration of those Stock which are held in uncertificated form on a designated Live Date from the CREST System to the Euroclear System is being proposed in order to preserve the continued listing and admission to trading of the Stock on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange. Further consequences of the failure to implement the Migration are discussed in the response to Question 3 below.

2. **Why must the Migration take place in March 2021?**

In the absence of longer-term third-country equivalence being granted to EUI by the European Commission, EUI has confirmed that it will cease to settle trades in Irish Securities pursuant to the Irish CREST Regulations via the CREST System with effect from 30 March 2021. A European Commission decision dated 25 November 2020, has extended the current temporary status as a "recognised" CSD

for the purposes of CSDR granted to EUI to 30 June 2021. However, as at the Latest Practicable Date there has been no change to the expected timing of the Live Date on 15 March 2021.

3. What happens if the Migration is not approved at the EGC?

If the Resolutions are not passed and the Company is therefore unable to participate in the Migration, all Stock in the Company which are currently held in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form through the CREST System will be required to be re-materialised into certificated (i.e. paper) form and Stockholders and other investors will no longer be able to settle trades in the Stock electronically.

This could materially and adversely impact on trading and liquidity in the Stock as it would result in significant delays for Stockholders and investors wishing to sell or acquire Stock. It would also put at risk the continued admission to trading and listing of the Stock on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange as the absence of electronic settlement of Stock would mean that the Company would cease to meet the eligibility criteria for admission to trading on Euronext Dublin and the London Stock Exchange. The Company believes that the failure to participate in the Migration would have a material adverse impact on liquidity in, and could have a material adverse impact on the market value of, the Stock as well as the relative attractiveness of the Stock for investors.

4. What do I need to do in relation to the Migration?

You are encouraged to complete, sign and return the Form of Proxy to vote on the Resolutions as explained on the front page of this Circular and in the Notice of EGC.

Any further actions that you may take/wish to take will depend on whether you hold and/or wish to continue to hold, your Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form or in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form. These possible actions are referred to below.

5. If the Resolutions are approved, when will the Migration occur?

The Migration is expected to occur in mid-March 2021, with the Live Date to be specified by Euronext Dublin in accordance with the provisions of the Migration Act. It is currently expected that the Live Date will be 15 March 2021.

6. Will the Migration affect the business or operations of the Company?

No. Neither the Migration, nor the proposed changes to the Bye-Laws, will impact on the on-going business operations of the Company. The Company will remain headquartered, incorporated and resident for tax purposes in Ireland. The nature and venue of the stock exchange listings of the Company will not change in connection with the Migration, save as indicated below. The Company does not expect that the Migration will result in any change in the eligibility of the Company for the indices of which it is a constituent as of the date of this Circular. In addition, the ISIN relating to the Stock will be unchanged.

7. I hold my Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form and wish to continue to do so. What action should I take and what is the latest date for any such action?

Stock which are held in certificated (i.e. paper) form on the Migration Record Date will not be subject to the Migration and can continue to be held in certificated (i.e. paper) form, at the option of the Stockholder.

Accordingly, Stockholders holding their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form and wishing to continue to do so following the Migration are not required to take any action in advance of the Migration (other than voting in respect of the Resolutions should a Stockholder wish to do so).

8. **I hold my Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form but I would like to hold them in uncertificated form in CREST (via CDI) with effect from the Migration. What action should I take and what is the latest date for any such action?**

Stockholders currently holding their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form and wishing to hold their interests in book-entry form via CDIs in the CREST System following the Migration should become a CREST member or engage the services of a broker or custodian who is a CREST member in order to have their Stock admitted to the CREST System so that they are held in uncertificated form within the CREST System in advance of the Migration Record Date. If they wish to have this completed before Migration so that the relevant Stock participate in the Migration, they will need to have completed the deposit of their Stock into the CREST System prior to Migration in accordance with timelines to be confirmed by EUI.

9. **I hold my Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form but I would like to hold them via Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System as soon as possible following the Migration. What action should I take?**

Stockholders wishing to hold their interests in electronic form via Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System following the Migration must be or become EB Participants (or must appoint an EB Participant to hold the Belgian Law Rights on their behalf) and will need to make arrangements to have their certificated Stock deposited into the Euroclear System following the Migration. Where a Stockholder is not an EB Participant and does not wish to become an EB Participant, it should consult its broker or custodian in order to arrange for the relevant Stock to be deposited into the Euroclear System and held in electronic form via Belgian Law Rights by an EB Participant on behalf of that Stockholder using arrangements put in place by such broker or custodian. Information on how to become an EB Participant can be accessed on the Euroclear website at:

<https://www.euroclear.com/about/en/business/Becomingaclient/BecomingaclientEuroclearBank.html>.

These arrangements can also be put in place prior to the Migration as referred to in section 3.5.8 of the EB Migration Guide and will enable a holding through the Euroclear System following the Migration once the transfer out of the initial CDIs holding has been completed, or at any time following the Migration. If such arrangements are effected before the Migration, the Stock will be transferred to an account in Euroclear Bank in which the Stock will be held under Euroclear Bank's Investor CSD service until the Migration. The services described in the EB Services Description will however only become applicable as of the Live Date.

Ordinary Stock, which is not listed, and is held by BOIG in certificated form, will not be subject to Migration.

10. **I hold my Stock in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form through the CREST System and intend to continue to hold my interests through the CREST System (via CDI) with effect from the Migration. What action should I take and what is the latest date for any such action?**

Stock which are held in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form through the CREST System on the Migration Record Date will automatically be subject to the Migration and will be held in book-entry form via CDIs in the CREST System following the Migration, unless Stockholders take the steps referred to in the response to Question 11 below (in which case their interests will be held via Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System).

Accordingly, no action is required to be taken in advance of the Migration by Stockholders wishing to hold their interests in book-entry form via CDIs in the CREST System following the Migration.

11. **I hold my Stock in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form through the CREST System and wish to hold my interests via Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System as soon as possible. What action should I take and what is the latest date for any such action?**

Stockholders wishing to hold their interest in electronic form via Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System rather than via CDIs in the CREST System following the Migration, must be or become an EB Participant (or must appoint an EB Participant to hold the Belgian Law Rights on their behalf) and must transfer such Belgian Law Rights from the CREST International Account in Euroclear Bank to the account of another EB Participant by way of cross-border delivery. Upon matching with a pending receipt instruction from the EB Participant, the transfer will settle if the applicable other settlement conditions are satisfied. As referred to in question 9 above, these transfers can occur following the Migration and can also occur ahead of the Migration as referred to in section 3.5.8 of the EB Migration Guide.

12. **I hold my Stock in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form through the CREST System but I do not wish for my Stock to be part of the Migration. What action should I take and what is the latest date for any such action?**

If a Stockholder does not wish their Stock to participate in the Migration they will need to hold their interests in certificated (i.e. paper) form before the Migration Record Date. To do this they will need to withdraw the relevant Stock from the CREST System prior to the Migration (by a time which will be confirmed closer to the Migration). Based on the Expected Timetable of Principal Events the deadline for this action will be 6.00 p.m. on Thursday, 11 March 2021.

Stockholders wishing to hold their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form prior to the Migration taking effect should make arrangements with their broker or custodian in good time so as to allow their stockbroker or custodian sufficient time to withdraw their Stock from the CREST System prior to the closing date set out above for CREST withdrawals.

13. **If I continue to hold my Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form following the Migration, what impact will the Migration have in relation to my shareholding?**

Stock which are held in certificated (i.e. paper) form on the Migration Record Date will not be subject to the Migration and can continue to be held in certificated (i.e. paper) form following the Migration at the option of the Stockholder.

While it is not expected that the Migration will initially directly impact Stockholders who continue to hold their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form, such Stockholders should note that, as is currently the case, in order to settle an on market trade in their Stock following the Migration, they will need to effect a deposit of their Stock by depositing them into the Euroclear System to be held via Belgian Law Rights or into the CREST System to be held via CDIs prior to such trades occurring. Any such deposit of Stock will entail interaction with a broker and/or custodian and may involve certain costs being incurred and/or, a delay in execution of a share trade being experienced by the Stockholder which may differ from the comparable process applicable in respect of deposit of Stock into the CREST System.

14. **If I hold my Stock as an EB Participant or through an EB Participant following the Migration, what impact will the Migration have in relation to my shareholding?**

After the Migration, Euroclear Nominees will hold title to all Stock admitted to the Euroclear System. As a result, Euroclear Nominees will be recorded in the Register of Members of the Company as the holder of the relevant Stock. EB Participants' rights with respect to the Stock deposited in the Euroclear System will be governed by the Belgian Law Rights and the EB Services Description.

Holding Stock through the Euroclear System will entail share custody costs and certain differences in the nature, range and cost of corporate services, including with respect to the manner in which voting

rights can be exercised in person or by proxy, relative to a direct holding of Stock through the CREST System.

Stockholders who anticipate holding their Stock via the Euroclear System should familiarise themselves with the EB Services Description in this regard.

15. **What is a CDI and why is it relevant in relation to the Migration?**

“CDI” stands for CREST Depository Interest. CDIs are a technical means by which interests in Stock can be held in the CREST System as an alternative to holding Belgian Law Rights as an EB Participant.

It is only possible to hold and transfer certain securities in the CREST System (this currently includes stock constituted under Irish law (“**Irish Securities**”). Once it ceases to be possible to hold, settle or transfer Irish Securities directly through the CREST System, EUI can facilitate the issuance of CDIs representing such Irish Securities, in order to provide an alternative settlement mechanism involving CREST. A CDI is issued by the CREST Depository to CREST members and represents an entitlement to identifiable underlying securities. Following the Migration, holders of Irish Securities wishing to continue to hold, and settle transactions in, Irish Securities in the CREST System, including in respect of all trades executed on the London Stock Exchange, will only be able to do so for their Stock held via CDIs.

Each CDI issued on Migration will reflect the Belgian Law Rights related to each underlying unit of Migrating Stock. On the Live Date, each Migrating Stockholder will initially receive one CDI for each unit of Migrating Stock held by them at the Migration Record Date. Thereafter, the Former Holder may choose to hold its interests via Belgian Law Rights through the Euroclear System rather than via CDIs representing those Belgian Law Rights. To do this the Former Holder must be or become an EB Participant (or must appoint an EB Participant to hold the Participating Securities on its behalf) and must transfer such Participating Securities from the CREST International Account in Euroclear Bank to the account of another EB Participant by way of cross-border delivery instruction. The delivery instruction will need to match with a receipt instruction in order for the transfer to settle. Please see question 11 above as to what steps should be undertaken to convert a holding via CDIs into a holding via Belgian Law Rights.

16. **If I hold my Stock through a CDI following the Migration, what is the impact of this type of holding?**

In the case of a CDI the CREST Nominee (CIN (Belgium) Limited) will be an EB Participant and will hold rights to securities held within the Euroclear System on behalf of the CREST Depository for the account of CDI holding CREST members. The CREST Depository’s relationship with CDI holding CREST members will be governed by the CREST Deed Poll and the CREST International Manual.

Holding by way of a CDI will entail international custody costs and certain differences in the nature, range and cost of corporate services, relative to a direct holding in the CREST System or relative to a position in Euroclear Bank.

The manner (if you do not now hold Stock through a custodian/nominee) and time period within which any such rights may be exercised by CDI holders may differ from arrangements which would currently apply in respect of direct holdings in the CREST System or in the Euroclear System.

CREST members who anticipate holding their interests in Stock following the Migration via CDI should familiarise themselves with the CDI service offering, details of which are included in the CREST International Manual and the terms of the CREST Deed Poll.

17. **What are the taxation implications of the Migration?**

You should refer to Part 7 of this Circular in relation to taxation. Stockholders should consult their own tax adviser(s) about the Irish tax consequences (and the tax consequences under the laws of other relevant jurisdictions), which may arise as a result of being Migrating Stockholders and the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Stock in the future. In general terms, as referred to in Part 7 of this Circular, legislation is being enacted in Ireland to provide that Migration is a tax neutral event for Stockholders and that the Irish taxation regime subsequently applying is not materially different from that currently applying.

In general terms, as referred to in Part 7 of this Circular, Stockholders, whether they be Belgian residents or not, are not expected to be subject to Belgian income tax on capital gains as a consequence of the Migration on the basis that the Migration should normally not give rise (or should not be treated as giving rise) to a definitive disposal of the Stock.

In general terms, as referred to in Part 7 of this Circular, from a UK tax perspective the Migration should be a tax neutral event for Stockholders and the UK taxation regime subsequently applying should not be materially different from that which currently applies.

US Holders, as referred to in Part 7 of this Circular, are not expected to recognise any gain or loss for US federal income tax purposes as a consequence of the Migration.

18. **How do I withdraw my Stock from either the Euroclear System or the CREST System following the Migration in order to become a registered (certificated) holder?**

The procedures for withdrawing Stock will be different depending on whether a holder of Participating Securities holds his interests through the Euroclear System via Belgian Law Rights or through the CREST System via CDIs.

Withdrawal of Participating Securities from the Euroclear System to become a registered (certificated) holder

The process involved in order to withdraw the Participating Securities from Euroclear Bank and hold them in certificated (i.e. paper) form is contained in the EB Services Description. This involves the sending of an instruction by the EB Participant to Euroclear Bank, which will be communicated to the Registrar, which will proceed to effect a transfer of the relevant shareholding from Euroclear Nominees to the transferee whose name will be entered on the Register of Members. The time period for any such withdrawal of securities from the Euroclear System is expected to be within one (1) business day such that the owner of the Participating Securities will be entered on the Register of Members of the Company within one business day. It may take up to ten (10) business days for a transferee to receive the relevant share certificate; however, entry on the Register of Members is *prima facie* evidence of a shareholding under Irish law.

Former Holders whose interests in Stock are held through EB Participants (or other nominees) on their behalf will need to engage with their stockbroker or other custodian to procure that the steps outlined above are taken on their behalf by the relevant EB Participant. For a description as to what EB Participants need to do to withdraw their Stock from Euroclear Nominees into a direct name on register (mark-down), please refer to the EB Services Description section 4.2.3 (Mark-up and Mark-down).

Withdrawal of Participating Securities from CREST to become a registered (certificated) holder

The process involved in order to withdraw the Participating Securities from the CREST System (which are held via CDIs following the Migration as described in Part 2 and Part 4 of this Circular) is as provided in the CREST International Manual and requires a cancellation of CDIs in the CREST System and the receipt of the relevant Belgian Law Rights into a shareholding account with a depository financial institution which is an EB Participant. This involves the input of a cross-border delivery

instruction in favour of the relevant EB Participant, which should separately input a matching cross-border receipt instruction to ensure receipt of the Belgian Law Rights. After this, the process to withdraw the Participating Securities from the Euroclear System is as described above. It is expected that the time period to withdraw the CDIs and receive the Belgian Law Rights into the Euroclear System will be one (1) business day.

Please also see section 5 in Part 1B of this Circular in which it is explained that the future ability to enjoy direct exercise of rights after 1 January 2023 (for newly issued Stock) and 1 January 2025 (for all Stock) will depend on legislative changes which have not yet been proposed or determined by the relevant authorities.

19. Can I attend a general court of the Company following Migration?

Currently, holders of Preference Stock are not entitled to attend and vote at a general court of the Company save in the very limited circumstances set out in the Bye-Laws. The nature of such limited circumstances will not change in connection with the Migration. The information set out below relates only to the very limited instances where the registered holders of Preference Stock are permitted to vote in accordance with the Bye-Laws.

Holders of Stock which are held in certificated (i.e. paper) form on the Migration Record Date will not be subject to Migration and can continue to be held in certificated (i.e. paper) form following Migration, at the option of the Stockholder. Such holders can attend, vote and speak at a general court of the Company in person or by proxy in the same way as before Migration.

EB Participants holding Belgian Law Rights via the Euroclear System can instruct Euroclear Bank to vote in favour, against or abstain, in advance of the relevant Euroclear Bank voting deadline. EB Participants can also, in advance of the Euroclear Bank voting deadline, instruct Euroclear Bank to appoint a third party (other than Euroclear Bank's nominee or the chairman of the court) identified by the EB Participant to attend and vote at a general court for the number of Stock specified in the proxy voting instruction. For example, such third party may be the EB Participant or, where the EB Participant is a broker or custodian, the client of that broker or custodian or a corporate representative.

CDI holders are able to instruct Broadridge (a third party service provider engaged by EUI), in advance of the relevant Broadridge voting deadline, to vote in favour, against or abstain. CDI holders can also, in advance of the Broadridge deadline, instruct Broadridge to appoint a third party (other than Euroclear Bank's nominee or the chairman of the meeting) identified by the CDI holder to attend and vote at a general court for the number of Stock specified in the proxy voting instruction. The third party identified in the proxy instruction, could be for example the CREST member, the client of a CREST member or a corporate representative. The CREST Nominee (as EB Participant) will then action that instruction to Euroclear Bank as set out above.

The proposed new Bye-Law 9A(c) will, subject to the approval of Resolution 2 and any restrictions which may be imposed pursuant to the Bye-Laws or otherwise, provide that indirect owners of Stock who are recorded in book-entry form in a central securities depository, and who the Directors deem eligible to receive notice of a meeting under Bye-Law 9A(a) at the date the notice was given, served or delivered, may also be deemed eligible by the Directors (in their absolute discretion) to attend and speak at the meeting, provided that such person remains an owner of a Share at the relevant record date of the meeting. However, such persons will not be entitled to vote or exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company while in attendance. Instead, EB Participants and CDI holders should issue voting instructions (which may include a proxy appointment as set out above) through the Euroclear System and / or the CREST System in accordance with the relevant deadlines set by Euroclear Bank, EUI and/or Broadridge. The proposed new Bye-Law 9A will not change the nature of the limited circumstances in which Preference Stockholders, whether held directly, through the Euroclear System via Belgian Law Rights, or through the CREST System via CDIs, are entitled to vote, attend or speak at a meeting of the Company.

20. **Who do I contact if I have a query?**

If you have any questions about the action you should take as a result of the receipt of this Circular, you should contact your stockbroker, bank or other appropriately authorised independent advisor in the first instance.

If you have any questions about this Circular, or the proposed Migration detailed herein or the EGC, please call Computershare on +353 1 247 5414. Lines are open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Monday to Friday, excluding bank holidays in Ireland. Please note that calls may be monitored or recorded and Computershare as the Company's Registrar cannot provide legal, tax or financial advice or advice on the merits of the Migration or the Resolutions.

PART 3

FURTHER INFORMATION PROVIDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECTION 6(1) OF THE MIGRATION ACT

1. Impact for Certificated Holders

Only those Stock which are Participating Securities (i.e. Stock which are held in uncertificated form through the CREST System) on the Migration Record Date will be subject to the Migration. Currently, only Preference Stock is held in uncertificated form through the CREST System. All Ordinary Stock is unlisted and held in certificated (i.e. paper) form by BOIG. Stockholders holding a direct interest in stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form on the Migration Record Date will continue to do so following the Migration, without any further action being required. No new certificates in respect of Stock will be issued in connection with the Migration. Such Stockholders should note however that in order to settle trades in their Stock on a trading venue, such as Euronext Dublin or the London Stock Exchange, following the Migration, they will need to take steps to deposit their Stock in the Euroclear System to be held via Belgian Law Rights, or in the CREST System to be held via CDI prior to such trades occurring.

CDIs are a technical means by which interests in Shares can be held in the CREST System as an alternative to holding Belgian Law Rights as an EB Participant. CDIs are constituted under English law, are issued by the CREST Depository, and represent an interest in other securities (which may be securities constituted under the laws of other countries). In the case of the Migration each CDI will reflect the interests of the CREST member in each underlying unit of Migrating Stock. Interests do not need to be held as CDIs in order to be traded, but will need to be held as a CDI in order to settle a transaction conducted on the London Stock Exchange. Any conversion of a certificated holding into a CDI holding will entail interaction with a broker and/or custodian and may involve certain costs being incurred, and/or, a delay in execution of a share trade being experienced by the Stockholder (as would be the case currently, although these may differ following Migration). Further information on CDIs is set out in Part 6 of this Circular.

Stockholders who currently hold their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form and who wish to deposit those Stock into the CREST System, in order that the Stock are the subject of the Migration, should either become a CREST member themselves or engage the services of a broker or custodian who is a CREST member.

A Stockholder wishing to deposit some or all of its Stock into the CREST System in advance of the Migration is recommended to ensure that the procedures are implemented in advance of the Migration Record Date. Stockholders wishing to hold indirect interests in their Stock in uncertificated (i.e. dematerialised) form on and immediately following the Migration should make arrangements with a stockbroker or other CREST Nominee in good time so as to allow their stockbroker or CREST Nominee sufficient time to deposit their Stock into the CREST System in advance of the Migration Record Date.

Stockholders wishing to hold their Stock in certificated form following the Migration are also advised that, as described in further detail in section 5 of Part 1B of this Circular, their ability to do so following 1 January 2023 (in respect of new issues of Stock) and 1 January 2025 (in respect of all issued Stock) will be subject to the model of dematerialisation adopted in order to comply with the requirements of Article 3(1) of CSDR.

2. Impact for Uncertificated Holders

All Stock which are Participating Securities (i.e. Stock which are held in uncertificated form through the CREST System) on the Migration Record Date will be subject to the Migration. On Migration, all such Participating Securities will be registered in the Register of Members of the Company in the name of Euroclear Nominees, which will be holding the Stock on trust for Euroclear Bank. Pursuant to Royal Decree No. 62, Belgian Law Rights representing the underlying Stock will automatically be granted to

EB Participants. The Belgian Law Rights will entitle EB Participants to exercise certain rights in respect of the Stock, in accordance with the EB Services Description. With effect from the Live Date, each holding of Participating Securities credited to any stock account in the CREST System on the Migration Record Date will be disabled and reclassified in the CREST System as a holding via CDIs which represent the Belgian Law Rights held by the CREST Nominee on behalf of the CREST Depository. The practical result of the Migration taking effect will be that all Migrating Stockholders will initially receive one CDI for each unit of Migrating Stock held on the Migration Record Date, on the basis described at sub-paragraph 2(a) below. Migrating Stockholders will then be entitled to choose whether (1) to continue to hold via CDI or (2) to convert their CDIs and instead hold and exercise the Belgian Law Rights in respect of the underlying Migrating Stock (subject to such Migrating Stockholders being or becoming an EB Participant, or appointing an EB Participant to hold the Belgian Law Rights on its behalf). However, in order to avail of the second option without delay following the Migration, Migrating Stockholders will need to have completed the steps outlined below prior to the Migration Record Date.

(a) CREST members and CREST Depository Interests (CDIs)

As outlined above, on the Live Date, the CREST accounts of Migrating Stockholders who held Participating Securities on the Migration Record Date will be credited with CDIs.

Each CDI will reflect an indirect interest of the Migrating Stockholder in the underlying Migrating Stock vested in Euroclear Nominees as nominee for Euroclear Bank, as part of Migration. The terms on which CDIs are issued and held in the CREST System on behalf of CREST members are set out in the CREST International Manual (and, in particular, the CREST Deed Poll set out in the CREST International Manual) and the CREST Terms and Conditions (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) issued by EUI.

On the Migration, the Company will instruct the Registrar to credit the Migrating Stock to Euroclear Nominees for credit to the Securities Clearance Account of the CREST Nominee.

The CREST Nominee is an EB Participant and holds rights to securities held in the Euroclear System (i.e. the Belgian Law Rights representing Migrating Stock) on behalf of the CREST Depository for the account of CREST members. The CREST Depository is the entity responsible for the issue of CDIs to CREST members. The CREST Depository holds its rights to international securities (such rights being held on its behalf by the CREST Nominee) on trust for the holders of the related CDIs.

Upon Migration of the Migrating Stock to the Euroclear System, Euroclear Bank will instruct EUI, pursuant to the terms of the CREST Deed Poll, to issue CDIs to, and credit the appropriate stock account in the CREST System of, the Migrating Stockholders which held the Migrating Stock on the Migration Record Date. The CDIs will represent the Belgian Law Rights held by the CREST Nominee on behalf of the CREST Depository. As the Belgian Law Rights in turn represent the underlying Migrating Stock admitted to the Euroclear System, each CDI will reflect an indirect interest in the underlying Migrating Stock. The stock account credited will be the same account of the relevant Migrating Stockholder in respect of the relevant Migrating Stock.

CDIs are designated as “international securities” within the CREST System and have access to different services in terms of voting and other custody services when compared to securities held directly in the CREST System. However, the manner (if the relevant holder does not now hold Stock through a custodian/nominee) and time period within which any such voting rights may be exercised by CDI holders will differ from arrangements which would currently apply in respect of direct holdings in the CREST System.

An international custody fee and a transaction fee, as determined by EUI from time to time, is charged for the CREST International Settlement Links Service and in respect of transactions. The

anticipated fees which will apply in respect of Irish equities are outlined in section 6.3 *Irish equities pricing from 15 March 2021* of the CREST Tariff Brochure which is available for inspection as set out in section 6 of Part 1B of this Circular.

(b) EB Participant

Following the enablement of CDIs in the CREST System on the Live Date, CREST members may choose to hold their interests via Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System rather than via CDIs in the CREST System. To hold interests via Belgian Law Rights in the Euroclear System, a Former Holder must be or become an EB Participant (or must appoint an EB Participant to hold the Belgian Law Rights on its behalf) and must transfer such Belgian Law Rights from the CREST International Account in Euroclear Bank to the account of another EB Participant by using cross-border delivery. Upon matching with a pending receipt instruction and satisfaction of other relevant settlement criteria from the Euroclear System, the transfer will settle.

Information on how to become an EB Participant can be accessed on the Euroclear website at <https://www.euroclear.com/about/en/business/Becomingaclient/BecomingaclientEuroclearBank.html>.

(c) Custodian, broker or nominee which is an EB Participant

Stockholders that currently hold interests in Stock through a custodian, broker or other nominee should consult that custodian, broker or nominee to determine the manner in which they intend to hold those Stock following the Migration.

The arrangements in relation to holdings of interests by Former Holders through a custodian, broker or nominee that is an EB Participant will be subject to the terms between that custodian, broker or nominee and the Former Holder.

3. Options for Stockholders who do not wish their Stock to be subject to the Migration

Stockholders holding a direct interest in Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form on the Migration Record Date will not be subject to the Migration. No action needs to be taken by a Stockholder who holds Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form and wishes to continue to do so following the Migration. All Ordinary Stock is currently unlisted, held in certificated (i.e. paper) form by BOIG and will not be subject to Migration.

If a holder of Participating Securities does not wish their Stock to be subject to the Migration, the relevant Participating Securities must be converted into certificated (i.e. paper) form by withdrawing them from the CREST System.

The recommended latest time for receipt by EUI of a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction requesting withdrawal of Participating Securities from the CREST System in order to ensure that the Participating Securities will not be subject to the Migration is expected to be 6.00 p.m. on 11 March 2021. You are recommended to refer to the CREST Manual for details of the procedures applicable in relation to withdrawal of stock from the CREST System. Stockholders wishing to hold their Stock in certificated (i.e. paper) form prior to the Migration should make arrangements with their stockbroker or other CREST Nominee in good time so as to allow their stockbroker or other CREST Nominee sufficient time to withdraw their Stock from the CREST System by the closing date for CREST withdrawals as outlined in the EB Migration Guide.

PART 4

COMPARISON OF THE EUROCLEAR BANK AND EUI SERVICE OFFERINGS

1. Summary

Following the Migration, Migrating Stock which are held through the Euroclear System via Belgian Law Rights will be subject to the service offering set out in the EB Services Description. Interests in Migrating Stock which are held through the CREST System in the form of CDIs will be subject to the service offering which is expected to be set out in the CREST International Manual. These service offerings differ from each other in some respects as well as from the current service offering available in respect of Participating Securities which are currently admitted directly to the CREST System. This Part 4 provides a summary of the key differences between these service offerings.

Whilst the timelines and mechanics of a CREST participant holding a security constituted under Irish law taking part in certain corporate actions may be affected by the change of model from a direct 'name on register' legal holding to an intermediated CDI holding (through Euroclear Bank), the effective exercise of the rights of such CREST participant will be substantially unaffected. In particular, Stockholders should be aware that the timeline for exercising certain corporate actions on securities held in the CREST System via CDI will be different to the timelines to exercise equivalent corporate actions in respect of securities held directly in Euroclear Bank. This is because EUI, being an EB Participant through the CREST Nominee, will initially receive notifications later and will have to set earlier deadlines for the receipt of instructions from CDI holders in order to be able to communicate those instructions to Euroclear Bank by the deadline set by Euroclear Bank.

Stockholders who expect to hold their interests in Migrating Stock through a custodian, nominee or other intermediary should be aware that earlier deadlines for some corporate actions may apply under the arrangements between the Stockholder and that custodian, nominee or other intermediary. **Stockholders intending to hold their interests in Migrating Stock through the Euroclear System via Belgian Law Rights or the CREST System via CDIs should carefully review the EB Migration Guide, the EB Services Description and the EB Rights of Participants Document and, in the case of CDIs, the CREST Deed Poll and the CREST International Manual (including any updated versions thereof to the extent they are published after the date of this Circular), together with the additional documentation made available for inspection as set out in section 6 of Part 1B of this Circular, and consult with their stockbroker or other custodian in making any decisions with respect to manner in which they hold any interests in Migrating Stock. Stockholders should not rely on the summary below, which is incomplete and may exclude descriptions of differences which are material to the circumstances of an individual Stockholder. While it is expected that the CREST International Manual will continue to be revised and an updated version will be published prior to Migration, such revisions are not yet available as at the Latest Practicable Date. This Part reflects the revisions expected to be made to the CREST International Manual based on discussions with Euroclear Bank.**

The Company is not making any recommendation with respect to the manner in which Stockholders should hold their interests in the Company prior to, on, or subsequent to, the Migration. No reliance should be placed on the contents of this Circular for the purposes of any decision in that regard.

2. Voting

Currently, holders of Preference Stock are not entitled to attend and vote at a general court of the Company save in the very limited circumstances set out in the Bye-Laws. The nature of such limited circumstances will not change in connection with the Migration. The information set out below relates only to the very limited instances where the registered holders of Preference Stock are permitted to vote in accordance with the Bye-Laws.

- Section 5.3.2.7 of the EB Operating Procedures describes the specific contractual aspects of how the voting service is operated by Euroclear Bank. This section is further supplemented by the ‘Online Market Guides (“**Online Market Guides**”) for market specific operational elements (currently the EB Services Description) (the Online Market Guides forming part of the contractual relationship between Euroclear Bank and EB Participants).
- Section 5.3.2.7 of the EB Operating Procedures makes clear that Euroclear Bank has no discretion in exercising any corporate action, including a voting instruction, and will act only upon instruction of the EB Participant (where an instruction is needed).
- Chapter 4 of the CREST International Manual outlines the broad principles surrounding the management of corporate actions in the CREST System for CDIs. EUI retains broad discretion regarding the procedures followed in respect of corporate actions under the terms of the CREST International Manual and the description set forth below is illustrative only.
- All material information regarding the manner in which the voting rights are exercised can be found in the EB Services Description (Version 4) at section 6 - Custody- Meeting Services.

Item	Euroclear Bank Offering to EB Participants	EUI offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
Meeting announcements	<p>The Registrar notifies Euroclear Bank of an event.</p> <p>Euroclear Bank automatically sends this event notification to all EB Participants either (a) having or receiving a position in that security up to Euroclear Bank’s voting deadline or, (b) having a pending instruction, the settlement of which would result in an EB Participant having such a position.</p>	<p>As an EB Participant, the CREST Nominee (via a third party service provider engaged by EUI, currently Broadridge receives an event notification from Euroclear Bank.</p> <p>Upon receipt of an event notification from Euroclear Bank, Broadridge notifies that event to any CREST member who holds CDIs up to the Broadridge voting deadline.</p> <p>The notification will be made available to all CREST members (those either having or receiving a position in that CDI) within forty eight (48) hours of receipt by Broadridge of complete information.</p>	<p>The CREST member can be notified through the CREST System directly by the issuer or the issuer’s agent.</p> <p>The announcement is available once notice is entered correctly on the CREST System.</p>
Determination of record date for voting	Record date is determined by the issuer and is a market-wide applicable date.	Record date is determined by the issuer and is a market-wide applicable date.	Record date is determined by the issuer and is a market-wide applicable date.

Item	Euroclear Bank Offering to EB Participants	EUI offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
Submission of proxy appointment instructions	<p>From a Euroclear Bank perspective, there are two distinct options, with the same operational timelines. EB Participants can either send:</p> <p>1. electronic voting instructions to instruct Euroclear Nominees (or to appoint the chairman of the meeting as proxy to) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vote in favour of all or a specific resolution(s). ✓ Vote against all or a specific resolution(s). ✓ Abstain from all or a specific resolution(s). ✓ Give a discretionary vote to the chairman in respect of one or more of the resolutions being put to a shareholder vote, <p>or</p> <p>2. Proxy voting instruction to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ appoint a third party (other than Euroclear Nominees/the chairman of the meeting) to attend the meeting and vote for the number of shares specified in the proxy voting instruction. 	<p>CREST members can complete and submit proxy appointments (including voting instructions) electronically through Broadridge. The same voting options as in Euroclear Bank will be available (i.e. electronic votes or appointing the chairman of the meeting or appointing a third party proxy).</p>	<p>CREST members can complete and submit proxy appointments (including voting instructions) electronically through the CREST System to a CREST member acting on behalf of the issuer.</p>

Item	Euroclear Bank Offering to EB Participants	EUI offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
Deadline for submission of voting instructions	Euroclear Bank will, wherever practical, aim to have a voting instruction deadline of one (1) hour prior to the issuer's proxy appointment deadline.	Broadridge will process and deliver proxy voting instructions received from CREST members by the Broadridge voting deadline date to Euroclear Bank, by their cut-off and to agreed market requirements. Broadridge's deadline will be earlier than Euroclear Bank's voting instruction deadline.	The proxy appointment instruction may be submitted at any time from the time of input of the meeting announcement instruction up to the issuer's proxy appointment deadline.
Amending, withdrawing or cancelling submitted voting instructions	Voting instructions cannot be changed after Euroclear Bank's proxy appointment deadline.	Voting instructions cannot be changed after Broadridge's voting deadline.	CREST members can appoint a Corporate Representative to attend the meeting in person and change their vote at the meeting.
Attending and voting at meetings	Upon receipt of a third party proxy voting instruction from an EB Participant before the voting instruction deadline, Euroclear Bank will appoint a third party identified by the EB Participant (other than Euroclear Nominees or the chairman of the meeting) to attend the meeting and vote for the number of shares specified in the proxy voting instruction. There is no facility to offer a letter of representation/appoint a corporate representative other than through the submission of third party proxy appointment instructions.	A CREST member will be able to send a third party proxy voting instruction through Broadridge in order to appoint a third party to attend and vote at the meeting for the number of shares specified in the proxy instruction (subject to the Broadridge voting deadline). There is no facility to offer a letter of representation/appoint a corporate representative other than through the submission of third party proxy appointment instructions.	CREST members can, after the date of submission of proxy instructions to the Registrar, and after the deadline for doing so, which is usually at any time up to the meeting, appoint a corporate representative to attend and vote at the meeting in any manner, including contrary to that set out in the proxy instructions.
Announcement of results	In practice an EB Participant is expected to access this information when published by way of announcement on a	In practice a CDI holder is expected to access this information when published by way of announcement on a	CREST functionality supports the announcement of meeting results through the CREST System, if a

Item	Euroclear Bank Offering to EB Participants	EUI offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
	Regulatory Information Service and/or published on the website of the issuer.	Regulatory Information Service and/or published on the website of the issuer.	registrar chooses to use this functionality. However in practice these announcements are normally communicated outside the CREST System by way of announcement on a Regulatory Information Service and/or published on the website of the issuer.

3. Stockholder Identification

Item	Euroclear Bank offering to EB Participants	EUI Offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
ID Request	<p>Issuers will be able to investigate the underlying beneficial ownership or interests in stock by making a disclosure request either via the existing “section 1062” process set out in the Companies Act or via a disclosure request under an issuer’s constitution or by a process that will be facilitated by systems that are to be put in place by Euroclear Bank in connection with the implementation of SRD II.</p> <p>If Euroclear Bank (through Euroclear Nominees) receives a section 1062 request or a request from an issuer pursuant to its constitution, it will provide to the issuer or its agent the name, account number and holding of any EB Participant having a holding in the relevant</p>	<p>CREST members may be contacted by issuer agents as part of the “section 1062” process set out in the Companies Act or under an issuer’s constitution.</p> <p>Alternatively, issuers and their agents may enter into an agreement to subscribe to a CDI register which will, at pre-agreed intervals (for example every last business day of the month) be sent in an agreed format showing all CREST members and the holding they have in that particular security.</p> <p>The Company may enter into a CDI register agreement.</p>	<p>Each issuer is legally obliged to maintain a register of members. As such, the register maintained by the issuer (or by its registrar) records stockholder information.</p> <p>For dematerialised securities this is the CREST member recorded against the issuance in the CREST System.</p> <p>If an issuer wants to identify the holders behind a nominee structure it may issue a section 1062 request or a request under the issuer’s constitution to the nominee account holder in CREST in accordance with the procedures specified in the Companies Act and/or its constitution.</p>

Item	Euroclear Bank offering to EB Participants	EUI Offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
	<p>security. As is the case today, the issuer or the issuer's agent will then contact EB Participants to understand on whose behalf they are holding the position.</p> <p>If an issuer or its agent submits a request to Euroclear Bank via ISO 20022 (STP) message (as opposed to a request in the format habitually used for section 1062 requests), (i) Euroclear Bank will provide to the requestor the EB Participant Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), name, full address, email address (if available), position split between an EB Participant's own assets and assets held by the EB Participant on behalf of (an) underlying client(s) and, (ii) Euroclear Bank will request via ISO 20022 its EB Participants having a holding to disclose the relevant data to the issuer/registrar/issuer's agent or relevant shareholder identification provider.</p>		

4. Dividend and Corporate Actions

- The general framework for processing corporate actions within the Euroclear System is described in section 5.3 of the EB Operating Procedures, with further detail on certain corporate actions being set out in section 5.3.2.
- Section 5.3.2.7 of the EB Operating Procedures indicates that where an instruction is needed in respect of a corporate action, Euroclear Bank does not have discretion in exercising any corporate action and confirms that Euroclear Bank will act only upon instruction of an EB Participant (where an instruction is needed). Certain corporate actions may have a default action which will be taken by Euroclear Bank if no instruction is received by the appropriate deadline.
- Section 5 of the Euroclear Terms and Conditions (as defined in Part 9 of this Circular) governing use of the Euroclear System provides that income/dividends received by Euroclear

Bank will be distributed pro-rata to the holders of the relevant securities (i.e. the relevant EB Participants).

- Further details on the process of collection, distribution and payment of dividends are provided for in section 5.3 of the EB Operating Procedures, with reference to the Online Market Guides for market specific operational elements (currently the EB Services Description).
- All material information regarding the manner in which receipt of dividends and participation in corporate actions is processed is described in section 5 of the EB Services Description (Version 4) – Custody - Income and Corporate Actions.

Item	Euroclear Bank offering to EB Participants	EUI Offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
Payment of dividends	<p>The entitlement of EB Participants to a dividend will be based on their holdings of the relevant security in Euroclear Bank on the relevant record date.</p> <p>Upon receipt of funds and successful reconciliation by Euroclear Bank, EB Participants will get credited an amount based on their record date holdings.</p>	<p>The entitlement of CREST members holding a CDI to a dividend will be based on their holdings in CREST on the relevant record date.</p> <p>Upon receipt of funds from Euroclear Bank and successful reconciliation by CREST, CREST members will be credited an amount based on their record date holdings with timing dependent on when the cash correspondent of the issuer's registrar credits Euroclear Bank's cash account.</p>	<p>This is determined by the issuer and their receiving agent. EUI has in place various instructions which facilitate the payment of dividends to shareholders. CREST members can receive dividends by cheque or alternatively via SEPA or BACS or through the CREST System, should the issuer offer these options.</p>
Other corporate actions (including dividends with options)	<p>The issuer's registrar will advise Euroclear Bank of corporate actions in a standardised way. Upon receipt of a notification, Euroclear Bank will notify every EB Participant having a position or a pending settlement instruction in the relevant security. The notification will inform the EB Participant of the relevant deadlines (Euroclear Bank deadline, record date, election date etc.) as well</p>	<p>As an EB Participant, EUI (through the CREST Nominee) will receive a notification regarding the relevant corporate action from Euroclear Bank.</p> <p>Broadridge on behalf of EUI, will notify CREST members of the event as soon as possible after receipt of a complete notification of the corporate action from Euroclear Bank (normally shortly after</p>	<p>Each corporate action set up in the CREST System is ascribed its own corporate action number which identifies the corporate actions data held under the ISIN of the underlying security.</p> <p>CREST members can receive notifications of corporate actions via their chosen CREST communication method or can obtain the information directly from the CREST</p>

Item	Euroclear Bank offering to EB Participants	EUI Offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
	<p>as the actions the EB Participant needs to undertake (i.e. is it a mandatory event, elective event, is there a default action or not).</p> <p>Upon receipt of the instructions from EB Participants, an aggregated instruction (consolidating the instructions received from those EB Participants having a position in the relevant security) is sent by Euroclear Bank to the issuer's registrars.</p> <p>Where relevant to the corporate action, the registrars will credit the relevant proceeds to Euroclear Bank, and Euroclear Bank will then credit the entitled EB Participants based on either their elections or their holdings on the relevant record date.</p>	<p>the announcement by the issuer).</p> <p>The notification will inform the CREST member of the relevant deadlines (EUI deadline, record date, election date etc.) as well as the actions the CREST member needs to undertake (i.e. is it a mandatory event, elective event, is there a default action or not).</p> <p>Upon receipt by EUI of the corporate action instructions from the CDI holders by the CREST deadline, EUI will send the instructions to Euroclear Bank, who in turn will include these instructions in the aggregated instructions Euroclear Bank sends to the registrars.</p> <p>Where relevant to the corporate action, the registrar will credit the relevant proceeds to Euroclear Bank and upon receipt of the proceeds, Euroclear Bank will then credit the entitled EB Participants (including EUI as an EB Participant) with their respective entitlement.</p> <p>Upon receipt of the relevant proceeds, EUI will credit the CREST members with their entitlement based on either their elections or their holdings on the relevant record date.</p>	<p>System via an enquiry function.</p>

Item	Euroclear Bank offering to EB Participants	EUI Offering to CDI holders	Pre-Migration CREST System offering
Deadline for corporate action instructions	The deadline will be determined on a case-by-case basis as it is dependent upon the market deadline (set by the issuer) and the type of corporate action event.	The deadline would be earlier than the Euroclear Bank deadline, as EUI needs to ensure it sends its instructions to Euroclear Bank within the Euroclear Bank deadline.	The deadline is managed by the issuer, their agent in the CREST System and the shareholder. EUI is not involved and does not supervise the way in which corporate actions are offered. Deadlines are not enforced by EUI.
Remedies of holders	EB Participants' rights and remedies are set out in the Belgian law governed contract entered into with Euroclear Bank.	CREST members' remedies are set out in the English law governed contract entered into with EUI (the CREST Deed Poll).	As directly registered shareholders, all rights and remedies are governed by the Companies Act and the Company's Bye-Laws.
Treatment of fractional entitlements.	Euroclear Bank does not credit fractional entitlements. EB Participants with the largest fractional entitlement will be rounded up until all fractional entitlements are distributed.	As Euroclear Bank will not credit fractions of securities proceeds, CREST members will not be credited with fractional entitlements.	Fractional entitlements are managed by the issuer. Fractions are generally sold for the benefit of the shareholder, save for de minimis amounts.

5. Exchange for Certificated Interests

Appendix II of this Circular contains a list of stockholder rights under the Companies Act that are not directly exercisable under the EB Services Description or CREST International Manual. For this reason, the Company is proposing to ensure that many of these rights remain directly exercisable by the ultimate owner of Stock making certain amendments to the Bye-Laws as part of the approval being sought in Resolution 2 in the Notice of EGC. These amendments are also detailed in Part 8 of this Circular. **Holders of Participating Securities are strongly urged to read Appendix II as some of the rights listed in that appendix cannot be accommodated by the proposed amendments to the Bye-Laws.** These rights will still be capable of being exercised following the Migration but, in order to do so, the relevant intermediated holder will need to arrange to have its interests in stock withdrawn from the Euroclear System (and the CREST System in the case of CDI holders) and held in certificated (i.e. paper) form. The process for doing so is set out below:

(a) Actions to be taken by EB Participants

EB Participants can withdraw their Stock from Euroclear Nominee into a direct name on register (mark-down). For a detailed description as to what EB Participants would need to do, please refer to the EB Services Description section 4.2.3 (Mark-up and Mark-down).

(b) Actions to be taken by a holder of a CDI

A CDI only exists in the CREST System as a settlement mechanic. It is not possible to directly rematerialise a CDI. Please see Clause 6 of the CREST Deed Poll set out in Chapter 8 of the CREST International Manual. There are two distinct steps in this process:

- if a CREST member no longer wishes to hold their interest in the underlying Irish security by way of a CDI, they can choose to deliver the interest out to an EB Participant. Once the delivery in Euroclear Bank is settled, EUI will debit the CDI; and
- Euroclear Bank enables EB Participants to withdraw their Stock from Euroclear Nominees into a direct name on register (mark-down). For a detailed description as to what EB Participants need to do, please refer to section 4.2.3 (Mark-up and Mark-down) of the EB Services Description.

PART 5

OVERVIEW OF BELGIAN LAW RIGHTS

A description of the Belgian Law Rights that, as a matter of Belgian law, are granted to EB Participants in respect of the Stock credited to them in the Euroclear System is set out below.

1. Legal framework

Section 4(b) of the Terms and Conditions governing use of Euroclear (“**Euroclear Terms and Conditions**”) lists the various pieces of legislation which govern securities held in the Euroclear System, namely:

- (a) the coordinated Royal Decree No. 62 on the deposit of fungible financial instruments and the settlement of transactions involving such instruments (“**Royal Decree No. 62**”), which applies to all types of securities admitted in the Euroclear System which are, in principle not governed by one of the specific pieces of legislation listed in items 1(b) to (d) below;
- (b) the Act of 2 January 1991 on the market in public debt securities and monetary policy instruments, which applies to dematerialised debt instruments issued by the Belgian Federal Government or other public-sector entities;
- (c) the Act of 22 July 1991 on commercial paper and certificates of deposit, which applies to certain short or medium-term dematerialised debt instruments issued by Belgian issuers, or foreign issuers that have specifically chosen to use one of these types of securities;
- (d) the Belgian Companies Code and Associations Code (section 5:30 et seq. and section 7:35 et seq.), which apply to dematerialised securities issued by certain Belgian companies, it being understood that, notwithstanding the statement at sub-paragraph (a), certain provision of the Royal Decree No. 62 also apply to these types of securities; or
- (e) other applicable Belgian legislation providing for a regime of fungibility, as the case may be, and as the same may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time (note that there are currently no such other pieces of applicable legislation).

The asset protection rules set out in the pieces of legislation listed at sub-paragraphs 1(b) to (d) above provide a protection which is equivalent, in substance, to the protection afforded by Royal Decree No. 62. In addition, some of the pieces of legislation listed above do not apply to stock issued by an Irish issuer (for example, due to the fact that they only apply to securities issued by a Belgian issuer or by a Belgian public authority) and the remainder of this summary, therefore, relates only to those rules provided for by Royal Decree No. 62.

2. Scope of Royal Decree No. 62

Royal Decree No. 62 applies to all securities (other than with a limited number of exceptions those governed by one of the specific pieces of legislation mentioned in sub-paragraphs 1(b) to (d) above) deposited with Euroclear Bank by EB Participants, irrespective of whether:

- (a) the securities have been initially deposited with Euroclear Bank or have first been deposited with another CSD before being transferred to a Securities Clearance Account opened on the books of Euroclear Bank;

- (b) Euroclear Bank sub-deposits these securities with sub-custodians or CSDs in Belgium or elsewhere; or
- (c) where relevant, under the law governing the securities, it is the EB Participant, Euroclear Bank itself or a nominee (e.g. Euroclear Nominees) that has legal title to the securities.

3. **Fungibility**

Securities held by Euroclear Bank on behalf of EB Participants are fungible (Article 6 of Royal Decree No. 62). This means that once the securities have been accepted by Euroclear Bank for deposit in the Euroclear System, it is no longer possible to identify (whether on the books of Euroclear Bank or in the books of the relevant depository) a specific security (by means of a serial number or otherwise) as belonging to a particular EB Participant.

Owing to this fungibility, securities held in the Euroclear System are treated on a book-entry basis. Rights to such securities (i.e. the co-ownership right on the pool of securities of the same issue held in the Euroclear System as discussed below) are evidenced by entries to the Securities Clearance Account of the relevant EB Participant pursuant to Article 8 of Royal Decree No. 62.

4. **Rights attaching to the securities**

The rights that EB Participants have in respect of securities held in the Euroclear System are twofold: an EB Participant has a right to claim back the underlying securities initially deposited or transferred to a Securities Clearance Account under the fungibility regime but also, as long as the securities are held in the Euroclear System, a co-ownership right on all securities of the same issue held under the fungibility regime. The deposit of securities in the Euroclear System amounts to the exchange by the depositor of an ownership interest in specific securities for an intangible co-ownership right over the pool of securities of the same issue as such specific securities held in the Euroclear System by all EB Participants. It is this co-ownership right that is the subject of book-entry transfers between the EB Participants in the Euroclear System. If an EB Participant wishes to take possession of or recover an ownership interest in specific securities it may at any time request the delivery of an amount of underlying securities corresponding to the amount of such securities the co-ownership right of which are recorded on the EB Participant's Securities Clearance Account. As from such delivery, the securities will no longer be held in the Euroclear System. Such delivery would satisfy the recovery claim the EB Participant has against Euroclear Bank, as evidenced by the credit to the EB Participant's Securities Clearance Account.

5. **Nature of the co-ownership right**

Royal Decree No. 62 offers enhanced protection to holders of book-entry securities compared with mere contractual rights. Under Royal Decree No. 62, EB Participants are granted an intangible co-ownership right over the pool of book-entry securities of the same issue held by Euroclear Bank on behalf of all EB Participants that hold securities of that issue (Article 2 of Royal Decree No. 62). Securities of the same issue are securities that have been issued by the same issuer and have the same maturity and rights and are therefore fungible (i.e. they have the same ISIN).

The existence of this co-ownership right affords EB Participants specific rights with respect to the securities recorded on their Securities Clearance Account, (in this case the Migrating Stock) which would not otherwise arise under Belgian law in favour of holders of pure contractual rights, namely:

- (a) a right to directly exercise voting rights (subject to the laws applicable to the underlying security, i.e. the Migrating Stock); and
- (b) a right of recovery (*terugvorderingsrecht/droit de revendication*), i.e. a proprietary right to receive back the relevant quantity of securities in the event of the bankruptcy

of Euroclear Bank (or any other proceedings in which the rule of equal treatment of creditors applies (*geval van samenloop/situation de concours*)).

These rights are regarded as the two essential attributes of ownership under Belgian law.

As a consequence of the fungibility of the securities deposited with Euroclear Bank, Article 12 of Royal Decree No. 62 provides that the right of recovery is a collective right, to be exercised by all EB Participants collectively that have deposited the relevant securities (rather than an individual right to be exercised by each EB Participant). This right is as a matter of principle to be exercised by the administrator of Euroclear Bank's bankruptcy or any other procedure where the rule of equal treatment of creditors applies (*geval van samenloop/situation de concours*), and it is the administrator that would, on behalf of all EB Participants having deposited the securities concerned, claim those securities back from the depositories. Where the administrator would fail to take any action to effect the recovery of the securities held on behalf of EB Participants, it is considered in legal doctrine that each EB Participant may directly make a claim with the depositories for the portion of securities held by it in the Euroclear System, as evidenced by the entries in the Securities Clearance Account(s) of the EB Participant.

6. Absence of proprietary right of Euroclear Bank

Euroclear Bank has no proprietary right in respect of securities recorded in EB Participants' Securities Clearance Accounts. This is without prejudice to the other rights Euroclear Bank may have with respect to securities held in the Euroclear System, as described elsewhere in this Part 5 (see in particular the statutory liens and other rights described further below).

7. Insolvency of Euroclear Bank

Under Belgian law, were bankruptcy proceedings (*faillissement/faillite*) to be opened in respect of Euroclear Bank, the assets of Euroclear Bank would be placed under judicial control to be conserved, administered and liquidated by one or more bankruptcy administrators (*curator/curateur*), in order to reimburse the creditors of Euroclear Bank. The administrator would also be responsible for returning to each EB Participant the number of securities it held in the Euroclear System.

The National Bank of Belgium may also commence resolution measures in respect of Euroclear Bank in accordance with Title VIII of the Act of 25 April 2014 on the status and supervision of credit institutions and stock brokerage firms (the "**Banking Act**") which has implemented amongst others, Directive 2014/59/EU of the 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms in Belgium. The impact of such resolution measures on EB Participants would depend on the measures taken. Section 288 of the Banking Act provides that the resolution authority should ensure that the exercise of its resolution powers does not affect the operation and regulation of payment and settlement covered by Directive 98/26/EC of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems.

8. Securities held on behalf of EB Participants are not part of bankruptcy estate

EB Participants are granted an intangible co-ownership right over the pool of book-entry securities of the same issue held by Euroclear Bank on behalf of all EB Participants that hold securities of that issue (Article 2 of Royal Decree No. 62). Such securities would not form part of the assets of Euroclear Bank which would be available for the satisfaction of the claims of Euroclear Bank's creditors where bankruptcy proceedings (*faillissement/faillite*) would be commenced before the Belgian courts in respect of Euroclear Bank or where resolution measures affecting Euroclear Bank would be taken.

9. Recovery of securities

Securities held with Euroclear Bank would be recoverable in kind by the EB Participants in the event of bankruptcy proceedings (*faillissement/faillite*) or resolution measures affecting Euroclear Bank. As noted above, EB Participants have a right of recovery (*terugvorderingsrecht/droit de revendication*),

i.e. a proprietary right to receive back the relevant quantity of securities in the event of bankruptcy proceedings (*faillissement/faillite*) or any other procedure where the rule of equal treatment of creditors applies (*geval van samenloop/situation de concours*). This recovery right must be brought collectively in respect of the pool of securities of the same issue held by EB Participants with Euroclear Bank.

Article 12 of Royal Decree No. 62 provides that where the pool of securities is insufficient (i.e. if there is a securities loss) to allow complete restitution of all due securities of a specific issue held on account with Euroclear Bank by all EB Participants, the pool must be allocated among the EB Participants/owners in proportion to their rights. If Euroclear Bank itself is the owner of a number of securities of the same issue, it will only be entitled to the number of securities remaining after the total number of securities of the same issue which it held for third parties has been returned.

10. **Recovery procedure**

In order for an EB Participant to be entitled to the recovery of securities held in the Euroclear System in the case of a bankruptcy (*faillissement/faillite*) of Euroclear Bank, the EB Participant must file a claim for recovery with the clerk's office of the Brussels business court before the submission of the first report of verification of claims (*neerlegging van het eerste proces-verbaal van verificatie/dépôt du premier procès-verbal de vérification des créances*) (section XX.194 of the Belgian Code of Economic Law). The judgment pursuant to which the bankruptcy has been declared would contain the date by which the first report of verification of claims must be submitted (generally between thirty (30) and forty five (45) days after the bankruptcy declaration). Any claim for recovery submitted after that date would be inadmissible. The administrator of the bankruptcy would then allocate the securities of each issue between those EB Participants having filed a claim for recovery in accordance with the rules set out in this Part 5.

11. **Attachment prohibited**

Pursuant to Article 11 of Royal Decree No. 62, attachments (*derden-beslag/saisie-arrêt*) of Securities Clearance Accounts opened with Euroclear Bank are prohibited. The prohibition prevents Euroclear Bank, third parties (such as creditors of the account holder), depositories or service providers from being able to attach (*in beslag nemen/saisir*) securities recorded in a Securities Clearance Account. Article 11 of Royal Decree No. 62 also stipulates that no attachment of securities deposited by Euroclear Bank with depositories is permissible. Further, Article 14 of Royal Decree No. 62 provides that the dividend, interest and principal amount cash payments relating to fungible securities paid to Euroclear Bank by issuers of securities held in the Euroclear System may not be attached by the creditors of Euroclear Bank.

12. **Statutory liens, other rights and pledge**

Pursuant to section 31, §2 of the Act of 2 August 2002 on the supervision of the financial sector and financial services (the "**Act of 2 August 2002**"), Euroclear Bank has:

- (a) a statutory lien over financial instruments (including securities), cash, currencies and other rights held in the books of Euroclear Bank as an EB Participant's own (i.e. proprietary) assets, which secures any claim Euroclear Bank has against the EB Participant in connection with the settlement of securities subscriptions, transactions in securities or currency-forward transactions, including claims resulting from loans or advances; and
- (b) a statutory lien over financial instruments (including securities), cash, currencies and other rights held in the books of Euroclear Bank on behalf of the EB Participant's underlying clients, which may only be used to secure any claim Euroclear Bank has against the EB Participant in connection with the settlement of securities subscriptions, transactions in securities or currency-forward transactions, including claims resulting

from loans or advances, which are carried out on behalf of the EB Participant's underlying clients.

13. **Other liens and rights**

In addition to the section 31 statutory lien referred to above, Belgian law provides for:

- (a) a retention right in favour of the depository (e.g. Euroclear Bank) to guarantee its claim for the full payment of any amount owed to it in connection with the deposit (section 1948 of the Belgian Civil Code);
- (b) a statutory lien which covers any expenses made for the preservation of an asset (e.g. securities) (section 20, 4° of the Mortgage Act); and
- (c) a statutory lien in favour of the unpaid seller on the sold, movable assets (e.g. securities) which exists as long as the buyer is in possession of such assets (section 20, 5 of the Mortgage Act).

Section 14(e) (limb (i) and (ii)) of the Euroclear Terms and Conditions provides, therefore, for a contractual right of set-off and retention in favour of Euroclear Bank pursuant to which Euroclear Bank may (upon the effectiveness of any termination or resignation of an EB Participant):

- (a) set off or retain from the amounts to be returned by Euroclear Bank to the EB Participant any amounts which are due to, or which may become due to, Euroclear Bank from the EB Participant; and
- (b) retain securities held in the Securities Clearance Account(s) opened in the name of the EB Participant to provide for the payment in full of any amounts which are due to, or which may become due to, Euroclear Bank from the EB Participant.

Belgian law provides that holders of interests through the Euroclear Bank CSD have the right to exercise other "associative rights" directly against the Company under Article 13 of the Royal Decree No. 62. These associative rights would include, for example, the right to attend and vote at a general meeting, the right to subscribe in rights issues or the right to commence derivative claims against the directors. Holders would request evidence of their shareholding from Euroclear Bank CSD in connection with the exercise of such associative rights.

14. **General pledge**

Pursuant to section 3.5.2 of the EB Operating Procedures in order to secure any claim Euroclear Bank may have against an EB Participant in connection with the use of the Euroclear System (in particular any claim resulting from any extension of credit or conditional credit made in connection with the clearance or settlement of transactions or custody services), each EB Participant agrees to pledge to Euroclear Bank:

- (a) all securities and cash such EB Participant holds in the Euroclear System;
- (b) all right, title and interest in and to such securities and cash; and
- (c) all existing and future contractual claims such EB Participant may have against Euroclear Bank in connection with the use of the Euroclear System and in particular any claim to receive from Euroclear Bank securities from a local market as a result of either:
 - (i) stock exchange trade orders where such transactions are automatically fed by the local stock exchange into the local clearance system; or

- (ii) receipt instructions that Euroclear Bank sends to the local market on such EB Participant's behalf.

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, this general pledge concerns both the EB Participant's proprietary securities as well as those securities the EB Participant holds on behalf of its clients. The EB Participant represents and warrants having obtained the necessary consent from its clients to that effect. This general pledge is without prejudice to (i) any collateral arrangements that Euroclear Bank may enter into with the EB Participant and (ii) the section 31 statutory lien referred to in section 13 above.

15. **Waivers**

Pursuant to section 3.5.1(b) of the EB Operating Procedures, Euroclear Bank waives the statutory lien provided by section 31, §2 of the Act of 2 August 2002 with respect to all securities held by the EB Participant on behalf of clients, provided such securities are credited to a Securities Clearance Account separately and specifically identified in writing by the EB Participant as an account to which only client securities are credited.

16. **Securities Losses**

Section 17 of the Euroclear Terms and Conditions contains a general loss-sharing rule which is without prejudice to the rules contained in section 12 of Royal Decree No. 62. The rules set out in section 17 are also without prejudice to any liability that Euroclear Bank may have to compensate EB Participants for negligence or wilful misconduct on its part.

Where all or a portion of the securities of a particular issue held in the Euroclear System is lost or otherwise becomes unavailable for delivery (such loss or unavailability being referred to as a "**Securities Loss**"), then the reduction in the amount of securities of such issue (i.e. the same ISIN) held in the Euroclear System arising therefrom will be borne by those EB Participants holding securities of such issue in the Euroclear System at the opening of the business day on which Euroclear Bank makes a determination that a Securities Loss has occurred (or if such day is not a business day, at the opening of business on the immediately preceding business day).

The loss sharing is to be *pro rata* with the amount of securities of such issue (i.e. of the same ISIN) so held by each EB Participant at the time of such determination and is effected by means of debits to the Securities Clearance Accounts on which securities of such issue are credited. This is subject to appropriate adjustment in the event that any portion of the securities of such issue held in the Euroclear System is for any reason not credited to Securities Clearance Accounts. Any reduction in the amount of securities available for delivery which arises from a Securities Loss with respect to securities held with any depository or other CSD shall be shared at the time as of which such reduction is attributed to Euroclear Bank.

In the case of any Securities Loss with respect to any issue of securities which arises under circumstances in which any depository, any EB Participant, any other CSD, any sub-custodian, or any other person is or may be legally liable (or if any other remedy may be available for making good the Securities Loss), Euroclear Bank may take such steps to recover the securities which are the subject of such Securities Loss or damages (or to obtain the benefits of any such other remedy) as Euroclear Bank reasonably deems appropriate under all the circumstances (including without limitation the bringing and settling of legal proceedings).

Unless Euroclear Bank is liable for such Securities Loss due to its negligence or wilful misconduct, Euroclear Bank will charge those sharing the reduction in securities arising out of such Securities Loss (proportionately in accordance with the amount of such sharing) the amount of any cost or expense incurred in connection with any action taken referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Any cash amounts or securities which Euroclear Bank recovers in respect of a Securities Loss relating to a particular issue of securities or for which Euroclear Bank is liable in connection with a Securities

Loss will be credited to the appropriate cash accounts or Securities Clearance Accounts of those sharing the reduction in the amount of securities of such issue arising from such Securities Loss.

PART 6

OVERVIEW OF CREST DEPOSITORY INTERESTS

1. Effect of the Migration and initial creation of CDIs

The practical result of the Migration taking effect will be that all Migrating Stockholders will initially receive one (1) CDI for each unit of Migrating Stock held at the Migration Record Date. Migrating Stockholders may then choose whether (1) to continue to hold via CDI or (2) to cancel their CDIs and instead to hold and exercise the Belgian Law Rights in such Migrating Stock as an EB Participant (subject to such Migrating Stockholder being or becoming an EB Participant, or appointing, a custodian, broker or other nominee which is an EB Participant to hold the Migrating Stock on its behalf).

Following the Migration, Migrating Stock will likely be represented by a combination of book entries within the Euroclear System and CDIs in the CREST System. It should be noted that transactions in the Stock resulting from trades on Euronext Dublin will settle via the Euroclear System and transactions in the Stock resulting from trades on the London Stock Exchange will settle via CDIs in the CREST System. Transactions in the Stock resulting from trades on other trading venues which are not cleared through a central counterparty can settle either in the Euroclear System or in the CREST System as agreed by the counterparties.

With respect to CDIs, the CREST Nominee (CIN (Belgium) Limited) will be an EB Participant and will hold rights to Stock held within Euroclear Bank on behalf of the CREST Depository for the account of CDI holding CREST members.

2. Form of CDIs

Following the Migration, holders of CDIs will not be the registered holders of Stock to which they are entitled. Rather, immediately following the Migration, their interests in the Migrating Stock will be held through an intermediated chain of holdings, whereby Euroclear Nominees will hold the legal interest in the Stock transferred to it, on trust for Euroclear Bank, and will be the registered holder of such Stock entered on the Register of Members. Euroclear Bank will credit its interest in such Stock to the account of the CREST Nominee and the CREST Nominee will hold its interest in such Stock (i.e. the Belgian Law Rights) as nominee and for the benefit of the CREST Depository. The CREST Depository will, in turn, hold its interest in such Stock on trust and for the benefit of the holders of the CDIs.

The terms and conditions upon which CDIs are issued and held in CREST are set out in the CREST Deed Poll and the CREST International Manual.

An international custody fee and a transaction fee, as determined by EUI from time to time, is charged at user level for the use of CDIs and on transactions. The anticipated fees that will apply in respect of Irish equities are outlined in section 6.3 *Irish equities pricing from 15 March 2021* of the CREST Tariff Brochure.

The rights of prospective holders of CDIs in relation to EUI and its subsidiaries in respect of CDIs held through CREST are set out in the CREST Deed Poll.

3. Rights attaching to CDIs

The holders of CDIs will have an indirect entitlement to Stock but will not be the registered holders thereof. Accordingly, the holders of CDIs will be able to enforce and exercise the rights relating to the Stock through and in accordance with the arrangements described below. As a result of certain aspects of Irish law which govern the Stock, the holders of CDIs will not be able directly to enforce or exercise certain rights, including voting and pre-emption rights but, instead, will be entitled to enforce them indirectly via Euroclear Nominees as further explained below. Holders of CDIs will, at their option, be able to effect the cancellation of their CDIs in CREST and receive a transfer of the underlying stock to

which they are entitled in the manner set out in section 5 of Part 4 of this Circular by appointing an agent or custodian which is an EB Participant to receive the relevant Belgian Law Rights and arranging for that agent or custodian to take the necessary steps to effect the transfer of the relevant Stock from the Nominee. Such holders may also choose to receive the benefit of the Belgian Law Rights either directly (if they are an EB Participant) or via a shareholding account with a depository financial institution which is an EB Participant.

The CDIs will be created and issued pursuant to the terms of the CREST Deed Poll and as described in the CREST International Manual.

The CDIs will have the same security code (ISIN) as the underlying Stock and will not be separately listed on the official list or separately traded on Euronext Dublin or the London Stock Exchange.

CDIs are capable of being credited to the same member account as all other CREST securities of any particular investor. This means that, from a practical point of view, CDIs representing Stock will be held and transferred in the same way that Participating Securities are held and transferred in CREST today.

Holders of CDIs will only be able to exercise their rights attached to CDIs by instructing the CREST Depository to exercise these rights on their behalf, and, therefore, the process for exercising rights (including the right to vote at general courts and the right to subscribe for new stock on a pre-emptive basis) will take longer for holders of CDIs than for holders of Stock, either directly or through Belgian Law Rights. Consequently, it is expected that the CREST Depository shall set a deadline for receiving instructions from all CDI holders regarding any corporate event. The holders of CDIs may be granted shorter periods in which to exercise the rights carried by the CDIs than the Stockholders have in which to exercise rights carried by Stock or EB Participants have in which to exercise rights carried by Belgian Law Rights. The CREST Depository will not exercise voting rights in respect of CDIs for which it has not received voting instructions within the established term.

EUI provides a service similar to that set out in SRD II, in respect of Irish securities held as CDIs in the CREST System (which will include CDIs arising consequent to the Migration). However, the manner (where the holder does not hold Stock through a custodian/nominee) and time period within which any such voting rights may be exercised by CDI holders will differ from arrangements which would currently apply in respect of direct holdings in the CREST System. Voting confirmations may not be provided by Euroclear Bank to EB Participants or to underlying CDI holders.

(a) Voting Rights

Currently, holders of Preference Stock are not entitled to attend and vote at a general court of the Company save in the very limited circumstances set out in the Bye-Laws. The nature of such limited circumstances will not change in connection with the Migration. The information set out below relates only to the very limited instances where the registered holders of Preference Stock are permitted to vote in accordance with the Bye-Laws.

EUI has arranged for voting instructions relating to Stock to be received via a third party service provider, currently Broadridge. Any CREST member who has a holding in CDIs up to the Broadridge voting deadline will be notified through Broadridge upon Broadridge's receipt of such notification from Euroclear Bank.

The notification will be made available to all CREST members (those either having or receiving a position in that CDI) within forty eight (48) hours of receipt by Broadridge of complete information.

The relevant record date is determined by the issuer and is a market-wide applicable date.

CREST members can complete and submit proxy appointments (including voting instructions) electronically through Broadridge. The same voting options as in Euroclear Bank will be available (i.e. electronic votes by means of chairman proxy appointments or appointing a third party proxy).

The voting service will process and deliver proxy voting instructions received from CREST members on the Broadridge voting deadline date to Euroclear Bank, by their cut-off and to agreed market requirements. Voting instructions cannot be changed or cancelled after Broadridge's voting deadline.

There is no facility to appoint a corporate representative.

Holders of CDIs wishing to use the voting rights attached to the Stock represented by their CDIs personally in their capacity as a Stockholder (and not as proxy), by attending a general court of the Company, will first have to effect the cancellation of their CDIs by receiving the relevant Belgian Law Rights (via an EB Participant if they are not an EB Participant) and then effecting a transfer of their underlying Stock so that such Stock are held directly by such holder as described above in time for the record date of the relevant stockholders' meeting. On so doing, they will, subject to and in accordance with the Bye-Laws, be able to attend and vote in person or appoint a corporate representative at the relevant stockholder meeting.

Voting confirmations may not be provided by Euroclear Bank to EB Participants or to underlying CDI holders.

(b) Dividends

The entitlement of CREST members holding CDIs to a dividend will be based on their holdings in the CREST System on the relevant record date. Upon receipt of funds and successful reconciliation by CREST, CREST members will be credited an amount based on their record date holdings.

Holders of CDIs held in the CREST System, whilst Euroclear Bank continues to provide such service, will be able, if they wish, to have amounts in respect of dividends paid on Stock in euro by the Company converted into, and paid to them in, Sterling, or any other CREST currency, if desired by the CREST Depository.

(c) Other corporate actions

EUI notifies CREST members of an event as soon as possible after receipt of complete notification of the corporate action from Euroclear Bank (normally shortly after the announcement by the issuer).

The notification will inform the CREST member of the relevant deadlines (EUI deadline, record date, election date etc.) as well as the actions the CREST member needs to undertake (i.e. is it a mandatory event, elective event, is there a default action or not).

Upon receipt by CREST of the corporate action, instructions from the CDI holders by the CREST deadline, CREST will send the instructions to Euroclear Bank who in turn will include these instructions in the aggregated instructions Euroclear Bank sends to the issuer/agents.

The issuer/agents in turn credit the relevant proceeds to Euroclear Bank and upon receipt of the proceeds, Euroclear Bank credits the entitled EB Participants (including CREST as a Participant of Euroclear Bank) with their respective entitlement.

The relevant EUI deadline for elections will be earlier than the Euroclear Bank deadline, as CREST needs to ensure it sends its instructions to Euroclear Bank within the Euroclear Bank deadline.

Upon receipt of the relevant proceeds, CREST will credit the CREST members with their entitlement based on either their elections or the holdings they had on the relevant record date.

CREST members' remedies are set out in the English law contract entered into with EUI.

Given that Euroclear Bank will not credit fractions of securities proceeds, CREST members will not be credited with fractional entitlements.

4. Cancellation of CDIs for underlying Belgian Law Rights or for underlying Stock

Holders of CDIs will, at their option, be able to effect the cancellation of their CDIs in the CREST System and receive the Belgian Law Rights to which they are entitled into a shareholding account with a depository financial institution which is an EB Participant and to be registered as holder of the underlying Stock by arranging for that EB Participant to take the necessary steps to effect the transfer of the relevant Stock from Euroclear Nominees. It is envisaged that receipt of Belgian Law Rights on cancellation of CDIs can be accomplished within the same business day, and that entry on the Register of Members as holder of the underlying Stock can be accomplished within one (1) business day. It may take up to ten (10) business days for a transferee to receive the relevant share/stock certificate, however entry on the Register of Members is *prima facie* evidence of a shareholding under Irish law. Certain transfer fees will generally be payable by a holder of CDIs who makes such a transfer.

PART 7

TAX INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF THE MIGRATION

1. Irish Tax Considerations

(a) Scope of Summary

The following is a general summary of the material Irish tax considerations applicable to Stockholders who are the beneficial owners of Migrating Stock for Irish tax purposes and references to “Stockholders” in this summary should be read accordingly. The summary contained in this Part 7 is based on existing Irish tax law, our understanding of the practices of the Irish Revenue Commissioners as of the date of this Circular. It assumes that the Finance Bill 2020, as initiated on 20 October 2020 and as amended by the Irish parliamentary Select Committee on Finance, Public Expenditure and Reform, and Taoiseach 2020 on 13 November 2020, and as further amended by the report stage amendments on 1 December 2020, is enacted into law without change. Legislative, administrative or judicial changes may modify the tax consequences described in this Part 7, possibly with retroactive effect. Furthermore, we can provide no assurances that the tax consequences contained in this summary will not be challenged by the Irish Revenue Commissioners or will be sustained by an Irish court if they were to be challenged.

The following summary does not constitute tax advice and is intended only as a general guide. The following summary is not exhaustive and Stockholders should consult their own tax advisers about the Irish tax consequences (and the tax consequences under the laws of other relevant jurisdictions), which may arise as a result of being a Migrating Stockholder and the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Stock in the future. Furthermore, the following summary applies only to Stockholders who currently hold their Stock as capital assets and does not apply to all categories of Stockholders, such as dealers in securities, trustees, insurance companies, collective investment schemes, pension funds or stockholders who have, or who are deemed to have, acquired their Stock by virtue of an office or employment and such persons may be subject to special rules.

The Irish Finance Bill 2020 includes a number of proposed amendments to the Irish tax legislation that seek to ensure that the migration of securities in Irish registered companies from the CREST system to the Euroclear system is tax neutral and to maintain the status quo post-migration. The Finance Bill has been subject to a number of stages in the legislative process, and there could be further changes before being signed into law in December 2020. In addition, these provisions will only come into force when a ministerial commencement order is made. The Irish Revenue Commissioners have proposed addressing some matters by way of published practice, but this has not been published yet. It is possible changes may be made to the Finance Bill before it is signed into law and/or that the law or practice of the Irish Revenue Commissioners could change, either prospectively or retroactively, and such change could increase, reduce or mitigate possible tax consequences for Stockholders. Also, the assumed Revenue Commissioner practices may not be issued. The position under current Irish law is uncertain and the Company makes no assurances on the tax position for Stockholders.

The following summary is drafted on the basis that the Finance Bill 2020 as initiated on 20 October 2020 and as proposed to be amended by the Irish parliamentary Select Committee on Finance, Public Expenditure and reform, and Taoiseach on 13 November 2020, and as further proposed to be amended by the report stage amendments proposed on 1 December 2020, is passed into law, and that the provisions relating to the migration of securities in Irish registered companies from the CREST system to the Euroclear System are commenced by way of ministerial order prior to any action or transaction being undertaken in relation to the Migration.

(b) **Migration**

Stockholders should not be liable to Irish capital gains tax (“CGT”) as a result of the Migration on the basis that the Migration should not be treated as giving rise to a disposal of stock for CGT purposes. Stockholders who are not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes should not be liable to CGT to the extent a gain is realised on a disposal of Stock (including CDIs) (or an interest in Stock) unless such Stock (or interest in Stock) are used, held or acquired for the purpose of a trade or business carried on by such Stockholder in Ireland through a branch or an agency.

Stockholders who are not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes should not be liable to CGT to the extent a gain is realised on a disposal of Stock (including CDIs) (or an interest in Stock) unless such Stock (or interest in Stock) are used, held or acquired for the purpose of a trade or business carried on by such Stockholder in Ireland through a branch or an agency.

The Migration should not give rise to an Irish stamp duty liability where there is no transfer of beneficial ownership of Stock (including CDIs). However, where the migration or transfer of any Stock (including CDIs) pursuant to the Migration amounts to a transfer of beneficial ownership of such Stock, the Migration may give rise to a stamp duty liability for Euroclear and/or Stockholders.

Irish dividend withholding tax (DWT) should not arise as a result of the Migration.

(c) **Cancellation**

Following the Migration, if an Irish Stockholder holding CDIs effects the cancellation of those CDIs in the CREST System and receives the underlying Stock: (i) the Irish Stockholder is not expected to be liable to pay Irish capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains as a result of the cancellation and thereby deemed disposal of the CDIs unless such CDIs are used, held or acquired for the purpose of a trade or business carried on by such Stockholder in Ireland through a branch or an agency.

The base cost in the Stock for the purposes of future disposals is expected to be the same as the base cost in the CDIs.

The cancellation is not expected to give rise to an Irish stamp duty liability.

(d) **Irish Dividend Withholding Tax**

Following the Migration, unless exempted, a withholding at the standard rate of income tax (currently 25%) will apply to dividends or other relevant distributions paid by the Company. The withholding tax requirement will not apply to distributions paid to certain categories of Irish resident Stockholders or to distributions paid to certain categories of non-Irish resident Stockholders.

The following Irish resident Stockholders, inter-alia, are exempt from withholding if they make to the Company, in advance of payment of any relevant distribution, an appropriate declaration of entitlement to exemption:

- Irish resident companies;
- pension schemes approved by the Irish Revenue Commissioners (“**Irish Revenue**”);
- qualifying fund managers or qualifying savings managers in relation to approved retirement funds (“**ARF**”s) or approved minimum retirement funds (“**AMRF**”s);
- Personal Retirement Savings Account (“**PRSA**”) administrators who receive the relevant distribution as income arising in respect of PRSA assets;
- qualifying employee share ownership trusts;

- collective investment undertakings;
- tax-exempt charities;
- designated brokers receiving the distribution for special portfolio investment accounts;
- any person who is entitled to exemption from income tax under Schedule F on dividends in respect of an investment in whole or in part of payments received in respect of a civil action or from the Personal Injuries Assessment Board for damages in respect of mental or physical infirmity;
- certain qualifying trusts established for the benefit of an incapacitated individual and/or persons in receipt of income from such a qualifying trust;
- any person entitled to exemption to income tax under Schedule F by virtue of Section 192(2) Taxes Consolidation Act (“TCA”) 1997;
- unit trusts to which Section 731(5)(a) TCA 1997 applies; and
- certain Irish Revenue-approved amateur and athletic sport bodies.

The following non-resident stockholders are exempt from withholding if they make to the Company, in advance of payment of any dividend, an appropriate declaration of entitlement to exemption:

- persons (other than a company) who (i) are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland and (ii) are resident for tax purposes in (a) a country which has signed a Double Taxation Agreement with Ireland (a “**tax treaty country**”) or (b) an EU member state other than Ireland;
- companies not resident in Ireland which are resident in an EU member state or a tax treaty country, by virtue of the law of an EU member state or a tax treaty country and are not controlled, directly or indirectly, by an Irish resident or Irish residents;
- companies not resident in Ireland which are directly or indirectly controlled by a person or persons who are, by virtue of the law of a tax treaty country or an EU member state, resident for tax purposes in a tax treaty country or an EU member state other than Ireland and which are not controlled directly or indirectly by persons who are not resident for tax purposes in a tax treaty country or EU member state;
- companies not resident in Ireland the principal class of shares of which is substantially and regularly traded on a recognized shares exchange in a tax treaty country or an EU member state including Ireland or on an approved stock exchange; or
- companies not resident in Ireland that are 75% subsidiaries of a single company, or are wholly-owned by two or more companies, in either case the principal classes of shares of which is or are substantially and regularly traded on a recognized shares exchange in a tax treaty country or an EU member state including Ireland or on an approved stock exchange.

In the case of an individual non-Irish resident Stockholder resident in an EU member state or tax treaty country, the declaration must be accompanied by a current certificate of tax residence from the tax authorities in the Stockholder’s country of residence. In the case of both an individual and corporate non-Irish resident Stockholder resident in an EU member state or tax treaty country, the declaration also must contain an undertaking that he, she or it will advise the Company accordingly if he, she or it ceases to meet the conditions to be entitled to the DWT exemption. No declaration is required if the Stockholder is a 5% parent company in another EU member state in accordance with section 831 TCA 1997. Neither is a declaration required on the payment by a company resident in Ireland to another company so resident if the Company making the dividend is a 51% subsidiary of that other company.

(e) **Irish Tax on Dividends Paid**

Irish income tax may arise for certain Stockholders in respect of any dividends received from the Company.

Non-Irish Resident Stockholders

Except in certain circumstances, a person who is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland and is entitled to receive dividends without deductions is not liable for Irish tax on the dividends. Where a person who is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland is subject to withholding tax on the dividend received due to not benefiting from any exemption from such withholding, the amount of that withholding will generally satisfy such person's liability for Irish tax, however individual Stockholders should confirm this with their own tax adviser.

Irish Resident Stockholders

Companies resident in Ireland other than those taxable on receipt of dividends as trading income are exempt from corporation tax on distributions received on the Stock. Stockholders that are "close" companies for Irish taxation purposes may, however, be subject to a 20% corporation tax surcharge on undistributed investment income.

Individual Stockholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland are subject to income tax on the gross dividend at their marginal tax rate, but are entitled to a credit for the tax withheld by the Company. The dividend will also be subject to the universal social charge. An individual Stockholder who is not liable or not fully liable for income tax by reason of exemption or otherwise may be entitled to receive an appropriate refund of tax withheld. A charge to Irish social security taxes can also arise for such individuals on the amount of any dividend received from the Company.

(f) **Capital Gains Tax**

Following the Migration, a disposal or deemed disposal of Stock (including the CDIs and Stock represented by them) by an Irish resident or ordinarily resident Stockholder may, depending on the circumstances (including the availability of exemptions and reliefs), give rise to a chargeable gain or allowable loss for the purposes of capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains. The rate of capital gains tax in Ireland is currently 33%.

(g) **Capital Acquisitions Tax**

Following the Migration, a gift or inheritance of Stock (including CDIs) (or an interest in Stock or CDIs) will be within the charge to capital acquisitions tax ("CAT") notwithstanding that the donor or the donee/successor in relation to such gift or inheritance are domiciled and resident outside Ireland. CAT is charged at a current rate of 33% above a tax-free threshold. This tax-free threshold is determined by the amount of the current benefit and of previous benefits taken since December 5, 1991, as relevant, within the charge to CAT and the relationship between the donor and the donee/successor. Gifts and inheritances between spouses (and in certain cases former spouses) are not subject to CAT.

In a case where an inheritance or gift of Stock is subject to both Irish CAT and foreign tax of a similar character, the foreign tax paid may in certain circumstances be credited in whole or in part against the Irish tax. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisers as to whether CAT is creditable or deductible in computing any domestic tax liabilities.

(h) **Irish Stamp Duty**

Following the Migration transfers of equitable or beneficial interests in Stock (or an interest in Stock), including a transfer of CDIs within the CREST System and transfers of an interest in Stock, or such CDI's effected by a transfer order relating to a single netted settlement of two or more contracts for the

transfer of interests in Stock, will be subject to stamp duty at a rate of 1% of the consideration or the market value of the Stock, if greater. The person accountable for payment of stamp duty is the transferee or, in the case of a transfer by way of a gift or for a consideration less than the market value, all parties to the transfer.

THE IRISH TAX CONSIDERATIONS SUMMARISED ABOVE ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. EACH STOCKHOLDER SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN TAX ADVISER AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY APPLY TO SUCH STOCKHOLDER.

2. UK Tax Considerations

(a) Scope of Summary

The following is a general summary of the material United Kingdom tax considerations applicable to Stockholders who are resident (and, in the case of individuals, domiciled) in the United Kingdom for United Kingdom tax purposes and who are the beneficial owners of Migrating Stock and who have neither lent nor borrowed their stock (“**UK Stockholders**”). The summary contained in this section 1 of Part 7 is based on our understanding of existing United Kingdom tax law and of the published practice of Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs (“**HMRC**”) as of the Latest Practicable Date. Legislative, administrative or judicial changes may modify the tax consequences described in this section 1 of Part 7, possibly with retroactive effect. Furthermore, we can provide no assurances that the tax consequences contained in this summary will not be challenged by HMRC or will be sustained by a United Kingdom court if they were to be challenged.

The following summary does not constitute tax advice and is intended only as a general guide. It relates only to certain limited aspects of the United Kingdom taxation treatment of UK Stockholders. It may not apply to certain UK Stockholders, such as traders, broker-dealers, dealers in securities, intermediaries, insurance companies and collective investment schemes, stockholders who have (or are deemed to have) acquired their Migrating Stock by virtue of an office or employment or who are officers or employees or individual stockholders who own 10% or more of the issued share capital of the Company (including in certain circumstances, stock comprised in a settlement of which the stockholder is a settlor and stock held by a connected person as well as stock transferred by a stockholder pursuant to a repurchase or stock lending arrangement). Such persons may be subject to special rules. The following statements may not apply where the Company offers scrip dividends in lieu of cash. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisers about the United Kingdom tax consequences (and the tax consequences under the laws of other relevant jurisdictions), which may arise as a result of being Migrating Stockholders and the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Stock in the future.

(b) Migration

UK Stockholders are not expected to be liable to United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains as a result of the Migration, either on the basis that the Migration does not give rise (or should not be treated as giving rise) to a disposal of Stock, or on the basis that under the securities identification rules any disposal should be treated as being of the interest in Stock acquired in the Migration (whether held as a CDI or as Belgian Law Rights by an EB Participant or through a broker or other nominee which is an EB Participant) and therefore at no gain and no loss. There is therefore expected to be no effect on the base cost available to be taken into account by UK Stockholders in computing the gain on any subsequent disposals.

No United Kingdom stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax (“**SDRT**”) is expected to be required to be paid in respect of the Migration.

(c) Cancellation of CDIs for underlying Belgian Law Rights or for underlying Stock

Following the Migration, if a UK Stockholder holding CDIs effects the cancellation of those CDIs in the CREST System and receives Belgian Law Rights (as described in section 4 of Part 6 of this Circular): (i) the UK Stockholder is not expected to be liable to United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains as a result of the cancellation; (ii) the base cost in the Belgian Law Rights is expected to be the same as the base cost in the CDIs; and (iii) no United Kingdom stamp duty or SDRT is expected to be required to be paid as a result of the cancellation. HMRC considers that there will have been a disposal of the CDIs for the purposes of United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains and that the usual computational rules will apply; but as it is not expected that any consideration (beyond the receipt of the Stock themselves) would be received by a UK Stockholder for the disposal of the CDIs, no chargeable gains should arise. If a UK Stockholder holding Belgian Law Rights in respect of Stock subsequently takes steps (whether immediately after the cancellation of that UK Stockholder's CDIs or at a later time) to become registered directly as the holder of the Stock (again as described in section 4 of Part 6 of this Circular), similarly: (i) the UK Stockholder is not expected to be liable to United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains as a result of that direct registration; (ii) the base cost in the Stock is expected to be the same as the base cost in the Belgian Law Rights; and (iii) no United Kingdom stamp duty or SDRT is expected to be required to be paid as a result of that direct registration.

(d) Dividends

Following the Migration, a beneficial owner of CDIs in respect of Stock is expected to be treated for UK tax purposes as the beneficial owner of the corresponding number of units of Stock held through the Euroclear System for the benefit of the CREST Depository. On that basis, if a UK Stockholder receives a dividend on his or her Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) and Irish tax is withheld from the payment of the dividend (see Irish tax considerations in section 1 of this Part 7 above for comments on the withholding tax position), credit for the Irish tax may be available for set-off against any liability to UK corporation tax or UK income tax on the dividend. The amount of the credit will normally be equal to the lesser of: (i) the amount withheld once appropriate double tax treaty claims have been made by the UK Stockholder to mitigate Irish withholding tax suffered; and (ii) the liability to UK tax on the dividend. The credit will not normally be available for set-off against a UK Stockholder's liability to UK tax other than on the dividend and, to the extent that the credit is not set off against UK tax on the dividend, the credit will be lost.

Stockholders should consult their own tax advisers about the United Kingdom tax consequences of receiving dividends on Stock.

(e) Taxation of chargeable gains

A disposal or deemed disposal of Stock (including the CDIs and Stock represented by them) by a UK Stockholder may, depending on the UK Stockholder's particular circumstances and subject to any available exemption or relief, give rise to a chargeable gain or allowable loss for the purposes of capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains.

Individuals who are temporarily non-resident in the UK may, in certain circumstances, be subject to capital gains tax in respect of gains realised on a disposal of Stock during their period of non-residence.

(f) United Kingdom Stamp Duty and SDRT

No UK stamp duty will be payable in respect of a paperless transfer of Stock for which no written instrument of transfer is used.

No UK stamp duty will be payable on a written instrument of transfer of Stock if that transfer instrument is executed and retained outside the UK and does not relate to any property situated in the UK or to any

other matter or thing done or to be done in the UK (which may include, without limitation, the involvement of UK bank accounts in payment mechanics).

No UK SDRT will arise in respect of an agreement to transfer Stock, provided that the Stock are not registered in a register that is kept in the UK.

No UK stamp duty will arise on transfers of CDIs within the CREST System, on the assumption that no written instrument of transfer is used to effect such a transfer.

No UK SDRT will arise on transfers of CDIs within the CREST System, provided that (i) the Stock represented by the CDIs is of the same class as stock in the Company that is listed on a ‘recognised stock exchange’ for UK tax purposes, (ii) the Stock is not registered in a register that is kept in the UK, and (iii) the Company (as a non-UK incorporated company) remains centrally managed and controlled outside the UK. Stock that is included in the UK official list and admitted to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange, and/or officially listed in Ireland and admitted to trading on the main market of Euronext Dublin, is regarded as listed on a recognised stock exchange for UK tax purposes.

THE UNITED KINGDOM TAX CONSIDERATIONS SUMMARISED ABOVE ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. EACH STOCKHOLDER SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISER AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY APPLY TO SUCH STOCKHOLDER.

3. US Tax Considerations

(a) Scope of Summary

The following is a summary of certain US federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of Migrating Stock by a beneficial owner of the Migrating Stock who is a citizen or resident of the United States, a US domestic corporation or otherwise subject to US federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of the Migrating Stock (“US Holders”). This summary does not purport to be tax advice or a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase the Migrating Stock, including the alternative minimum tax and Medicare tax on net investment income. In particular, the summary deals only with US Holders that will hold Migrating Stock as capital assets and generally does not address the tax treatment of US Holders that may be subject to special tax rules such as banks, regulated investment companies, insurance companies, tax-exempt organisations dealers in securities or currencies, partnerships or partners therein, entities subject to the branch profits tax, traders in securities electing to mark to market, persons that own 10% or more of the stock of the Company (measured by vote or value), US Holders whose “functional currency” is not US dollars or persons that hold the Migrating Stock as a synthetic security or as part of an integrated investment (including a “straddle” or hedge) consisting of the Migrating Stock and one or more other positions

This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations promulgated thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These authorities are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this summary assumes the deposit agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

Holders of the Migrating Stock should consult their own tax advisors as to the US or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the Migrating Stock in light of their particular circumstances, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local tax laws.

(b) Migration

US Holders are not expected to recognise any gain or loss for US federal income tax purposes as a consequence of the Migration.

(c) **Taxation of Dividends**

The gross amount of any dividends (including any amount withheld in respect of Irish taxes) paid with respect to the Migrating Stock will generally be includible in the taxable income of a US Holder when the dividends are received by the holder. Such dividends will not be eligible for the “dividends received” deduction allowed to US corporations in respect of dividends from a domestic corporation. Dividends paid in euro or sterling generally should be included in the income of a US Holder in a US dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the day they are received by the holder. US Holders generally should not be required to recognise any foreign currency gain or loss to the extent such dividends paid in euro or sterling are converted into US dollars immediately upon receipt.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the US dollar amount of dividends received by an individual with respect to the Migrating Stock will be taxable at the preferential rates for “qualified dividends” if (i) the Company is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has approved for the purposes of the qualified dividend rules; and (ii) the Company was not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend is paid, and is not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”). The Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Ireland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital Gains (the “US-Ireland Income Tax Treaty”) has been approved for the purposes of the qualified dividend rules. Based on the Company’s audited financial statements and relevant market data, the Company believes that it was not treated as a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes with respect to its fiscal 2019 taxable year. In addition, based on the Company’s audited financial statements and its current expectations regarding the value and nature of its assets, the sources and nature of its income, and relevant market data, the Company does not anticipate becoming a PFIC for its fiscal 2020 taxable year.

Dividends received by US Holders generally will constitute foreign source and “passive category” income for US foreign tax credit purposes. Subject to limitations under US federal income tax law concerning credits or deductions for foreign taxes, any Irish taxes withheld at the appropriate rate from cash dividends on the Migrating Stock may be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a US Holder’s US federal income tax liability (or at a US Holder’s election, may be deducted in computing taxable income if the US Holder has elected to deduct all foreign income taxes for the taxable year). The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and US Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the implications of these rules in light of their particular circumstances.

(d) **Taxation of Capital Gains**

Upon a sale or other disposition of the Migrating Stock, US Holders will recognise gain or loss for US federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount realised on the disposition and the US Holder’s tax basis, determined in US dollars, in the Migrating Stock. Generally, such gains or losses will be capital gains or losses, and will be long-term capital gains or losses if the Migrating Stock have been held for more than one year. Short-term capital gains are subject to US federal income taxation at ordinary income rates. Gains realised by a US Holder generally should constitute income from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit purposes and generally should constitute “passive category” income for such purposes. The deductibility of capital losses, in excess of capital gains, is subject to limitations.

(e) **Foreign Financial Asset Reporting**

Certain US Holders that own “specified foreign financial assets” with an aggregate value in excess of US \$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year or US \$75,000 at any time during the taxable year are generally required to file an information statement along with their tax returns, currently on IRS Form 8938, with respect to such assets. “Specified foreign financial assets” include any financial accounts held at a non-US financial institution, as well as securities issued by a non-US issuer that are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. The understatement of income attributable to “specified

foreign financial assets” in excess of US \$5,000 extends the statute of limitations with respect to the tax return to six (6) years after the return was filed. US Holders who fail to report the required information could be subject to substantial penalties. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of these rules, including the application of the rules to their particular circumstances.

(f) **Information Reporting and Backup Withholding**

Dividends paid on, and proceeds from, the sale or other disposition of the Migrating Stock that are made within the United States or through certain US related financial intermediaries generally will be subject to information reporting and may also be subject to backup withholding unless the holder (i) provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding or (ii) otherwise establish an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be allowed as a refund or credit against a US Holder’s US federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS

4. **Belgian Tax Considerations**

(a) **Scope of Summary**

The following is a general summary of the material Belgian tax considerations applicable to Stockholders who are the beneficial owners of Migrating Stock, who have neither lent nor borrowed their stock and who are (i) Belgian resident individuals or companies (“**Belgian Resident Stockholders**”) or (ii) Belgian non-resident individuals or companies (“**Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders**”). It has been assumed that Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders are Stockholders that have no connection with Belgium other than the mere fact that their Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) are held through the Euroclear System. The summary is based on our understanding of existing Belgian tax laws, treaties and regulatory interpretations by the Belgian Tax Authorities in effect in Belgium as of 1 December 2020. Legislative, administrative or judicial changes may modify the tax consequences described in the paragraphs below, possibly with retroactive effect. Furthermore, we can provide no assurances that the tax consequences contained in this summary will not be challenged by the Belgian Tax Authorities or will be sustained by a Belgian court if they were to be so challenged, unless a specific tax ruling were to be obtained beforehand from the Belgian Ruling Commission.

The below summary does not constitute tax advice and is intended only as a general guide. The following summary is not exhaustive and does not purport to address all tax consequences of the ownership and disposal of Stock, nor does it take into account (i) the specific circumstances of particular Stockholders, some of which may be subject to special rules, or (ii) the tax laws of any country other than Belgium. This summary does not describe the tax treatment of Stockholders that may be subject to special rules, such as banks, insurance companies, pension funds, trustees, collective investment undertakings, dealers in securities or currencies, persons that hold, or will hold, Migrating Stock as a position in a straddle, share-repurchase transaction, conversion transaction, synthetic security or other integrated financial transactions. This summary does not address the local taxes applicable to Belgian resident individuals.

For purposes of this summary, a Belgian resident individual is an individual subject to Belgian personal income tax (i.e. an individual domiciled in Belgium or having his seat of fortune in Belgium or a person assimilated to a resident for purposes of Belgian tax law). A Belgian resident company is a company subject to the ordinary Belgian corporate income tax (i.e. a corporate entity that has its main establishment, its administrative seat or seat of management in Belgium and that is not excluded from the scope of the Belgian corporate income tax). The fact that a company has its statutory seat in Belgium leads to a rebuttable presumption that its main establishment, its administrative seat or seat of management is located in Belgium. A Belgian non-resident is an individual or company that is not a Belgian resident. As mentioned above, it has been assumed that Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders are Stockholders that have no connection with Belgium other than the mere fact that their Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) are held through the Euroclear System.

Stockholders should consult their own tax advisors about the Belgian tax consequences which may arise as a result of being Migrating Stockholders and the acquisition, ownership and disposal of Migrating Stock in the future (including the effect of any regional or local laws).

(b) **Migration**

Belgian Resident and Non-Resident Stockholders are not expected to be subject to Belgian income tax on capital gains as a consequence of the Migration on the basis that the Migration should normally not give rise (or should not be treated as giving rise) to a definitive disposal of the Stock.

(c) **Dividends**

Following the Migration, a beneficial owner of CDIs in respect of Stock may normally be expected to be treated for Belgian tax purposes as the beneficial owner of the corresponding number of Stock held through the Euroclear System for the benefit of the CREST Depository.

For Belgian income tax purposes, the gross amount of all benefits paid on or attributed to Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) is expected to be treated as a dividend distribution. By way of exception, the repayment of capital may not be treated as a dividend distribution to the extent that such repayment is imputed to the fiscal capital. Note that any reduction of fiscal capital is deemed to be paid out on a *pro rata* basis of the fiscal capital and certain reserves. The part of the capital reduction deemed to be paid out of the fiscal capital may, subject to certain conditions, for Belgian income tax purposes, be considered as a reimbursement of capital and not be considered as a dividend distribution.

Non-Belgian dividend withholding tax, if any, will neither be creditable against any Belgian income tax due nor reimbursable to the extent that it exceeds Belgian income tax due.

Belgian Resident Stockholders

Individuals

Dividends distributed to Belgian Resident Stockholders holding the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in the framework of the normal management of their private estate, are, in principle, expected to be subject to Belgian withholding tax of 30% if an intermediary established in Belgium was in any way involved in the processing of the payment of the dividends. The Belgian withholding tax of 30% fully discharges their personal income tax liability.

The intermediary established in Belgium, as referred to in the above paragraph, will not qualify as the debtor of the Belgian withholding tax and hence should not withhold the Belgian withholding tax if (a) it is proven to him that another intermediary has withheld the withholding tax, (b) he can demonstrate that the dividends have been paid to an in Belgium established credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution which has explicitly, unequivocally and verifiably accepted to comply with the obligations “as intermediary” in respect of withholding tax, or (c) the intermediary qualifies as an in Belgium established credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution which has paid the dividends to (i) credit institutions established abroad, (ii) financial intermediaries, established abroad, as defined in Article 2, 9° of the Act of 2 August 2002, (iii) clearing institutions and settlement institutions, established abroad, as defined in Article 2, 16° and 17°, respectively, of the Act of 2 August 2002, and (iv) undertakings, established abroad, whose principal activity is the management of assets, the provision of advice in connection with the management of assets or the custody and management of financial instruments as well as undertakings, established abroad, which are authorised to carry on one of those activities under the law to which they are subject to (together (i) to (iv), the “**Specific Foreign Intermediaries**”).

Belgian individuals may nevertheless opt to report the dividends in their personal income tax return or may even need to report them if (i) an intermediary established in Belgium was involved in the processing of the payment of the dividends but such intermediary did not withhold the Belgian dividend

withholding tax due, or (ii) no intermediary established in Belgium was in any way involved in the processing of the payment of the non-Belgian sourced dividends.

Belgian resident individuals who report the dividends in their personal income tax return will normally be taxable at the lower of the generally applicable 30% Belgian withholding tax rate on dividends or at the progressive personal income tax rates applicable to their overall declared income. In addition, if the dividends are reported, the Belgian dividend withholding tax may be credited against the personal income tax due and is reimbursable to the extent that it exceeds the personal income tax due provided that the dividend distribution does not result in a reduction in value of or a capital loss on the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) of the Company. The latter condition is not applicable if the individual can demonstrate that he/she has held the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in full legal ownership for an uninterrupted period of twelve (12) months prior to the payment or attribution of the dividends. An exemption from personal income tax could in principle be claimed by Belgian resident individuals in their personal income tax return for a first tranche of dividend income up to the amount of EUR 812 (as of income year 2020), subject to certain formalities. All reported dividends are taken into account to assess whether said maximum amount is reached.

For Belgian Resident Stockholders holding Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) for professional purposes, the Belgian withholding tax will not fully discharge their Belgian income tax liability. Dividends received should be reported by the Stockholder and will, in such a case, be taxable as professional income at the Stockholder's personal income tax rate increased with local surcharges. Belgian withholding tax levied could then be credited against the personal income tax due and would be reimbursable to the extent that it exceeds the income tax due, subject to two conditions: (i) the taxpayer must own the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in full legal ownership on the day the beneficiary of the dividend is identified and (ii) the dividend distribution may not result in a reduction in value of or a capital loss on Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs). The latter condition is not applicable if the Stockholder can demonstrate that he has held the full legal ownership of Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) for an uninterrupted period of twelve (12) months immediately prior to the payment or attribution of the dividends.

Companies

Dividends distributed by the Company to Belgian Resident Stockholders are in principle expected to be subject to Belgian withholding tax of 30% if an intermediary established in Belgium was in any way involved in the processing of the payment of the dividends.

The intermediary established in Belgium, as referred to in the above paragraph, will not qualify as the debtor of the Belgian withholding tax and hence should not withhold the Belgian withholding tax if (a) it is proven to him that another intermediary has withheld the withholding tax, or (b) he can demonstrate that the dividends have been paid to an in Belgium established credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution which has explicitly, unequivocally and verifiably accepted to comply with the obligations "as intermediary" in respect of withholding tax; or (c) the intermediary qualifies as an in Belgium established credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution which has paid the dividends to Specific Foreign Intermediaries.

For Belgian Resident Stockholders, the dividend income (after deduction of any non-Belgian withholding tax but including any Belgian withholding tax) must be declared in the corporate income tax return and will be subject to the standard corporate income tax rate of 25% (for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2020). Subject to certain conditions, a reduced corporate income tax rate of 20% applies for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2020 (for so-called small and medium sized enterprises) on the first EUR 100,000 of taxable profits. Belgian resident companies may under certain conditions deduct 100% of the gross dividend received from their taxable income ("**Dividend Received Deduction**"). Such Stockholders should consult their own tax advisor in this respect.

Belgian dividend withholding tax levied at source could be credited against the Belgian corporate income tax due and would be reimbursable to the extent it exceeds such corporate income tax, subject to two conditions: (i) the taxpayer must own the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in full legal ownership on the day the beneficiary of the dividend is identified and (ii) the dividend distribution does not result in a reduction in value of or a capital loss on the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs). The latter condition is expected not to be applicable: (i) if the taxpayer can demonstrate that it has held the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in full legal ownership for an uninterrupted period of twelve (12) months immediately prior to the payment or attribution of the dividends or (ii) if, during that period, the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) never belonged in full legal ownership to a taxpayer other than a Belgian resident company or a non-resident company that has, in an uninterrupted manner, invested the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in a Belgian permanent establishment.

Dividends received by Belgian Resident Stockholders on the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) are exempt from Belgian withholding tax provided that the investor satisfies the identification requirements in Article 117, §11 of the Royal Decree implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992.

Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders

Dividends distributed by the Company to Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders are in principle expected to be subject to Belgian withholding tax of 30% if an intermediary established in Belgium was in any way involved in the processing of the payment of the dividends.

The intermediary established in Belgium, as referred to in the above paragraph, will not qualify as the debtor of the Belgian withholding tax and hence should not withhold the Belgian withholding tax if (a) it is proven to him that another intermediary has withheld the withholding tax; (b) he can demonstrate that the dividends have been paid to an in Belgium established credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution which has explicitly, unequivocally and verifiably accepted to comply with the obligations “as intermediary” in respect of withholding tax; or (c) the intermediary qualifies as an in Belgium established credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution which has paid the dividends to Specific Foreign Intermediaries.

Dividends paid by the Company through a Belgian credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution to Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders should be exempt from Belgian dividend withholding tax with respect to dividends of which the debtor (i.e. the Company) is subject to the Belgian non-resident income tax and has not allocated said income to his Belgian establishment provided that the Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders deliver an affidavit confirming that (i) they are non-residents in the meaning of Article 227 of the Belgian Income Tax Code, (ii) they have not allocated the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) to business activities in Belgium, and (iii) they are the full owners or usufructors of the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs).

No Belgian dividend withholding tax should be due with respect to dividends, as referred to in the above paragraph, paid by an in Belgium established credit institution, stock market company or recognised clearing or settlement institution to intermediaries other than Specific Foreign Intermediaries provided that such other intermediaries deliver an affidavit confirming that the beneficiaries of the dividends (i) are non-residents in the sense of Article 227 of the Belgian Income Tax Code, (ii) have not allocated the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) to business activities in Belgium, and (iii) are the full owners or usufructors of the Stock (including stock represented by CDIs).

If Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) are acquired and held by a Belgian Non-Resident Stockholder in connection with a business in Belgium, the Stockholder must report the dividends received and such dividends will then be taxable at the applicable Belgian non-resident individual or corporate income tax rate, as appropriate. Any Belgian withholding tax levied at source may be credited against the Belgian non-resident individual or corporate income tax and is reimbursable to the extent it exceeds the income tax due, subject to two conditions: (i) the taxpayer must own the Stock (including

Stock represented by CDIs) in full legal ownership on the day the beneficiary of the dividends is identified and (ii) the dividend distribution does not result in a reduction in value of or a capital loss on the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs). The latter condition is not applicable if (i) the non-resident Stockholder can demonstrate that the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) were held in full legal ownership for an uninterrupted period of twelve (12) months immediately prior to the payment or attribution of the dividends or (ii) with regard to non-resident companies only, if, during the said period, the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) have not belonged in full legal ownership to a taxpayer other than a resident company or a non-resident company which has, in an uninterrupted manner, invested the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in a Belgian permanent establishment.

Dividends paid or attributed to Belgian non-resident individuals who do not use the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in the exercise of a professional activity, may be exempt from Belgian non-resident individual income tax up to the amount of EUR 812 (for income year 2020). Consequently, if Belgian withholding tax has been levied on dividends paid or attributed to the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs), such Belgian non-resident individual may request in his or her Belgian non-resident income tax return that any Belgian withholding tax levied on dividends up to the amount of EUR 812 (for income year 2020) be credited and, as the case may be, reimbursed. However, if no such Belgian income tax return has to be filed by the Belgian non-resident individual Stockholder, Belgian withholding tax levied on such an amount could in principle be reclaimed by filing a request thereto addressed to the tax official to be appointed in a Royal Decree, subject to formalities.

(d) **Capital Gains**

Belgian Resident Stockholders

Individuals

Belgian Resident Stockholders holding Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) in the Company would as a matter of principle not be subject to Belgian income tax on capital gains realised upon the disposal of the Stock provided that such capital gains are realised within the scope of normal management of the individual's private estate; capital losses would in such case not be tax deductible. Capital gains realised by a private individual may however be considered as miscellaneous income taxable at 33% (plus local surcharges) if the capital gains are realised outside the scope of normal management of the individual's private estate. Capital losses would in such case not be tax deductible.

Belgian Resident Stockholders holding Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) for professional purposes may be taxable at the ordinary progressive personal income tax rates (plus local surcharges) on capital gains realised upon the disposal of the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) or, except for Stock held for more than five (5) years, which may under certain circumstances be taxable at a separate rate of 10% (in the framework of cessation of activities under certain circumstances) or 16.5% (plus local surcharges). Capital losses on the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) incurred by Belgian resident individuals holding the Stock for professional purposes may be tax deductible. Capital gains realised by Belgian resident individuals upon the redemption of Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) of the Company or upon the liquidation of the Company would be taxable as a dividend (see above).

Companies

Following the Migration, a disposal by a Belgian Resident Stockholder of its Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) may be exempt from Belgian corporate income tax provided that any potential income distributed in respect of the Stock (or interest in Stock) would be deductible pursuant to the conditions for the application of the Dividend Received Deduction regime. Application of the Dividend Received Deduction regime depends, however, on a factual analysis to be made upon each distribution and its availability should be verified upon each distribution. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisor in this respect.

If one or more of these conditions for the application of the Dividend Received Deduction regime are not met, then any capital gain realised on Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) will be taxable at the standard corporate income tax rate of 25%, unless the reduced corporate income tax rate of 20% applies. Capital losses on the Stock incurred by Belgian resident companies are as a general rule not tax deductible.

Capital gains realised by Belgian resident companies upon redemption of the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) or upon liquidation of the Company would in principle be subject to the same taxation regime as dividends (see above).

Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders

Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders should in principle not be subject to Belgian income tax on capital gains realised on Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) unless the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) are held as part of a business in Belgium through a fixed base in Belgium or a Belgian permanent establishment. In such case, the same principles apply as described above with regard to Belgian Resident Stockholders - Individuals (holding the Stock for professional purposes) or Belgian Resident Stockholders - Companies.

Stockholders who (i) are not Belgian Resident Stockholders - Individuals, (ii) do not use the Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) for professional purposes and (iii) have their fiscal residence in a country with which Belgium has not concluded a tax treaty or with which Belgium has concluded a tax treaty that confers the authority to tax capital gains on the Stock to Belgium, could be subject to tax in Belgium if the capital gains are obtained or received in Belgium and arise from transactions that are considered as speculative or as being outside the scope of normal management of the individual's private estate. In such a case the gain is subject to a final professional withholding tax of 30.28% (to the extent that Articles 90.1 and 248 of the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992 are applicable). Belgium has however concluded tax treaties with more than ninety five (95) countries which would generally provide for a full exemption from Belgian capital gains taxation on such gains realised by residents of those countries. Capital losses are generally not deductible in Belgium.

(e) Tax on stock exchange transactions

The purchase and the sale and any other acquisition or transfer for consideration of existing Stock (including Stock represented by CDIs) (secondary market transactions) in Belgium through a professional intermediary is expected to be subject to the tax on stock exchange transactions (*taks op de beursverrichtingen/taxe sur les opérations de bourse*) if it is (i) entered into or carried out in Belgium through a professional intermediary, i.e. credit institutions, stock market companies, trade platforms and any other intermediary that habitually acts as an intermediary in securities transactions, or (ii) deemed to be entered into or carried out in Belgium, which is the case if the order is directly or indirectly made to a professional intermediary established outside of Belgium, either by private individuals with habitual residence in Belgium, or legal entities for the account of their seat of establishment in Belgium (both referred to as "**Belgian Investor**"). The tax on stock exchange transactions is not due upon the issuance of Stock (primary market transactions).

The tax on stock exchange transactions is expected to be levied at a rate of 0.35% of the purchase price, capped at EUR 1,600 per transaction and per party.

Such tax is separately due by each party to the transaction, and each of those is collected by the professional intermediary. However, if the transaction is in scope of the tax and the order is, directly or indirectly, made to a professional intermediary established outside of Belgium, the tax is then in principle due by the Belgian Investor, unless that Belgian Investor could demonstrate that the tax has already been paid. In the latter case, the foreign professional intermediary would also need to provide each client (which gives such intermediary an order) with a qualifying order statement (*bordereau/borderel*), at the latest on the business day after the day the transaction concerned was realised. Alternatively, professional intermediaries established outside of Belgium could appoint a stock

exchange tax representative in Belgium, subject to certain conditions and formalities (“**Stock Exchange Tax Representative**”). Such Stock Exchange Tax Representative will then be liable towards the Belgian Treasury in respect of the transactions executed through the professional intermediary and for complying with the reporting obligations and the obligations relating to the order statement in that respect. If such a Stock Exchange Tax Representative has paid the tax on stock exchange transactions due, the Belgian Investor will, as per the above, no longer be the debtor of the tax on stock exchange transactions.

No tax on stock exchange transactions should be due on transactions entered into by the following parties, provided they are acting for their own account: (i) professional intermediaries described in Article 2, 9° and 10° of the Act of 2 August, 2002 on the supervision of the financial sector and financial services; (ii) insurance companies described in Article 2, § 1 of the Belgian Act of 9 July, 1975 on the supervision of insurance companies; (iii) pension institutions referred to in Article 2, 1° of the Belgian Act of 27 October 2006 concerning the supervision of pension institutions; (iv) collective investment institutions; (v) regulated real estate companies; and (vi) Belgian Non-Resident Stockholders provided they deliver a certificate to their financial intermediary in Belgium confirming their non-resident status.

On 14 February, 2013 the EU Commission adopted the Draft Directive on a Financial Transaction Tax (“**FTT**”). The Draft Directive currently stipulates that once the FTT enters into effect, the participating Member States shall not maintain or introduce any taxes on financial transactions other than the FTT (or VAT as provided in the Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November, 2006 on the common system of value added tax). For Belgium, the tax on stock exchange transactions should thus be abolished once the FTT enters into effect. The Draft Directive is still subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and may, therefore, never be passed into law and may be further amended at any time.

(f) **Tax on securities accounts**

On 4 November 2020, the Belgian tax authorities published a notice in the Belgian State Gazette indicating that the Council of Ministers has approved on 2 November 2020 a preliminary draft law (“**Draft Law**”) aimed at introducing (a renewed version of) an annual tax on securities accounts (“**Draft TSA**”). The Draft Law has been submitted for advice to the Belgian Council of State.

The Draft TSA would apply to securities accounts as such and would therefore, in principle, cover all securities accounts held by (i) individuals, including those subject to the Belgian non-resident income tax, and (ii) legal persons subject to the Belgian corporate income tax, the Belgian legal entity tax or Belgian non-resident tax. It would entail an annual tax on the holding of a securities account. The applicable tax base would be the average value of qualifying financial instruments held on a securities account provided said average value exceeds EUR 1,000,000. The applicable tax rate of the Draft TSA is 0.15% and, where applicable, the amount of the tax shall be limited to 10 % of the difference between the tax base and EUR 1,000,000. The Draft Law also contains a general anti-abuse provision, which would retroactively apply as from 30 October 2020 preventing, inter alia, (i) the splitting of a securities account where securities are transferred to one or more accounts with the same financial intermediary or to accounts with another financial intermediary with the aim of avoiding that the total value of the securities in one account exceeds EUR 1,000,000, (ii) the opening of securities accounts where securities are spread between accounts with the same financial intermediary or with another financial intermediary with the aim of avoiding that the total value of the securities on one account exceeds EUR 1,000,000, (iii) the conversion of registered shares, bonds and other taxable financial instruments so that they are no longer held in a securities account, with the aim of escaping the tax, (iv) the placing of a securities account subject to the tax in a foreign legal entity that transfers the securities to a foreign securities account, with the intention of avoiding the tax, and (v) placing a securities account subject to the tax in a fund whose parts are placed in registered form, with a view to avoiding the tax. In the above situations, there is a rebuttable presumption of tax avoidance whereby the taxpayer can provide proof to the contrary.

Stockholders are strongly advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to this potential new version of the tax on securities accounts.

PART 8

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BYE-LAWS

Set out below is an explanation for the amendments to the Bye-Laws proposed to be made pursuant to Resolution 2 set out in the Notice.

Stockholders are encouraged to review the proposed amendments to the Bye-Laws in their entirety which are available for inspection as set out in section 6 of Part 1B of this Circular.

Bye-Law	Explanation for the amendments to the Bye-Laws
1	New definitions have been inserted in Bye-Law 1 for the reason that these expressions are used elsewhere in the amended Bye-Laws. The Company has also taken the opportunity to update some other definitions.
9A (a), (e), (f) and (g)	<p>A new Bye-Law 9A(a) has been inserted in order to allow the Court, in its absolute discretion, to confer on the owner of stock (where such stock is registered in the name of a nominee of a CSD acting in its capacity as operator of a Securities Settlement System), which is recorded in book-entry form in a CSD, the benefit of all of the rights conferred on a member with respect to that stock by Bye-Laws 46, 71(a), 94 and 136 of the amended Bye-Laws and sections 105(8), 112(2), and 180(1) of the Companies Act (each to the extent applicable) provided that such owner has notified the Company in writing that it is the owner of such stock and that the notification is accompanied by such other information and other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to confirm such ownership of that stock.</p> <p>The new Bye-Law 9A(e) provides that where two or more persons are the owner of a stock, the rights conferred by Bye-Law shall not be exercisable unless all such persons have satisfied the requirements in of the new Bye-Law 3(a) described above with respect to that stock.</p> <p>The new Bye-Law 3(f) provides that in the case of the death of an owner of a stock, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint owner of the stock, and the personal representatives of the deceased where he or she was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as the persons entitled to exercise any rights conferred by the new Bye-Law 9A(a) in respect of that stock provided that they or the deceased owner have satisfied the requirements in the new Bye-Law 9A (a) described above with respect to that stock..</p> <p>The new Bye-Law 9A(g) provides that any notice or other information given, served or delivered by the Company pursuant to the amended Bye-Law 9A shall be in writing (whether in electronic form or otherwise) and served or delivered in any manner determined by the Directors (in their absolute discretion) in accordance with the provisions of Bye-Law 133, 137 and 139 of the amended Bye-Laws. The Company shall not be obliged to give, serve or deliver any notice or other information to any person pursuant to this Bye-Law 9A where the Company is not (as determined by the Directors in their absolute discretion) in possession of the information necessary for such information</p> <p>This amendment is subject to the Migration becoming effective, and the exercise of any rights thereunder are subject to any restrictions which may be imposed pursuant to the Bye-Laws or otherwise.</p>
9A (b)	A new Bye-Law 9A(b) has been inserted in order to provide that the references to a member, a holder of a stock or a stockholder in Bye-Laws 126, 128, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 and 139 of the amended Bye-Laws, and sections 108(1), 111(2), 180, 228(3), 228(4), 251(2), 252(2), 339(1) – (7), 374(3), 392(6), 457, 459, 460(4), 1137(4), and 1147 of the Companies Act (each to the extent applicable) may be deemed by the Court to include a reference to an owner of a stock who has satisfied the requirements in the new Bye-Law 9A(a) described above with respect to that Share.

Bye-Law	Explanation for the amendments to the Bye-Laws
	This amendment is subject to the Migration becoming effective, and the exercise of any rights thereunder are subject to any restrictions which may be imposed pursuant to the Bye-Laws or otherwise.
9A (c) and (d)	<p>A new Bye-Law 9A(c) has been inserted in order to provide that all persons who the Directors deem to be eligible to receive notice of a meeting by virtue of the new Bye-Law 9A(a) at the date the notice was given, served or delivered, may also be deemed eligible by the Directors to attend at the meeting in respect of which the notice has been given served or delivered and to speak at such meeting provided that such person remains an owner of a stock at the relevant record date for such meeting. The new Bye-Law 9A(d) provides that neither the new Bye-Law 9A(c) above nor the reference to Bye-Law 71(a) of the amended Bye-Laws in the new Bye-Law 9A(a) above, shall entitle the person to vote at a meeting of the Company or exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company. The new Bye-Law 9A(c) also provides that nothing in that Bye-Law shall confer a right to attend or speak at a meeting on any owner of stock save where such rights are conferred on holders of the relevant stock pursuant to the Bye-Laws.</p> <p>The new Bye-Laws 9A(a) to (g) are subject to the Migration becoming effective, and the exercise of any rights thereunder are subject to any restrictions which may be imposed pursuant to the amended Bye-Laws or otherwise.</p>
10	Inclusion of new provision to account for the fact that all Participating Securities will be registered in the name of Euroclear Nominees which is acting as the nominee for Euroclear Bank upon Migration. This new provision recognises the fact that Euroclear Nominees shall have no beneficial interest in such stock and all rights attaching to such stock may be exercised on the instructions of Euroclear Bank and the Company shall have no liability to Euroclear Nominees where it acts in response to such instruction.
12(d)	This Bye-Law has been amended to take account of Article 3(1) of CSDR, which requires the Company to arrange for all of its stock which are admitted to trading or traded on trading venues to be represented in book-entry form as immobilisation or subsequent to a direct issuance in dematerialised form. Article 3(1) of CSDR shall apply to new stock issued after 1 January 2023 and from 1 January 2025, it will apply to all stock in the Company which are admitted to trading or traded on trading venues.
12(e)	A new Bye-Law 12(e) provides that the Company shall not issue a certificate in respect of any stock registered in the name of a CSD (or, as the case may be, a body nominated by that CSD) and title of the central securities depository (or, as the case may be, a body nominated by that depository) to the relevant stock held by the CSD shall be evidenced by the recording of the name and address of that CSD (or, as the case may be, its nominee) in the Register. This provision reflects section 1087B of the Companies Act, as proposed to be inserted by the Brexit Omnibus Bill.
12A	<p>Bye-Law 12A is an entirely new Bye-Law which is intended to facilitate the transfer of Participating Securities to Euroclear Bank in accordance with the Migration. Pursuant to this Bye-Law, Migrating Stockholders will be deemed to have consented and agreed to, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Company appointing attorneys or agents of such holders to do everything necessary to complete the transfer of the Migrating Stock to Euroclear Nominees (or such other nominee(s) of Euroclear Bank as it may notify the Company in writing) and do all such other things and execute and deliver all such documents and electronic communications as may be required by Euroclear Bank or as may, in the opinion of such attorney or agent, be necessary or desirable to vest the Migrating Stock in Euroclear Nominee (or such other nominee(s) of Euroclear Bank as it may notify the Company in writing) and, pending such vesting, to exercise all such rights attaching to the Migrating Stock as Euroclear Bank and/or Euroclear Nominees may direct;

Bye-Law	Explanation for the amendments to the Bye-Laws
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Company’s Registrar and/or the Company’s secretary completing the registration of the transfer of the Migrating Stock by registering such Migrating Stock in the name of Euroclear Nominees (or such other nominee(s) of Euroclear Bank as it may notify to the Company in writing) without having to further the Former Holder with any evidence of transfer or receipt; • Euroclear Bank and Euroclear Nominees being authorised to take any action necessary or desirable to enable the issuance of CDIs by the CREST Depository to the relevant Migrating Stockholders, including any action necessary or desirable in order to authorise Euroclear Bank, Euroclear Nominees, the CREST Nominee and/or any other relevant entity to instruct the CREST Depository and/or EUI to issue the CDIs to the relevant Holders of the Migrating Stock pursuant to the terms of the CREST Deed Poll or otherwise; • the attorney or agent appointed pursuant to the new Bye-Law 12A being empowered to procure the issue by the Company’s Registrar of such instructions in the Euroclear System or otherwise as are necessary or desirable to give effect to the Migration and the related admission of the Migrating Stock to the Euroclear System, withdraw any Participating Securities from the CREST System, execute and deliver (i) any forms, instruments or instructions of transfer on behalf of the Holders of the Migrating Stock in favour of Euroclear Nominees (or such other nominee(s) of Euroclear Bank as it may notify the Company in writing), and (ii) such agreements or other documentation, electronic communications or instructions as may be required in connection with the admission of the Migrating Stock and any interest in them to the Euroclear System; and • the Company’s Registrar, the Company’s Secretary and/or EUI releasing such personal data of the Holder of the Migrating Stock to the extent required by Euroclear Bank, the CREST Depository and/or EUI to effect the Migration and the issue of the CDIs. <p>Pursuant to Bye-Law 12A(d) the Holders of the Migrating Stock agree that none of the Company, the Directors, the Company’s Registrar or the Company’s secretary will be liable in any way in connection with any of the actions taken in respect of the Migrating Stock in connection with the Migration and/or any failures/errors in the systems, processes or procedures of Euroclear Bank and/or EUI which adversely impacts the implementation of the Migration.</p>
23(b)	As Bye-Law 23 deals with the requirement for a written instrument of transfer in order to transfer an interest in the Stock in the Company, an additional sentence has been added to make it clear that the Company can allow Stock to be transferred without a written instrument as permitted by regulations governing uncertificated stock and any additional requirements which the Directors may approve.
23(e)	Bye-Law 23(e) is being inserted to further facilitate the transfer of Participating Securities as part of the Migration and also for any subsequent transfers in or out of the CSD. As the payment mechanism for Irish stamp duty has yet to be fully clarified, this is the reason for the insertion of Bye-Law 23(e).
23(f)	A new Bye-Law 23(f) is being inserted to provide that a written instrument shall not be necessary to transfer title in or out of a CSD (or a body nominated by that CSD) or between CSD (or a bodies nominated by those CSDs). This provision reflects section 1087C of the Companies Act, as proposed to be inserted by the Brexit Omnibus Bill.

Bye-Law	Explanation for the amendments to the Bye-Laws
24, 25	Bye-Laws 24 and 25 are being updated to provide that the Directors may decline to register any renunciation of a renounceable letter of allotment.
38	A new Bye-Law 38(b) is being inserted to clarify that Directors may authorise some person to do all that is necessary under the Regulations governing Uncertificated Stock to change uncertificated stock which are to be sold pursuant to Bye-Laws 17 – 22 or 32 to 38 into certificated form prior to its sale.
47(d)	Bye-Law 47(d) is being amended to note that the record date for a general court will be specified in the notice convening the general court subject to the applicable requirements of the Act (if any). This is to reflect the amendments to the record date proposed by the Brexit Omnibus Bill to facilitate the operation of the Euroclear System.
50, 51	In Bye-Law 50 the quorum for a general court is reduced from 10 persons entitled to vote, each being a stockholder or a proxy of a stockholder, to 2 such stockholders present in person or by proxy. Bye-Law 51 is being amended to provide that if at any adjourned meeting a quorum is not present then, unless the meeting was convened otherwise than by a resolution of the Directors (in which case it shall be dissolved), a proxy appointed by a CSD entitled to be counted in a quorum present at the meeting shall be a quorum.
60(i)	A new Article 60(i) sets out the obligations of an intermediary (as defined in section 1110A of the Companies Act) which receives a disclosure notice pursuant to section 1110B of the Companies Act from the Company (to the extent applicable). This is in addition to the similar provision Bye-Law 60. A new Article 60(j) has been inserted in order to make it clear what are the obligations of Euroclear Bank when enquiries are made of it by the Company in accordance with Article 60.
60(j)	A new Bye-Law 60(j) has been inserted in order to make it clear what are the obligations of Euroclear Bank when a disenfranchisement notice is served on it by the Company in accordance with Bye-Law 60.
65	Bye-Law 65 has been amended to provide that a stockholder may appoint more than one proxy to attend and vote at the same general court, provided that, where a stockholder appoints more than one proxy in relation to a general court, each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to different stock held by that stockholder. This is to facilitate voting (where applicable) by a CSD, or a nominee thereof, on behalf of participants.
66, 67	<p>The reference to the 48 hour deadline for the submission of proxies for general courts of the Company in the Bye-Laws has been deleted or amended to the latest time which may be specified by the Directors subject to the requirements of the Companies Act, as applicable.</p> <p>Additional provisions are being included in Bye-Law 67 in order to make it clear that proxies can be appointed using Euroclear Bank’s system for electronic communications.</p>
71(b)	Bye-Law 71(b) has been inserted so that any body corporate which is an owner of a stock may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the body corporate which he/she represents as that body corporate could exercise in accordance with Bye-Law 9A of the amended Bye-Laws
120	Bye-Law 120 is being amended in order to make it clear that dividends and all monies can be paid in accordance with such arrangements as the Company may agree with Euroclear Bank.

Bye-Law	Explanation for the amendments to the Bye-Laws
133	Bye-Law 133 is being amended in order to allow for the serving of notices on Euroclear Bank via its messaging system.

PART 9

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in this Circular unless the context otherwise clearly requires:

Belgian Law Rights	the fungible co-ownership rights governed by Belgian law over a pool of book-entry interests in securities of the same issue (i.e. ISIN) which the EB Participants will receive upon the Migration, further summary details of which are set out in Part 5 of this Circular;
Belgium	the Kingdom of Belgium and the word ‘Belgian’ shall be construed accordingly;
Broadridge	Broadridge Proxy Voting Service (or any successor thereto as a service provider to EUI);
Brexit	the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union;
Brexit Date	means 31 December 2020;
Brexit Omnibus Bill	the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (Consequential Provisions) Bill 2020;
business day	means a day, other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in Dublin and London unless the context otherwise requires;
Bye-Laws or Bye Laws	the Bye-Laws of the Company;
CAT	Irish capital acquisitions tax;
CCSS	CREST Courier and Sorting Service;
certificated form <i>or</i> in certificated form	a share being the subject of a certificate as referred to in section 99(1) of the Companies Act;
CGT	Irish capital gains tax;
Circular	this Circular dated 17 December 2020;
Companies Act	the Companies Act 2014 (No. 38 of 2014), as amended;
Company or Bank	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland;
CREST or CREST System	the relevant settlement system operated by EUI and constituting a relevant system for the purposes of the Irish CREST Regulation;
CREST Deed Poll	the global deed poll made on 25 June 2001 by CREST Depository, a copy of which is set out in the CREST International Manual;
CREST Depository	CREST Depository Limited, a subsidiary of EUI;

CREST Depository Interest or CDI	an English law security issued by the CREST Depository that represents a CREST member's interest in the underlying share;
CREST International Manual	the CREST manual for the Investor CSD service offered by EUI entitled 'CREST International Manual' dated November 2020, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time;
CREST Manual	the documents issued by Euroclear Bank governing the operation of CREST, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time consisting of the CREST Reference Manual, CREST International Manual, CREST Central Counterparty Service Manual, CREST Rules, CREST CCSS Operations Manual, CREST Application Procedure and CREST Glossary of Terms (all as defined in the CREST Glossary of Terms);
CREST members	has the meaning given to it in the CREST Manual;
CREST Nominee	CIN (Belgium) Limited, a subsidiary of CREST Depository, or any other body appointed to act as a nominee on behalf of the CREST Depository, including the CREST Depository itself;
CREST Terms and Conditions	the document issued by Euroclear Bank entitled 'CREST Terms and Conditions' dated August 2020, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time;
CREST Tariff Brochure	the document issued by EUI entitled ' <i>Euroclear UK & Ireland tariff</i> ' dated August 2020, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time;
CSD	a central securities depository, including EUI and Euroclear Bank;
CSDR	Regulation (EU) No. 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July, 2014 on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories and amending Directives 98/26/EC and 2014/65/EU and Regulation (EU) No 236/2012;
Directors <i>or</i> Court	the members of the court of directors of the Company, details of which are set out at Part 1A of this Circular;
DWT	Irish dividend withholding tax;
EB Migration Guide	the document issued by Euroclear Bank entitled 'Euroclear Bank as Issuer CSD for Irish corporate securities; Migration Guide' dated October 2020, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time;

EB Operating Procedures	the document issued by Euroclear Bank entitled ‘The Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System’ dated October 2020, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time;
EB Participants	participants in Euroclear Bank, each of which has entered into an agreement to participate in the Euroclear System subject to the Euroclear Terms and Conditions;
EB Rights of Participants Document	the document issued by Euroclear Bank entitled ‘Rights of Participants to Securities deposited in the Euroclear System’ dated July 2017;
EB Services Description	the document issued by Euroclear Bank entitled ‘Euroclear Bank as Issuer CSD for Irish corporate securities’ Services Description dated October 2020, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time;
ESMA	the European Securities and Markets Authority;
EU	the European Union;
EUI	Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited, the operator of the CREST System;
euro <i>or</i> EUR <i>or</i> €	euro, the lawful currency of Ireland;
Euroclear Bank <i>or</i> EB	Euroclear Bank SA/NV, an international CSD based in Belgium and part of the Euroclear Group;
Euroclear Group	the group of Euroclear companies, including Euroclear Bank and EUI;
Euroclear Nominees	Euroclear Nominees Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Euroclear Bank, established under the laws of England and Wales with registration number 02369969;
Euroclear System	the securities settlement system operated by Euroclear Bank and governed by Belgian law;
Euroclear Terms and Conditions	the document issued by Euroclear Bank entitled ‘Terms and Conditions governing use of Euroclear dated April 2019, as may be amended, varied, replaced or superseded from time to time;
Euronext Dublin	The Irish Stock Exchange plc, trading as Euronext Dublin;
Euronext Dublin Trading Rules	the Euronext Dublin Trading Rules for companies published by Euronext Dublin;
Extraordinary General Meeting <i>or</i> EGC	the extraordinary general court of the Company convened to be held at 12.15 p.m. on Tuesday 19 January 2021 at Baggot Plaza, 27-33 Upper Baggot

	Street, Dublin 4, D04 VX58, Ireland (or, if later, as soon as possible thereafter as the Extraordinary General Meeting of Bank of Ireland Group plc convened for 11.00 a.m. on the same date and at the same venue shall have been concluded or adjourned);
FCA	the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom;
Finance Bill	the Finance Bill 2020;
Form of Proxy	the form of proxy in respect of voting at the EGC;
Former Holders	the former registered holders of Participating Securities at the Migration Record Date who, following Migration, hold, either directly or indirectly, Belgian Law Rights in such Participating Securities as EB Participants;
GBP <i>or</i> £ or sterling	pounds sterling, the lawful currency of the United Kingdom;
Holders of Participating Securities	registered holders of Participating Securities and/or (as the context requires) persons holding their interests in Stock through such registered holders;
Ireland	the island of Ireland, excluding Northern Ireland and the word 'Irish' shall be construed accordingly;
Irish CREST Regulations	the Companies Act 1990 (Uncertificated Securities) Regulations 1996 (as amended);
Investor CSD	has the meaning given to it in Article 1(f) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/392 of 11 November 2016 supplementing CSDR;
Issuer CSD	has the meaning given to it in Article 1(e) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/392 of 11 November 2016 supplementing CSDR;
Latest Practicable Date	4 December 2020, being the latest practicable date prior to the date of this Circular;
Live Date	the date appointed by Euronext Dublin pursuant to the Migration Act to be the effective date in respect of Market Migration;
London Stock Exchange	London Stock Exchange plc;
London Stock Exchange Trading Rules	the trading rules of the London Stock Exchange as set out in the Rules of the London Stock Exchange Effective Date 1 July 2019;
Market Migration	the migration to Euroclear Bank of the Participating Securities of all Relevant Issuers;

Migrating Stockholders	the registered holders of Migrating Stock as at the Migration Record Date;
Migrating Stock	if the Resolutions are passed, and the Company satisfies the other requirements applicable to the Migration becoming effective, the Participating Securities in the Company on the Migration Record Date;
Migration or Migrate	the transfer of title to uncertificated securities of the Company, which are at the Live Date Participating Securities, to Euroclear Nominees holding on trust for Euroclear Bank with effect from the Live Date as described in this Circular and including, where the context requires, migration as described in and as envisaged by the EB Migration Guide;
Migration Act	the Migration of Participating Securities Act 2019;
Migration Record Date	7.00 p.m. on Friday, 12 March 2021 or such other date and time as may be announced by EUI and / or Euroclear Bank to determine the holders of Participating Securities to be subject to the Migration;
Notice	the notice of Extraordinary General Court which is contained at Appendix I of this Circular;
Notification to Euroclear	a letter from the Company to Euroclear Bank dated 20 March 2020, notifying the Company's intention to seek stockholder consent in order for Participating Securities in the Company to be the subject of the Migration in accordance with the Migration Act;
Online Market Guide(s)	a Euroclear Bank web based resource providing specific legal and operational information for individual domestic markets;
Ordinary Stock(s)	the ordinary stock of EUR 0.05 each in the capital of the Company;
Participating Issuer(s)	has the meaning given in the Migration Act;
Participating Securities	has the meaning given to the term "relevant participating securities" in the Migration Act which have been issued by the Company (where applicable);
Preference Stock(s)	non-cumulative preference stock of GBP 1.00 each in the capital of the Company, non-cumulative preference stock of EUR 0.01 each in the capital of the Company, and non-cumulative preference stock of EUR 1.27 each in the capital of the Company;
Registrar	the registrar to the Company from time to time, being Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited as at the Latest Practicable Date;

Register <i>or</i> Register of Members	the register of members of the Company, maintained pursuant to section 169 of the Companies Act;
Relevant Issuers	Participating Issuers that have complied with the necessary formalities for the Migration to occur under the Migration Act;
Resolutions	the resolutions proposed for consideration at the EGC as set out in the Notice;
Royal Decree No. 62	Belgian Royal Decree No. 62 of 10 November 1967, on the deposit of fungible financial instruments and the settlement of transactions involving such instruments;
Section 6(4) Notice	the notice published by the Company in accordance with section 6(4) of the Migration Act;
Securities Clearance Account	an account in the name of an EB Participant with the Euroclear System;
SRD II	Directive (EU) 2017/828 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Directive 2007/36/EC as regards the encouragement of long-term stockholder engagement;
Stock	the Ordinary Stock and Preference Stock;
Stockholder(s)	holders of Stock;
TCA	the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended);
uncertificated <i>or</i> in uncertificated form	a stock recorded on the relevant register of the stock or security concerned as being held in uncertificated form in a relevant system (within the meaning of the Irish CREST Regulations) or a CSD, and title to which may be transferred by means of a relevant system or a securities settlement system (as defined in the CSDR) operated by a CSD;
United Kingdom <i>or</i> UK	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
United States <i>or</i> US	the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States of America and the District of Columbia and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction; and
\$ <i>or</i> US\$	US dollars, the lawful currency of the United States.

Any reference to any provision of any legislation shall include any amendment, modification, re-enactment or extension thereof. Any reference to any legislation is to Irish legislation unless specified otherwise.

Words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine or neutral gender.

Unless otherwise stated, all reference to time in this Circular are to Irish time.

APPENDIX I

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

OF

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (the “Company”)

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting (“**EGC**”) of the Company will be held at Baggot Plaza, 27-33 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4, D04 VX58, Ireland, on Tuesday 19 January 2021 at 12.15 p.m. (or, if later, as soon as possible thereafter as the Extraordinary General Meeting of Bank of Ireland Group plc convened for 11.00 a.m. on the same date and at the same venue shall have been concluded or adjourned) for the following purposes:

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions:

1. **Special resolution within the meaning of sections 4, 5 and 8 of the Migration of Participating Securities Act 2019**

“WHEREAS:

- (a) the Company has notified Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear Bank**”) by a letter dated 18 March 2020 of the proposal that the relevant Participating Securities in the Company are to be the subject of the Migration, in accordance with the Migration of Participating Securities Act 2019 (the “**Migration Act**”);
- (b) the Company has received a statement in writing from Euroclear Bank dated 20 March 2020 (as required by section 5(6)(a) of the Migration Act) to the effect that the provision of the services of Euroclear Bank’s settlement system to the Company will, on and from the Live Date, be in compliance with Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 (“**CSDR**”); and
- (c) the Company has received the statement from Euroclear Bank dated 20 March 2020 (as required by section 5(6)(b) of the Migration Act) to the effect that following:
 - (i) such inquiries as have been made of the Company by Euroclear Bank; and
 - (ii) the provision of such information by or on behalf of the Company, in writing, to Euroclear Bank as specified by Euroclear Bank,

Euroclear Bank is satisfied that the relevant Participating Securities in the Company meet the criteria stipulated by Euroclear Bank for the entry of the Participating Securities into the settlement system operated by Euroclear Bank;

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that this meeting approves of the Company giving its consent to the Migration of the Migrating Stock to Euroclear Bank’s central securities depository (which is authorised in Belgium for the purposes of CSDR) on the basis that the implementation of the Migration shall be determined by and take effect provided that as part of the Migration the title to the Migrating Stock will become and be vested in Euroclear Nominees Limited, being a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with registration number 02369969 (“**Euroclear Nominees**”), as part of the Migration and acting in its capacity as the trustee for, and/or nominee of, Euroclear Bank for the purpose of the Migrating Stock being admitted to the Euroclear System, and that the directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to take all actions necessary or desirable in connection with the foregoing or the

Migration (including, without limitation, determining not to proceed with the Migration); it being understood that:

“**Circular**” means the circular issued by the Company to its stockholders dated 17 December 2020;

“**Euroclear System**” has the same meaning as defined in the Circular;

“**Live Date**” has the same meaning as defined in the Circular;

“**Migration**” has the same meaning as defined in the Circular;

“**Migrating Stock**” has the same meaning as defined in the Circular;

“**Participating Securities**” has the same meaning as defined in the Circular; and

“**relevant Participating Securities**” means all Participating Securities recorded in the register of members of the Company on the Live Date.”

2. **Special resolution for the purposes of the Companies Act 2014, as amended (“Companies Act”)**

“**THAT**, subject to the adoption of Resolution 1 in the notice of this EGC, the Bye-Laws of the Company, which have been available for inspection at Baggot Plaza, 27-33 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4 D04 VX58, since the date of the notice of this EGC, be and are hereby adopted as the new Bye-Laws of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Bye-Laws of the Company.”

3. **Special resolution for the purposes of the Companies Act**

“**THAT**, subject to the adoption of Resolutions 1 and 2 in the notice of this EGC, the Company be and is hereby authorised and instructed to:

- (a) take any and all actions which the Directors, in their absolute discretion, consider necessary or desirable to implement the Migration (including, but without limitation, determining not to proceed with the Migration) and/or the matters in connection with the Migration referred to in the Circular (including the procedures and processes described in the EB Migration Guide (as amended from time to time)); and
- (b) appoint any persons as attorney or agent for the holders of the Migrating Stock to do any and all things, including the execution and delivery of all such documents and/or instructions as may, in the opinion of the attorney or agent, be necessary or desirable to implement the Migration and/or the matters in connection with the Migration referred to in the Circular (including the procedures and processes described in the EB Migration Guide (as amended from time to time)) including:
 - (i) instructing Euroclear Bank and/or Euroclear Nominees to credit the interests of the holders of the Migrating Stock in the Migrating Stock (i.e. the Belgian Law Rights representing the Migrating Stock to which such holder was entitled) to the account of the CREST Nominee (CIN (Belgium) Limited) in the Euroclear System, as nominee and for the benefit of the CREST Depository (or the account of such other nominee(s) of the CREST Depository as it may determine);
 - (ii) any action necessary or desirable to enable the CREST Depository to hold the interests in the Migrating Stock referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above on trust pursuant to the terms of the CREST Deed Poll or otherwise and for the benefit

of the holders of the CREST Depository Interests (“**CDIs**”) (being the relevant holders of the Migrating Stock);

- (iii) any action necessary or desirable to enable the issuance of CDIs by the CREST Depository to the relevant holders of the Migrating Stock, including any action deemed necessary or desirable in order to authorise Euroclear Bank, the CREST Nominee and/or any other relevant entity to instruct the CREST Depository and/or EUI to issue the CDIs to the relevant holders of the Migrating Stock pursuant to the terms of the CREST Deed Poll or otherwise; and
- (iv) the release by the Company’s Registrar, the Secretary of the Company and/or EUI of such personal data of a holder of Migrating Stock to the extent required by Euroclear Bank, the CREST Depository and/or EUI to effect the Migration and the issue of the CDIs,

it being understood that capitalised terms used in this Resolution shall have the meaning given to them in the circular issued by the Company to its stockholders dated 17 December 2020, and provided always that nothing in this Resolution shall qualify or limit in any way the effect of Resolutions 1 and 2, or the authorisations and powers arising from such effect.”

By order of the Court.

Sarah McLaughlin
Group Secretary

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland
Baggot Plaza
27 – 33 Upper Baggot Street
Dublin 4

17 December 2020

NOTES

Entitlement to attend and vote

1. Only the holder of the Bank's Ordinary Stock who is registered on the Company's register of members at:
 - 6.00 p.m. on 17 January 2021 (being the record date specified by the Bank for eligibility for voting); or
 - if the EGC is adjourned, at 6.00 p.m. on the day two days prior to the adjourned EGC is entitled to attend and vote at the EGC.
2. **Holders of the Bank's preference stock are not entitled to attend or vote at the EGC.**

Voting by Corporate Representatives

3. Any body corporate which is the holder of the Bank's Ordinary Stock may, by a document executed by or on behalf of such corporation, by a resolution of its Directors or other governing body of such body corporate, authorise such individual as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any general meeting of the Bank.

Appointment of proxies

4. The holder of the Bank's Ordinary Stock is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend, speak, ask questions and vote instead of it.
5. A Form of Proxy for use by the holder of the Bank's Ordinary Stock has been delivered to the holder of the Bank's Ordinary Stock.

Completion of a Form of Proxy

6. To be valid, a Form of Proxy and any power or other authority under which it is executed (or a duly certified copy of any such power or authority) must be lodged with the Group Secretary of the Bank not later than 48 hours before the EGC or adjourned EGC or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the EGC or adjourned EGC) at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the taking of a poll.

Voting on a Poll

7. Where a poll is taken at the EGC, the holder of the Bank's Ordinary Stock holding more than one unit of Ordinary Stock need not use all of its votes or cast his/her votes in the same way.

Outstanding Stock Options

8. There are no outstanding stock options in issue by the Bank.

APPENDIX II

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF IRISH INCORPORATED PLCS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 THAT ARE NOT DIRECTLY EXERCISABLE UNDER THE EUROCLEAR BANK SERVICE OFFERING

In order to exercise the rights listed in Appendix II, a Former Holder must withdraw Participating Securities from Euroclear Bank, resulting in a certificated (i.e. paper) holding, in order to exercise them directly. The process for such a withdrawal (whether as an EB Participant or as a CDI holder) is set out in Part 1B of this Circular.

As the Company is an unregistered company, the Companies Act 2014 applies to it only insofar as specifically set out therein.

No.	Irish legal right	Section of the Companies Act	Person(s) entitled to exercise	New provisions, if any, to be inserted in Bye-Laws
1.	To object to the conversion of his shares	83(4)	“the holder”	Owners will get notice of the conversion via the Euroclear System. If an owner does not want its Stock converted, it should withdraw the Stock from the Euroclear System.
2.	To apply to Court to have an invalid creation, allotment, acquisition or cancellation of shares reviewed	100(2)	“any member or former member”	Direct exercise following re-materialisation. No change to Bye-Laws.
3.	To inspect a contract of purchase of the company’s own shares	105(8); 112(2)	“the members”	9A(a)
4.	To receive notice of every general meeting ⁽¹⁾	180(1)	“every member”	9A(c)
5.	To object to the holding of a meeting on short notice	181(2)	“if it is so agreed by ... all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting”	Direct exercise following re-materialisation. No change to Bye-Laws.
6.	To apply to the court for an order where there is an instance of minority oppression	212(1)	“any member”	Direct exercise following re-materialisation.

No.	Irish legal right	Section of the Companies Act	Person(s) entitled to exercise	New provisions, if any, to be inserted in Bye-Laws
				No change to Bye-Laws.
7.	To apply to the court for an order permitting a dissenting stockholder to retain his or her shares or varying the terms of the scheme, contract or offer as they apply to that stockholder, or in a case where the offeror is bound to acquire his or her shares by virtue of section 457(7)(a), apply to the court for an order varying the terms of the scheme, contract or offer as they apply to that dissenting stockholder	459 (5) to (8)	“dissenting shareholder”	Direct exercise following re-materialisation. No change to Bye-Laws.
8.	To apply to the court for the appointment of one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of a company in order to enquire into matters specified by the court and to report on those matters in such manner as the court directs	747(2)	“not less than 10 members of the company or a member or members holding one-tenth or more of the paid up share capital of the company	Direct exercise following re-materialisation. No change to Bye-Laws.
9.	To apply to the court for an order that the company or officer in default to remedy the default within such time as the court specifies.	797(3)(a)	“any member”	Direct exercise following re-materialisation. No change to Bye-Laws.
10.	Ability to request the company to acquire his shareholding for cash	1140(1)	A “shareholder”	Direct exercise following re-materialisation. No change to Bye-Laws.

Note:

(1) Rights in respect of general courts may be exercised via the Euroclear System, subject to the terms and restrictions set out in the EB Services Description. Currently, holders of Preference Stock are not entitled to attend and vote at a general court of the Company save in the very limited circumstances set out in the Bye-Laws. The nature of such limited circumstances will not change in connection with the Migration.